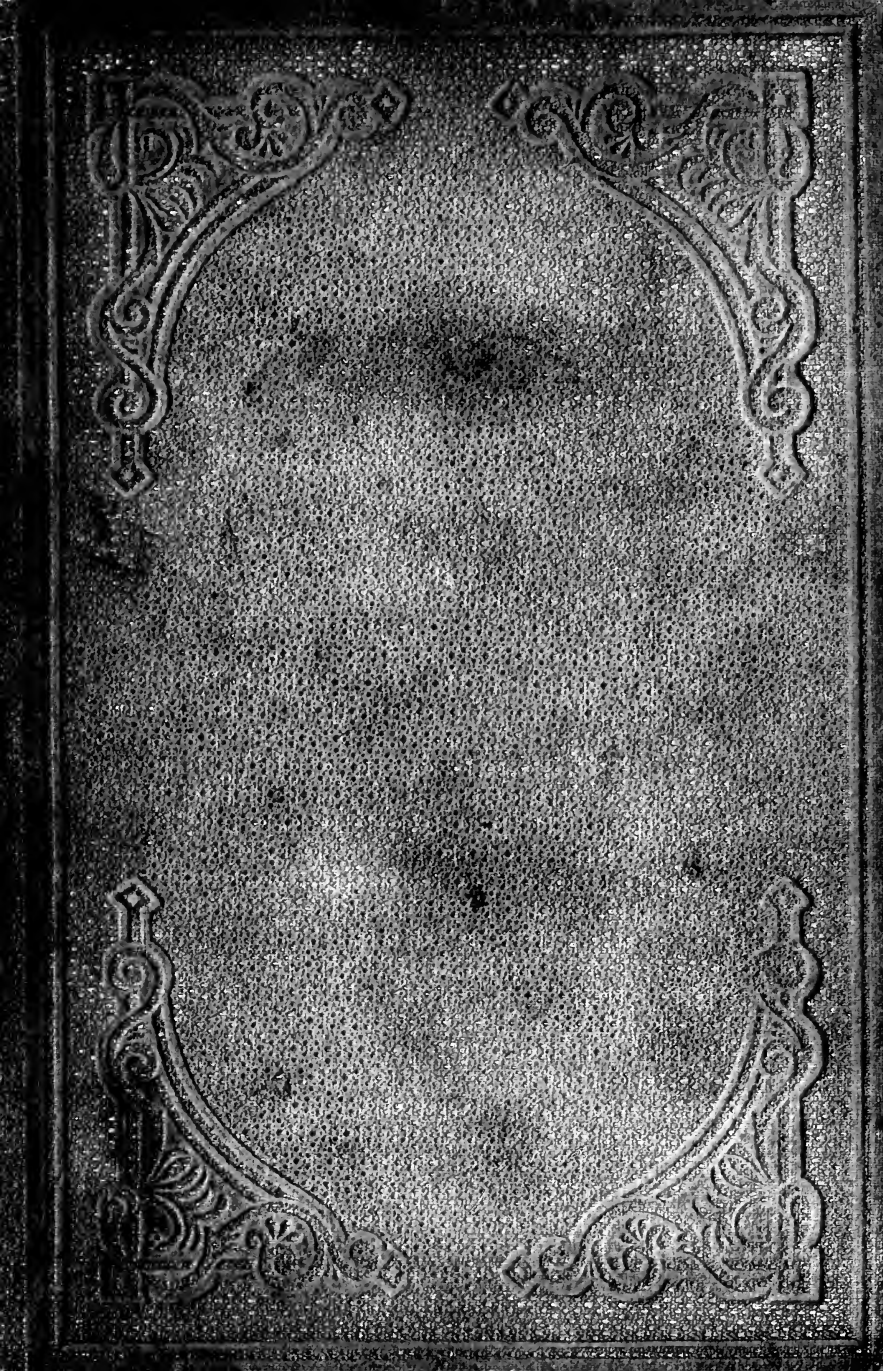




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W. J. G. G. G.

CHRONICLES

OF THE

COUNTY WEXFORD,

BEING

A RECORD OF MEMORABLE INCIDENTS, DISASTERS,
SOCIAL OCCURRENCES, AND CRIMES,
ALSO, BIOGRAPHIES OF EMINENT PERSONS, &c., &c.,

BROUGHT DOWN

TO THE YEAR 1877,

COMPILED BY

GEORGE GRIFFITHS,

EDITOR OF THE CO. WEXFORD ALMANAC AND DIRECTORY.

PRINTED AT THE "WATCHMAN" OFFICE,
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TO THE READER.

In offering this volume to the Public I do not in the least presume to be considered an Author, my only object being to preserve—in a condensed form—a Record of events, (so far as they have come within my knowledge,) that have happened in, or were connected with, the County of Wexford.

Having heard at various times during the last quarter of a century that different parties were about to publish a History of the County, I was in hope that such would have appeared ere this. Finding however that up to the present I have been disappointed, I now lay before the Public a Record of Events which I have collected from time to time during my leisure hours, in the hope that at some future day there may be found some abler pen patriotic enough to write the History of our Ancient County, and that my rambling notes may be of some service.

In my collection will be found short Memoirs of County Wexford men, and men who have been connected with the County, who have made their mark at home, or in many parts of the globe, by their good and noble deeds, the record of which would have perished but for the attempt I now make to hand their names down to posterity, with the fervent wish that

their remarkable lives may be an inducement and encouragement to many another Wexfordian to emulate their good deeds.

As it was in the days of "THE SPECTATOR," so it is I fear at the present time; the Public seldom read a book until they know whether its Author or Compiler be "Orange" or "Green"; "Whig" or "Tory." In this volume I have endeavoured to avoid any partiality to either side, and have given the Records as they came to my hand, without note or comment, knowing full well that there are many good and amiable men of all parties, though in some of their actions through life they may have been led astray by party bias or religious zeal. But as the men of whom I treat have all passed away, we can look back on their deeds with calmness and charity, and endeavour to avoid their errors.

In publishing this work I have adopted a different course from those who generally publish books, for I have sought neither patronage nor support from the noble or great, nor can I boast of even a single Subscriber. I lay it before my Fellow-Countymen with all its faults—and they are many—as the production of a Working Man's Leisure Hours, well knowing that they will give it a fair and impartial judgement, and therefore on their verdict it must stand or fall.

GEORGE GRIFFITHS.

Enniscorthy.

INTRODUCTION.

The County of Wexford being the first place in Ireland in which the Anglo-Norman Invaders landed and made a settlement, is it not extraordinary that we have not a connected History, giving some accurate account of their proceedings in this County? To the Student of Local History all that remain are a few scattered fragments here and there—most of them traditionary—nothing reliable—of an event that was of such vital importance to this country, involving as it did, a total change in its laws, manners, and customs, and subjecting it to the conqueror for a period extending over seven centuries. The only vestige that now remains in this County of the Strongbowian invaders are their grand old Forts or Castles. There is not even a gravestone left to mark the last resting place of any one member of all the great Families that once inhabited those Castles, with one single exception, that of the Whittys, of Ballyteigue, whose mural monument stands in the old ruined Church of Kilmore. After duly considering this matter, and endeavouring to find out some cause to account for it, we have arrived at the conclusion that their tombs must have been destroyed along with their Places of Worship, by the soldiers of the ruthless Cromwell; but we have no reliable information on the subject, and only offer this as our solution of an extraordinary fact.

Whilst on this subject we may mention that the oldest tombstone, perhaps in the County, and still perfect, is in the ruins of the Church of Tacumshane, barony of Forth. It is of fine marble, and lies even with the ground in the angle of the Sanctuary, and on the Gospel side of the Altar. It is remarkable for a deeply cut floriated Cross down the centre, and for having one line of inscription in raised letters along the left hand side and half-way across the bot-

tom. The letters are "Black Letter," and the language Latin, very much abbreviated—and what long made it very unintelligible to many was that the reader could only see the letters reversed, as the wall occupied the place where he ought to stand. The following is the inscription unabbreviated:—*HIC IACET DOMS. JOHANNES INGRAM QUONDAM RECTOR ISTIUS ECCLESIE CUJUS ANIMAE TU ALMI MISERE DEUS.* There is no date. The name Ingram is not known among the Strongbownian Colonists. The architectural style of the building appears to be that of between 1400 and 1450, and that of the inscription about the same age. The probability seems to be the *DOMS. INGRAM* was Parish Priest, for at that period all Clergymen of the rank of Rector or Parish Priest were styled "Sirs," not "Rev." except Rev. Father—and that during his life time the Church was erected, and that after his death he was buried in his own sanctuary.

We believe that the lands of the greater portion of the County Wexford were confiscated no less than three or four times. From the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Forfeited Estates in Ireland in 1699, we learn that at that time alone there were 55,882 acres of land in this county confiscated. Bearing this in mind, is it not wonderful to find at the present day, that the descendants of the first Invaders are still located in the places of their first settlement—the Furlongs, Waddings, Prendergasts, Hays, Barrys, and Walshes, and side by side with them now dwell in peace the Kavanaghs, Murphys, Connors, Byrnes, O'Toole's, and Breens, whose ancestors so long and so fiercely disputed the intrusion of these strangers amongst them. With what love and veneration they must have held on, through so many changes, to the place of their nativity—the land that gave them birth—for we find not only the Surnames, but even the very Christian names of the ancient invaders, seated round the Castles where their ancestors once held sway, and were looked up to as the rulers or lords of the district. To a close observer this is more particularly noticeable in the Baronies of Forth and Bargy, and in the course of the following

pages this fact will be fully verified by extracts from legal documents and other ancient records still extant.

During our investigations and search after old Records and Documents, we have frequently enquired of Clergymen and Gentlemen from different parts of the County, if they knew of any such existing in their neighbourhood. The answer was invariably "No"; they never knew nor heard of any. By the merest chance, when we were about committing this work to the Press, we learned that there were Vestry or Parish Records existing in the Parish of Mulrankin for upwards of One Hundred years, and these we believe to be the oldest Records existing in the county. We suppose them to be of no great public importance, or else the ready pen of the late Parish Minister, the Rev. WILLIAM HICKEY, (Martin Doyle,) would have made them known. We know that the Vestry or Parish Records of Wexford and Enniscorthy were destroyed in the unfortunate year of 1798, and we believe also those of New Ross and Gorey, as well as of many other parishes.

In the latter part of the Reign of George III., a Royal Commission was issued to examine into the state of the Public Records in Ireland. This Commission, from all we can learn, appears to have performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner, so far as related to the Records then in existence in the Government and Public Offices in the city of Dublin, and the Counties and Boroughs of Ireland. From their inquiries we can learn the truth concerning the Records of our County. The Commissioners applied to every Public Office in Ireland, that was supposed to have the custody of any Records. In answer to them, the then Clerk of the Peace for the County of Wexford, JAMES LEE, states—"That all the Records, of every kind and description, belonging to the Clerk of the Peace's Office of the County of Wexford, were destroyed in the Rebellion of 1798." The earliest Record he had was a list of Freeholders of the County, commenced on the 10th day of January, 1800. THOMAS JONES, Town Clerk of Wexford, in reply to the Commissioners, state—"In the late Rebellion, the whole of the Books and Manuscripts relative to his

office were destroyed." It is somewhat curious that both those gentlemen complain very much to the Commissioners of their small salaries. Mr. LEE says that the gross amount of his yearly salary was £354 1s. 4½d., out of which he had to pay a Clerk, &c. Mr. JONES says, "he holds office by election of the Corporation, at a small salary, paid out of their funds."* ROBERT ROGERS, Recorder of New Ross, replied to the Commissioners, "that he had no records belonging to his office," nor did he imagine that any degree of utility would result to the public from the same Records." So thought Mr. ROGERS. The Corporation or Town Commissioners of New Ross appear to be the only public body in the County Wexford that are possessed of any ancient Records of their proceedings; these Records date back for upwards of Two Hundred years. THOMAS BRIDSON, Registrar of the Diocese of Ferns, in his reply to the Commissioners, stated that he had in his possession proved Wills from 1650, and others prior to that date, but not legible; some Manuscript Books; three Books commencing about 1618 up to the years 1714 and 1723, containing copies of Wills, Entries of Marriage Licenses, Copies of Leases, Examination of Witnesses, Letters Patent, Acts of Council, &c. Mr. BRIDSON also sets forth other Books that he had. He relates one fact

* Mr. Jones may have had a small salary, but it is evident to us of the present day that he was able to recompense himself otherwise, for his descendants or heirs now enjoy a considerable profit rent out of Corporation lands of which he obtained good long leases at a low figure. We must suppose there was jobbing in those days. Jones was of a most penurious disposition, and for ever complaining of the smallness of his salary. At that time the Corporation had the care of the Town Clock, and it being out of repair, a certain Captain of Militia, who had a slight impediment in his speech, was a member of the Corporation, and proposed at one of their meetings that £30 be allowed for the repair of the Town Clock, and alluded to it as an "old and faithful servant." Jones, who was present, mistook the word "Clock" for "Clerk," and gravely stood up and warmly returned thanks for the liberal grant of the Corporation to him for his long and faithful services, and praised the gallant Captain for the very flattering manner in which he alluded to those services. This was received with shouts of laughter, and poor Jones looked aghast, and wondered at their merriment. He was then told of his mistake, and he appeared to be almost broken-hearted when he found that the money was not for him.

that shows what little care was bestowed on the keeping of those Records; he says there is one book missing "from the year 1716 or 1718 to 1724, supposed to be taken out of the Registry for the purpose of misleading a person in searching and preventing any titles under a Will to be made out." He further states that he got the books "from the late Mr. STAFFORD, of Dublin, Notary Public, who had been Registrar, and the Wills and one book from Mr. VICARY, who acted as Deputy Registrar under Mr. STAFFORD." We believe at the time of the passing of the Church Disestablishment Bill, the Records of this office became the property of the Church Temporalities Commissioners, who took possession of them, but after some time returned those relating purely to Church matters, to the Registrar of the united Diocese of Ossory and Ferns, whose office is in Kilkenny.

It is worthy of remark that in the various reports and letters published by the Royal Commissioners, there is not a single word relating to the Records of the ancient Borough of Enniscorthy, though we have reason to believe such may be in existence, and are perhaps likely to be in the possession of some branch of the COLCLOUGH Family, as they were long connected with the town.

With such facts as the foregoing staring us in the face it might well deter any person from attempting to give even a slight sketch of events connected with the County. Yet have we undertaken the task at a cost of much time and labour in making search through Histories, old Publications, Magazines, and Newspapers. Of the latter, we are sorry to say, very few are to be found; in fact, we believe, there are no files of any of the old County Papers in existence, at least we have never met with them. We suppose that there are regular files kept of the Papers at present published in the county. They are the most valuable records that could be preserved. We have also had an opportunity of consulting some of the Records in the Public Offices both in this country and in England, and we are certain if ever the attempt is made to write the History

of our County, the person making that attempt must consult the Records in the Government and Public Offices in London, otherwise a true and impartial History can never be written.

In these few introductory remarks we would be guilty of unpardonable ingratitude, did we not acknowledge with the most heartfelt thanks the very valuable assistance we have received from Mr. EDMUND HORE, late of Wexford, who, from his great store of Historical Reminiscences of the County, has furnished us with many valuable and curious documents. Also, from Mr. BEN. HUGHES, of the "Wexford Independent" Office, for the many interesting records he has furnished us, and whose long experience and business habits have made his advice of peculiar value.

In the ensuing pages will be found the record of many a death, or other event, that will be thought by some to have been in no way worthy of note ; but to how many a household has the death of one of its members been a melancholy and remarkable period, or perhaps a turning point in their lives. And further, though some events mentioned may be deemed trivial and of no public interest, yet to those in the immediate vicinity of the occurrence it may have been of the most vital importance, and mark a "Red Letter" Day in the little community or neighbourhood. Therefore we thought it necessary to note all that came within our knowledge, as we write for no particular class or condition of people.

Most of the notes contained in this volume have been jotted down at different and distant places, and often under peculiar circumstances ; hence, no doubt, there are inaccuracies which some prying critics may comment upon but we don't envy them their labour. We write as if we were speaking. As to Critics, an old Author observes, and we adopt his words :—" Writing and correcting, like saying and doing, are very different things ; and the latter I take to be by much the more tedious and laborious. Now I think that either of them is even full trouble enough for

one person ; therefore I really never do more myself, than write, and leave the world to correct ; they have more dull time on their hands, it relieves their idleness, and gratifies their malice ; for some readers would lose half their pleasure, if they did not meet something to find fault with. It sets them, in some sort, above the writer, and I yield them their advantage freely."

With these few introductory remarks we shall proceed at once to lay the result of our labours before the Public, in the hope that they may prove as interesting to the general reader as they have been to ourselves.

THE CHANGES IN ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

The subject we are about to notice under this heading could not be well introduced into the body of the work, so that we are forced to devote a separate chapter to it. It is on the changes that have taken place in the county within the last century.

The Governor of the County in 1777 was Henry, Earl of Ely. In 1877, the Right Hon. Lord Carew, of Castleboro, is Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county.

In 1777 the county was represented in Parliament by George Ogle and Vesey Colclough, both resident gentlemen of the county. In 1877, the county is represented by Sir George Bowyer and the Chevalier Keyes O'Clery, the former an Englishman, the latter an Irishman, but neither of them are connected with the county by property or otherwise.

In 1777 the borough of Wexford was represented by Richard Neville and Richard LeHunte, both gentlemen connected with the county by property, and the latter a constant resident. In 1877 the borough is represented by William Archer Redmond, of Ballytrent House, whose family has been for some generations identified with the trade and prosperity of the town.

In 1777 the borough of New Ross was represented by Charles Tottenham and Robert Leigh, both of whom were connected by property with the county. In 1877, the borough is represented by John Dunbar, a gentleman in no way connected with the county.

In 1777 the borough of Enniscorthy was represented by Frederick Flood and Mountiford Longfield. We believe Frederick Solly Flood is the representative of the above gentleman. Of Mr. Longfield we know nothing further than that he was a member of a highly respectable Cork

family. At the present time Enniscorthy is a flourishing post and market town, with a population of over 5,000, but has no representative. Its Fairs are considered the best in the county for all kinds of stock.

In 1777, the borough of Gorey was represented by Humphreys Ram and Stephen Ram, both connected with the county by large landed possessions. In 1877, we believe the family does not own an acre of land in the county—their large possessions being sold some few years ago in the Landed Estates Court. Gorey is a rapidly rising town, but is unrepresented in Parliament.

In 1777 the borough of Bannow was represented by Henry Loftus and Nicholas Loftus Tottenham. It is now a small country village.

In 1777 the borough of Clonmines was represented by Arthur Loftus and Charles Tottenham, of Ross. It is now a mere townland, nothing remaining to mark its former importance save its ruinous old Castles and Churches.

In 1777 the borough of Fethard was represented by Charles Tottenham, of Tottenham Green, and Robert Hellen, of Dublin. It is now a fashionable watering place, with a good Fishery, and a population of between 300 and 400.

In 1777 the borough of Taghmon was represented by Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Pigott and William Alexander English. Taghmon is now only remarkable for its good fairs.

In 1777 the Protestant Church was established by law and endowed by the State. In 1877 it is disestablished and disendowed and placed on an equal footing with all other Churches.

In 1777 the Protestant Bishop of Ferns was the Hon. Joseph Deane Burke, a member of the noble family of Meath, who resided a great portion of the year in the diocese. At the present time the See of Ferns is united to those of Ossory, and Leighlin and the Bishop, the Right Rev. Robert Samuel Gregg, D.D., resides in Kilkenny.

In 1777, Richard Neville, M.P., a non-resident, was

Mayer of Wexford. In 1877, John J. Walsh, a gentleman resident in the town, fills that office.

In 1777 we could find no record of a Wexford Regiment of Militia, but it is related that in 1773 or 1774, Vesey Colclough raised a corps of Volunteers in Enniscorthy, and this was the first corps raised in Ireland. His example was soon followed by Isaac Cornock. The principal cause of raising them in this county was to suppress the lawlessness of the "White Boys" who at that time had overrun the country, committing numberless outrages, such as firing dwellings, houghing cattle, cropping ears burying people alive, &c. Before 1783 many Volunteer companies—both horse and foot—had been raised in the county, and George Ogle was chosen General. In that year a grand review, lasting for three days, took place at Johnstown, the seat of Cornelius Grogan, when corps from all parts of the county attended, and some from the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny. The Right Rev. Dr. Sweetman, the then Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns, supported the Volunteer movement by a subscription, for which he was afterwards censured by some parties. In 1793, we have the first notice of the Wexford Regiment of Militia, when the Colonelcy was offered by the government to George Ogle, but that gentleman declined to accept the appointment. It may be interesting to many parties to have a list of the officers at the first enrollment of the 38th or Wexford Regiment of Militia, which is as follows:—Lieutenant-Colonel commandant—Lord Viscount Loftus of Ely; Lieutenant-Colonel—Charles J. Monck; Major—Narcissus Huson, (there is a Major of that name in the regiment at the present time, and we believe a grandson). Captains—John Harvey, Hon. John Loftus, James Boyd, (there is an officer of that name in the regiment at present,) Ponsonby Tottenham and Henry Archer; Adjutant—William Alcock, (up to 1876 there was an Adjutant Alcock in the regiment.) Lieutenants—Ponsonby Hore, Edward Percival, Joshua Sutton, Miller Clifford, John Heatley, and William P. Pigott, who afterwards became Lieutenant-Colonel and remained with the regiment until

its disembodiment in 1817. Ensigns—Miller Clifford, jun., William H. Alcock, (the present Colonel-commandant of the regiment is Harry Alcock, D.L.) Henry Napper, John Winckworth, John Frizzell, and James Devereux—this gentleman became Major afterwards, and remained with the regiment up to 1817, when it was disembodied. Quarter-master—Miller Clifford ; Surgeon—Ebenezer Jacob.

In 1777 there were but three Post Offices in the county—Gorey, Enniscorthy, and Wexford. The Royal Mail from Dublin entered the county only two days in the week, and returned on each succeeding day. The Mail Bags, too, were never allowed to exceed in weight what the Post-Boy's horse could carry in panniers slung across his withers and behind the saddle. The Gentry and men of business distant from the Post Offices usually had an active footman, who went twice a week to the Post Offices, conveying to the Post all letters entrusted to his care, and was sure to enquire "was there anything come" for any one living in a wide circle within the sphere of his activity. Within the last forty years we have frequently seen a young woman convey the Royal Mail on foot to and fro between Wexford and Broadway in the one day. It was usual then for Post Offices to keep the names of all townlands in their districts, but letters often lay for weeks before reaching the party whose name they bore. In 1877 there are fifty-six Post Offices in the county, and a mail from Dublin arrives and leaves twice each week day for Dublin, and once on Sundays in the principal towns, and every country Post Office receives and despatches a mail each day. In 1777 the Electric Telegraph was not dreamt of, now there are thirteen Telegraph Stations in the county, (we have no doubt this number will be largely increased in a short time), and we can communicate with almost all parts of the world in a couple of hours.

But perhaps the most wonderful change of all is in the matter of "News." In 1777 we suppose but very few newspapers arrived in the county, and that weekly, for none but the gentry got them, and if a farmer chanced to

get a look at one of them when a month or six weeks old, he was overjoyed at having read the "latest news." Now how things are changed—newspapers arrive in the county daily by the thousand, and are to be had in the remotest hamlet, and a man labouring in the side of a ditch will converse you with all the gravity of a statesman on the much vexed "Eastern Question," or any other critical topic that may be current. Then as to our local newspapers—in 1777, the county only possessed one newspaper about the size of an ordinary auction bill, and published but once a week; now there are six newspapers published in the county, and our people are kept well "posted up" on all matters of local importance.

In 1776 Arthur Young tells us in his "Tour," that the first field of Turnips he saw growing in Ireland was in the county of Wexford, so that we must have been in advance of our neighbours, yet agriculture in the county was at a very low ebb indeed, for thirty years after this date, we find Robert Frazer, in his "Statistical Survey of the County Wexford," stating it to be very bad, and the agricultural implements of the very worst description.—As to cattle, he says—"In the improvement of the breeds of cattle the farmers of this county are miserably deficient." Of sheep he says—"Hardly anything can be worse than the common breed of sheep in the county Wexford—long-legged, narrow-backed, large head, large bone, and as wild as deer." But his description of the breed of pigs is almost laughable. He says—"In the breed of swine the farmers of this county are miserably deficient. Long legged, razor backed, large boned, wretched animals, the very worst of the worst breeds from the common herd of pigs in this county, which no quantity of food, even for three or four years, would ever make more than three cwt." Contrast all this with the cattle, sheep, and pigs, that are now shown at our Fairs and Annual Cattle Shows, and what a vast improvement. Now the purest and best breeds of all kinds of stock are to be found in the county, and where annual sales are held, buyers from Australia, America, and England attend, and the competition

is so keen and sharp that cattle realize fabulous prices.— This state of things is not confined to the landlord class, for in the Show Yard we have seen the Tenant Farmer compete with the Nobleman, and carry off the palm of victory in many instances. And the fairs of the county are celebrated for the good quality of the stock offered for sale, and buyers from all parts of the United Kingdom attend them.

The subject of cattle brings us to the consideration of the opportunities the Farmers then had of disposing of their stock. In 1777 there were only twenty-eight places in the county where fairs were held, and only sixty-nine fairs in the whole year. There are now two hundred and thirty-six fairs held in forty-nine localities. Then the months of December and January were bad seasons for driving slow-footed animals along bad roads; and carrying in creels and cars was never thought of, so from the 8th of December, at Coolgreany, to the 1st of February, at Taghmon, there was no fair in any part of the county Wexford. New Ross then had the greatest number of fairs, namely, seven—one of which, that on the 5th of October, was for “hops, frieze, and linen only.” Until a few years ago, small quantities of flannel, and straining cloth were to be found at fairs, and at several places in the upper baronies of the county the sale of frieze, linen, and hats, formed a great portion of the day’s business. But all this has passed away, and with the growing pride of our people for English “shoddy,” “thoroughly-shrunk” articles of dress, and English “wide-awake” hats, the trade of the weaver is almost banished from amongst us, and the hatter has totally disappeared. Contrast all this with the present day, when New Ross has now 12 fairs; Enniscorthy had then only four, it has now 13; Gorey had only three, it has now 14; Wexford had five, it has 12 now; Taghmon had only two, it has 20 now. Many places, like Castlebridge, had then no fair, yet it has 12 now. In addition to these, pig fairs are held in New Ross, Enniscorthy, and Gorey, on the eve of each of their cattle fairs. In 1777 there was

scarcely any chance of the Wexford Farmer reaching the English markets, so uncertain was the communication between the two countries, at most only two or three slow sailing vessels would be despatched from Wexford during the summer months, with cattle for the English markets. Now they have weekly communication, by fast sailing steamers, with all the great English Markets, through the ports of Liverpool and Bristol. Now the Dublin market is as open to the Farmer for his cattle, butter, and corn, as that of Wexford was in 1777. Fowl markets were then unknown in our county, now they are established in all our chief towns, and many of the country villages, and are a source of great revenue to the Farmer.

We think we cannot conclude this portion of our work better than by contrasting the prices of articles of daily consumption One Hundred years ago, with those of the present time. Beef then sold at from $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., now it is 9d. to 10d., and this notwithstanding the great quantities of American beef imported into other parts of the United Kingdom. Mutton sold from 2d. to 3d. per lb., now it is 9d. to 10d. and 1s. per lb. Pork sold from $1\frac{1}{2}$ d to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d per lb., we have no Irish pork now, it is all bacon ! and sold at from 9d. to 10d per lb., and we suspect a great portion of it is American-Irish, if we may use such an expression. Eggs sold at 2d. to 3d. the dozen, now they are 1s 3d the dozen, and often 1s 6d. A good turkey at Christmas, was 1s. 8d ; now a very poor one is 5s ; a fat goose, 1s., now they are from 2s. 6d. to 4s ; a pair of ducks was from 10d. to 1s., now they range from 2s 6d to 5s., according to season ; a pair of crammed fowl was then 2s., now they are 5s., and very few to be had. Wheat then and now averaged about the same prices ; barley was 9s per barrel, now it is 19s 6d ; oats were 8s per barrel, now they average 13s. 6d.

Wexford was ever noted for the abundance and cheapness of its food materials, and luxuries of life were not wanting, such as wild-fowl and oysters in profusion beyond most places. A pair of widgeon then cost but 1s ; a

barnacle, 1s 6d, but these prices are now more than trebled. Oysters then sold at from 8d to 10d per one hundred and twenty, at the present day they are sold at 8s to 10s per the one hundred and twenty, and cannot be had even at that price.

For some of the information contained in this chapter we are indebted to a correspondent of the "Wexford People."

CAMDEN'S ACCOUNT OF THE COUNTY WEXFORD 1586.

WILLIAM CAMDEN, the great antiquary as he is universally called, was born in London, in the year 1531. His father was a native of Lichfield, in Staffordshire, and the son being educated at St. Paul's School, was sent to Oxford in 1566. In 1571, after having supplicated and been refused the degree of Bachelor of Arts, he returned to London, and commenced the prosecution of his favourite study of "Antiquities." He was appointed Second Master of the Westminster Schools in 1575, and soon after commenced his great work, the *Britannia and Hibernia*, the first edition being published in 1586. As Camden wrote his works in Latin, it is necessary to say that the description quoted below of the County Wexford, is from the translation made by Dr. Philemon Holland, a Physician of Coventry, with Camden's own consent, and published in 1611. We have preserved in the extract the old spelling, which, with the style, will give our readers an opportunity of comparing both with those of her present gracious Majesty, Victoria's reign. Having thus introduced the author, we now give the quotation :—

“THE COUNTY OF WEISFORD.

“Beneath that mouth, at which Barrow, Neore, and Shoure, the sister-like rivers, having embraced one another and joined hands, are laid up in the Ocean, there sheweth itself Eastward in a promontorie where the shore fetcheth a compasse round the Countie of Weisford, or Wexford, in Irishe, Countie Reogh, where Ptolomee in times past placed the Menapii. That these Menepians came hither from the Menapii, a nation in Low Germanie, that dwelt by the Sea coasts, the name doth after a sort implie. But whether that Carausius were of this or that nation, who taking upon him the Imperiall purple robe seized upon Britaine against the Emperor Dioclesian, I leave to others. For Aurelius Victor called him a Citizen of Menapia, and the Citie Menapia is placed by Geographers not in those Low countries of Germanie but in Ireland. In this County, upon the river Barrow, there flourished sometime Rosse, a great Citie, well traded by merchants and peopled with inhabitants, fensed with a wall of great compasse by Isabell, daughter to the Earle Richard Strongbow—and that is the only monument which now it sheweth. For by reason of discord and home broiles between the Citizens and the religious orders, it is a good while since brought in manner to nothing.

More East, Duncannon, a Castle with a garrison, standeth over the river, so that it is able to command the river, that no ships should passe either to Waterford or to Rosse, and therefore it was thought good pollicie, to fortifie this place when the Spaniards hovered and gaped for Ireland, in the year 1588. From thence at the very mouth of the river, there runneth out a narrow necke of land, which presenteth unto the sailors a high Turret, erected by the Citizens of Rosse, when they were in a flourishing state, that they might the moresafelie enter into the river's mouth. A little from hence standeth Tintern, upon the shore with many winding creekes, where William Mareschall, Earle of Pembrock, founded a notable Abbey, and called it De Voto, for that he had vowed to God, to erect an Abbey,

when he was tossed in sore and dangerous tempest—and being after shipwracke cast up a land in this place, performed it here according to his vow.

“ This verie Promontorie, Ptolomee called Hieron, that is Holy, and in the same signification, I would make no doubt, but the inhabitants also called it. For, the utmost towne thereof, at which the Englishmen landed, and set first foote on this Islande, they named in the native language Banna, which soundeth all one with Holy.

“ From this Holy point (Carnsore), the shore turning full to the Eastward, runneth forth along Northward—over against which therelie flats and shallows in the sea that indanger many a shipp, which Mariners call the Grounds. In this place Ptolomee setteth the river Modona, and at the mouth thereof the Citie Menapia which are so stript out of their names, that I am out of all hope in so great darkness to discover any twilight of the truth. But seeing there is one only river that voideth itself in this place, which cutteth the County just as it were in the mids, and is now called Slane—seeing alsoe at the very mouth thereof, where it maketh a Poole, there is a towne by a German name called Weisford, the Head place of the whole County, I may the more boldly conjecture, that Slane was that Modona, Weisford, Menapia—and so much the rather, because this name is of a later date, to wit a meere German, and given unto it by those Germans whom the Irishe tearme Oustmans. This towne is for bignesse inferiour to manie, but as memorable as any—because it was the first in all Ireland, that when FitzStephen, a most valliant Captain assaulted it, yielded itself unto the protection of the English, and became a Colonie to the English. Whence this whole territorie is passing well peopled with English—who to this day use the ancient Englishmens apparel and their language, yet so, as that they have a certain kind of mongrell speech between English and Irish. Dermot, who first drew the Englishmen over into Ireland, granted this and the territorie lying to it, unto FitzStephen for ever—who beganne a Burgh hard by at Car-

ricke—and albeit the place was strong by naturall situation, yet he helped it by art. But when as the said Fitz-Stephen had surrendered up his right into the hands of King Henrie the Second, he made it over to Richard, Earle of Pembrock, that he should hold it in fee from him and the Kings of England as superior Lords. From whom by the Earles Mareschalls, the Valences of the Lusignian line in France, and the Hastings, it descended to the Greies, Lords of Ruthin, who commonlie in ancient Charters are named Lords of Weisford—although in the reign of King Henry the Sixth, John Talbot is once called in the Records, Earle of Shrewsburrie and of Weisford. Touching this river, take with you this verse such an one as it is, of Neeham's making :—

“ Ditat Eniscortum, flumen quod Slane vocator,
Illum cernit Weisford sesociare sibi.”

Translated—

“ The river which is called Slane, enricheth Eniscort,
And the said river, Weisford sees, gladly with him to sort.”

“ For Eniscort, a Burrough, or Incorporate towne, is seated upon it. More inward by the same river side, we have Fernes, known only for the dignity of an Episcopal See in it—which in old times the Giraldines fortified with a Castell. Hard by, but beyond the river Slane, dwell the Cavenaghes, the Donels, Montaghies and O'Moores, Irishmen of a stirring and tumultuous spirit, and among them the Sinottes, Roches, and Peppardes, Englishmen. On this side the Slane, the men of greatest name be the Viscountes Mont-Garret—of whom the first was Edmund Butler, a younger son of Pierce, Earle of Ormond, adorned with that title by Edward the Sixth, and many more of the same surname—the Devereuxes, Staffords, Chevers, Whites, Furlongs, Fitzharris, Brownes, Hores, Haies, Cods, Maylers, all of the English race and blood, like as be most of the common people.”

Such is Camden's account. The Hibernia is accompanied by a folio map, in which, mountains, rivers, sea-margins, are in excess, whilst names of places are compara-

tively few. The “Wieyshford Comitatus”—(Wicklow at the time had not been made a distinct County, and it merged chiefly in Dublin)—contains only the following names:—“Fethert, New Rosse, Castell-Browne, [apparently Taghmon,] Weisford, Clonmens, Carrick Castell, Fernes, Hamon Castell, [Clohamon], and Arcloe. The entrance to Waterford Harbour is only marked as “Birgi-flue-Ostium.” The Saltees Islands are well laid down, but without name, and the line of coast from Carnsore to Greenore Points (neither named), is designated in letters “Sacrum Promontarium.” The entrance into Wexford Harbour seems as wide as from Rosslare Fort to the high lands over Curracloe, and an island occupies the site of Beg-Erin, but is not named, whilst in the place now known as the Dogger Bank, is another island not named.

Camden, like Ptolomey, seems never to have visited the spot designated in the map as “Sacrum,” and by Ptolomey by the Greek word “Hieron,” of same significance “Holy.” No reason has been given for the name, but on Carnsore Point formerly stood a granite Cross, and near to the shore are the ruins of a small Church dedicated to St. Finton Badogh, now called “St. Vaukes,” whose festival is on 17th February. The building is small in size, with walls of granite of great thickness, small loop-hole windows, with stone lintels as well as over the narrow door-way instead of arches, whilst a high earthen rampart, like that of an ancient Rath, surrounds a rather spacious grave-yard, in which within the memory of none now living, have any but the bodies of shipwrecked persons been interred.

A TRADITION.

SEVEN SISTERS AT A BIRTH.

In “a Briefe Description of ye Baronie Forthe,” in the County Wexford, written for the information of Sir William Petty, when engaged in his famed Survey of Ireland, about the year 1670, we find the following under the heading “Ballybrennan Peece” :—

“A Church dedicated to St. Kevan, demolished—its Bells and materials profaned.

“A Chapelle dedicated to the Seven Sisters, at one birth brought forth, at Ballybrennan, commonly called in Irish ‘Shagh-Eneen Eee,’ or the ‘Seven Daughters of Hugh,’ their father so called, neere to which is a fountain, wherein young languishing infants being bathed, have undeniable, by the Divine clemency been miraculously restored to perfect health and strength.”

This extraordinary circumstance as related by the writer as having occurred at Ballybrennan, seems almost incredible, yet he states it without any mark of incredulity, and as a matter of received truth in his day. We may wonder, nay doubt, but yet we are not without some similar instances, though rare they be, related too, by authors of credibility. In “Aubray’s Natural History of Wiltshire,” we find an account of a monumental inscription at Wishford Magna, to the memory of Thomas Bonham and Edith his wife, who died in 1473 and 1469 respectively. Mrs. Bonham had two children at one birth the first time, and after

an interval of seven years, she had as many as seven children at once. There is a tradition, which is recorded in the Parish Register, that "all the seven children were brought to the font of the Church, and there baptized."—It is stated in the "Gentleman's Magazine" for March, 1798, that in the Commune of Verchoque, Department of Pas-de-Calais, the wife of Bierre Duisaine, had six children at one birth—three boys and three girls—they were all born alive, but died soon after. Dinora Salvitte, wife of a member of an old Florentine house, gave birth to Fifty-two children in all, of whom no less than three were born at one time.

The tradition of the Seven Sisters of Ballybrennan has long since died out of memory and is totally forgotten.

WEXFORD TOWN.

As early as the time of Ptolemy, the geographer, who flourished about A.D. 140, Wexford, or the site of it, is set down as "Menapia," on the mouth of the river "Modonius," the modern Slaney—and it is also the "Logh Gar-men," or "Carmen" of Irish Historians. The Danes, or Ostmen, who settled in it, and surrounded it with walls, called it "Weisford"—and the Strongbownian Colonists who settled in it about 1170, continued the name with little alteration down to the present day. To the walls of the Ostmen, a Castle was added by the new occupants, built by order of Henry II. on his sailing from outside Wexford haven, for Milford, on 17th April, 1172. The builder was Lord Geoffrey de Marisco, illegitimate son of Robert Fitzstephen, when he constituted it a Borough town. Lord Geoffrey had espoused Basilica de Clare, sister of Strongbow, and widow of Raymond le Gros. He died

in 1211. It is probable the encampment of the Ostmen, when only freebooters, was in the Rath whereon the Castle was subsequently built, and where the Military Barracks now stands—but when they settled down as a fishing and trading community, and became Christianised, they built a little Church in the low ground immediately under the Rath, dedicated to their native Saint, “Olave,” or “Doulogue,” and the plot of ground between the Rath and the small stream, now called “the Bishop’s Water,” is still called the parish of “St. Doulogue,” containing about three acres in extent.

That the Danes, or Ostmen of Wexford were of some power, and possessed skill and spirit, when Robert Fitz-Stephen, with his mail-clad Knights and war-horses came before the town, is shown by the gallant resistance they made from their walls, which only ceased on the third day by capitulation. They had sent their women and wealth to Begerin Island.

King Henry II. having landed in Waterford, proceeded in peace and order through the country to Dublin, and there entertained several friendly Irish Kings and Chieftains at a splendid banquet, in a spacious hall built for the purpose, in what is now called College Green, where he also stayed during the winter, ratifying friendships and treaties with Irish Princes. But a plague made its appearance, and King Henry reached Wexford, on the Friday before Shrove-tide, and dwelt in it until Easter Monday, 17th April, as already noticed.

Wexford Castle was undoubtedly the largest ever built in the County, and it stands accordingly first in importance on the list of those very numerous buildings which were remaining in the Sixteenth Century. The earliest authentic record of its existence is in the Charter of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, to the Town, dated 1317, which shows that it was distinct, and maintained a separate jurisdiction from the Borough. In the “Inquisition” taken after the death of that nobleman in 1323, it is noted that “there is one stone Castle, in which are four

towers roofed with slate, a great keep, and four buildings at the back, thatched with straw, all in good repair and condition.

The hostages of the Byrnes of Wicklow, the O'Tooles, M'Morroughs, O'Murrowes, (Murphys), Irish enemies, who were under the custody of Sir Maurice Rochford, were by him delivered into the safe custody of this Castle, by Royal mandate, on 15th September, 1352.

The office of Constable of Wexford Castle, as indeed of most of the important fortresses in the kingdom, were usually granted to warriors of English birth, for greater security. Sir John Blyterly was so constituted by Edward III., and residing in England, he was allowed to name as his Lieutenant, Thomas Esmonde, Esq., one of the two Justices of the shire. In 1356, John Botilson, Esq., was appointed "in consideration of his good services for a long time performed to King Edward III., and received a yearly fee of £10.

The town having been much enlarged beyond the walls of the Ostmen, by the influx of new settlers and the increase of commerce created by the settlement of the Normans, a new wall was commenced in the reign of King John, but was not finished until that of Edward III., when Stephen Devereux, Knight, of Ballymagir, completed it, and erected a grand West Gate, near the Abbey of Sel-skar—an old religious house of the Ostmen, in which the first couple of English-born birth, were married in Ireland, viz., Raymond le Gros and Basilica, sister of Strongbow. This gate was near to the large Castle with a gateway under it for a sally-port—and over the new gate Devereux placed his arms, with the following words :—

" Nisi Dominus custodit civitatem,
Frustra vigilant qui custodiant eam."

This gate, with the other gates of the Town, five in number, was taken down in 1759. After the Insurrection of 1798, the gates were all erected in a plain manner, and finally again taken down in 1823.

During the War of the Roses, which raged with equal

fury in Ireland as in England, Wexford was seized in 1462, by Sir John Butler, but having rashly, though gallantly, accepted a challenge from the Earl of Desmond, who had advanced to dispossess him, to decide the quarrel in the open field, he suffered a total defeat, and the victorious Earl held a Parliament in Selskar Abbey the following year.

The Earl of Ormond, elder brother of Sir John Butler, had, the preceding year, been beheaded by the Yorkists—but the attainder being removed by Edward IV., he became the Sixth Earl in 1461. This nobleman was considered one of the finest gentlemen of the age in which he lived, and Edward IV. is reported to have said, that “if good breeding and liberal qualities were lost in the world, they might all be found in the Earl of Ormond.”

At the Parliament which sat in Wexford in 1463, a statute was passed in these terms—“At the request of the Commons.—Whereas the Town of Wexford is spacious within the walls, which require great repair and costs, and whereas for several years there has been a division between the Commons of the South side and those of the North side of the said Town, concerning the revenue arising and accruing, called the “Common Share,” which is more valuable on the South side than on the North—and each part of the Town keeps their own Common Share to fortify its own part, whereas it would have been more valuable had it been even on both sides—Be it Ordained that in future the whole shall be expended on the Walls without reference to the Side, under the direction of the Sovereign and three of the most considerable of the inhabitants.—Any one counteracting this Act shall forfeit 40s. to be expended on the said Walls.”

The Heraldic Visitation of the County taken in 1618, gives the pedigree of “Stafford of the Castle in the Town of Wexford”—and states that George Stafford, who lived about the year 1480, “built the Castle and Hall in Wexford, and his family and posterity resided therein, until the above date.” But this is not to be taken as the Castle

of the “King’s fortress.” This Castle and Hall stood on the sea side, or right side of the street into the Town, between the Stone-bridge and Oyster Lane. In the same volume mention is made of “Walter Stafford, Esq., of the Bridge,” and this is the same as the Stone-bridge, and this, (after the dismantling of the “Royal Castle” by Cromwell, where prisoners had always been confined,) was converted into a County Prison, and continued so until the present County Gaol was built near the West Gate, in 1812, when it was converted into a Workhouse, and lately thrown down, and rebuilt as shops and private dwellings by Mr. Richard Devereux.

On the commencement of the Civil War in 1641, it appears by records preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, that proceedings were taken very speedily by the people of Wexford for fortifying their town, all being ardent in the Confederate cause. There had been a large County Meeting held on the Hill of Carrig, (where now the Crimean Monument stands,) and all declared for the Confederation. The following extract shows the mode adopted by the Wexfordians for the defence and marshalling their forces, as follows :—

“Martin White, Captaine of St. Mary’s and St. Doulogue’s parishes.—Patrick French, Captaine of St. Patrick’s.—Nicholas Hay, Captaine of St. Iberius.—Nicholas Cheevers, Captaine of Selskar.—Richard Stafford, Captaine of the King’s Majesty’s Castle. The whole army Eight Hundred men.

“Thei have trenched their walls round about the Towne eight foote deepe and 24 foote brade. Likewise thei have throwen downe eight foote within the Towne, houses and pales from end to end. Thei have pitched great timber from the Ferrie Banke southwards ’till they reach against the Pole Kaye, and thence westwarde into the side of the Channell—and after thei took a good shipp of one Mr. Nugions, of Dublin, and did her sinke in the syde of the Channell within the tymbers, with her stearne to the Towne, with her mysone-maste standing for the tyinge of

the sea-board end of her chaines to stopps. The other end is to be brought to a great Capson by their Forte upon Pole Key. The mastes of Captaine Bartle his shipp, thei are chained with Iron betweene each two of them, being nine in number, and 60 Fathomes longe, and the Cables of his shipp thei have turned to that use. Thei found four peces of ordnance in Mr. Nugion's shipp, of 6 foote long or thereabouts. The field brass-piece which was found in the Castell of Fernes, nine foote longe, of King Henry the Eighth, these five are set on their Forte."

In the course of a short time after they erected a Fort on the south point of land, or the Rosslare side, which still retains the name, and another (long since disappeared) on the north side, called Fort St. Margaret, now Raven Point. Having made these preparations and repaired their walls all round, the Wexfordians determined to rely chiefly on themselves, and did so manfully, until betrayed to Cromwell on the 11th October, 1649. Nearly all the Town walls, four towers, two square and two round, are still in a sufficient state of preservation to show that the Walls were twenty-two feet high, four feet thick of lime and stone, supported on the inside by a rampart of earth 21 feet thick.

M. Moullay le Gouz, a French gentleman, whose travels in Ireland, in 1644, have been published by Mr. Crofton Croker, thus notices the Castle:—"The Town (he remarks) is very populous, owing to its great commerce.—The fortress is a small square, regularly enough fortified, and washed by the sea. At the foot of this Castle are many ruins of old Churches, amongst others that of the Holy Trinity, towards which the women have great reverence, and come there in solemn procession. The oldest march first, and the others follow, then take three turns round the ruins, make a reverence to the remains, kneel and recommence this ceremony many times.—The people of Wachefort came chiefly from France."

The sad story of Wexford, and its fate at the hands of Cromwell, is notorious all over the world—and a "Life of

Oliver Cromwell, by the Rev. Matthew Russell," rather briefly relates some of the most atrocious acts.—“From Drogheda (writes Mr. Russell) the English Commander advanced on Wexford, which in like manner soon submitted to his arms, and in like manner experienced the severity of his resentment. Hardly had he opened his batteries against the fortifications, when the inhabitants proposed to capitulate—but before the terms could be arranged, the assailants found an entrance within the walls, and immediately renewed the massacre which had disgraced their success at Tredagh. No distinction was made between the armed soldier and the defenceless townsman.

“Even females were put to the edge of the sword.—Three hundred of the latter flocked round the great Cross which stood in the street, hoping that Christian soldiers would be so far softened by the sight of that emblem of mercy, as to spare the lives of unresisting women—but the victor knew no mercy, but enraged at such superstition, and regarding it, perhaps, as a proof that they were Roman Catholics, and therefore, fit objects for military fury, rushed forward and put them all to death.”

But Cromwell's own letter to Lenthall, the Speaker of the Parliament in London, dated 15th October, 1649, so fully discloses the transactions of himself and his army in Wexford, as render his atrocities objects of eternal disgrace and detestation.

After the massacre followed plunder, and so complete were his excesses in bloodshed, that, as he himself writes, “scarcely one of them (the inhabitants) can claim property in the Town.”

Besides fortifying their Town in 1641, the Wexfordians knowing the value of their position on the sea-coast, at the very entrance into the Irish Channel, made themselves as effective by sea as by land. For this purpose they brought over from Flanders, an eminent ship-builder, “Anthony Van Kaatts,” with skilled workmen, who, having plenty of the best timber on both sides of the Slaney, constructed a fleet, which did vast service. Cromwell in

his letter mentions—"Here is some very good shipping—here are three vessels, one of them of thirty-four guns, which a week's work would fit for sea—there is another of twenty guns, very nearly ready likewise. And one other Frigate of twenty guns upon the stocks, made for sailing, which is built up to the uppermost deck—for handsomeness sake, I have appointed workmen to finish her, here being materials to do it. The Frigate, also, taken beside the Fort, is a vessel most excellent for sailing. Besides divers other ships and vessels in the Harbour."

The place where "Anthony Van Kuatts" had his dockyard, was on the right bank of the river, just outside the town wall, and close to the West Gate. The spot is now known as "The Cats' Strand"—the name of old Anthony Kaatts and his dockyard being degraded to that feline name, and himself forgotten !

The Confiscations which followed the capture of Wexford, all of which were carried out by the "Act of Settlement of 1654," left the original population only amongst the lower ranks of society, such as tradesmen, &c., who could not well be dispensed with by their new masters—for Charles II., on his Restoration cared nothing for the Irish who had lost their all in his father's and his own defence. When James II. ascended the throne, he did nothing for Wexford, but grant it a new Charter for which the Cromwellian inhabitants gave him no thanks, and which they never used. When the "Glorious Revolution" broke out, Ireland was destined to become the battle field on which William III. and his father-in-law were to contend for the Crown. Nearly all Ireland was in favour of James, and the Cromwellians of Wexford began to fear for their position. Even though the old natives had made no decided movement against William, still it was naturally apprehended they would. That there was cause for apprehension, there was no doubt, and the Cromwellians accordingly secretly despatched two messengers to William, offering allegiance and praying assistance. The messengers made their way through the County of Wick.

low to Dublin ; but such were the toils and difficulties they had to endure, that having delivered their message, they absolutely refused to return to Wexford on any account.

In this position of affairs, a brave Williamite Officer, Captain Charles Smith, or, as from his hasty, daring temper he was better known as “ Spitfire Charley,” offered his services, and volunteered to carry William’s assurance of aid and protection to his loyal friends in Wexford, who were encouraged to vigilance and perseverance—and Charley ably discharged his undertaking, and was finally rewarded with houses in Wexford and lands adjoining.

An extract from the “ London Gazette” of the 14th July, 1690, gives the following somewhat different account :—

“The Town of Wexford has declared for his Majesty, (William III.) and the manner was thus :—Colonel Butler, Lord Lieutenant of the County, hearing that the late King James was gone by on Wednesday last, he posted after him—and from Duncannon wrote to his son to come to him, and to follow the late King James into France. He wrote another letter also to Captain Kelly, to come away with his Company, and to set the Castle on fire, which was under his command—but this letter falling into the hands of an English Merchant, where Colonel Butler was quartered, he did not deliver it, but told the Captain how he was sent for, concealing that part of the letter about burning the Castle—and so soon as he and his Company were gone, the Protestants there rose, disarmed the Papists, and seized the Castle, and at their humble request by two messengers, his Majesty is sending some force to secure them.”

THE CROMWELLIAN SETTLEMENT OF WEXFORD TOWN.

When the Republican Government had determined to settle the rural and town parts of Ireland “with a Godly seed and generation,” they issued orders for clearing all the Port and Walled Towns of the Irish inhabitants, and orders to that effect were issued in March, 1653-4. However desirable such might be, the difficulty attending the execution of the order will at once be perceived from the Questions of Colonel Thomas Sadlier, to whom was entrusted the “Clearing of Wexford.” Not choosing to be responsible for the consequences of a literal execution of the order, he required a categorical answer from the Commissioners to the following Queries :—

1st. Whether any Irish and Papists shall be permitted to live in the Town of Wexford ?

2nd. If any, whether all the seamen, boatmen, and fishermen, or how many ?

3rd. How many packers and gillers of Herings ?

4th. How many Coopers ?

5th. How many Carpenters ?

6th. How many Masons ?

7th. What shall be done with Irish women, who are Papists, married to Englishmen and Protestants ?

8th. What shall be done with the Irishmen who are turned Protestants, and live in the Town of Wexford, who come to hear the preaching of the Word ?

9th. That positive orders be sent that no one of the Irish nation keep an ale-house in said Town ?

We were unable to see a copy of the reply to these Queries—but the following letter from the Surveyor-General, shows the pretty large lot of houses—all to be taken consecutively, in streets, at the rate of Six Years Purchase, which fall to the lot of two persons :—

Dublin Castle.
22nd March, 1658-9.

Whereas his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and Council, by their Order dated 7th February, 1658-9, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of 17th September, 1656, entitled an Act for the satisfying of Captain John Arthur for divers sums of money disbursed by him for the service of the Commonwealth, out of Forfeited Lands, Leases, or Houses in Ireland, do require me (after perusal of the said Act, as also a Survey of the Towne of Wexford, returned into my office,) pursuant to the said Act to set out to the said John Arthur and Martin Neil, their Heirs and Assigns, such and so many of the forfeited houses within the Town of Wexford, as at Six Year's Purchase, according to the aforesaid return, will answer the intent of the Act.—Provided that the said John Arthur and Martin Neil do begin their satisfaction at such end or other part of said Town as they or either of them shall conceive fit, taking the houses with their appurtenances, and in orderly proceeding on both sides of the street, until they shall arrive at their due proportion.—And by a writing under his Hand and Seal, dated 1st February, 1656, declared that his choice is to begin in the satisfaction to be made to him, the said John Arthur, and Martin Neil, at the Parish of Selskar, in the said Town of Wexford, I do therefore, in pursuance of the said Order of His Excellency and Council, hereby set out to the said John Arthur and Martin Neil, their Heirs and Assigns as followeth :—

Unfortunately the person who made the above extract, instead of writing out the items, or houses, in detail merely says :—“ 200 houses from beginning in Selskar, and on

both sides the street into the Bull-ring, are then set out to satisfy the claim of £3,697 10s 0d.

Though unable to lay the full particulars of the above grant before our readers, we can give them some slight information thereon, for we find that on the 27th of June, in the 20th year of the reign of Charles II., the following houses and premises in the parish of Selskar, Town of Wexford, were confirmed under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, to Nicholas Hooper, Esq., and Dame Margaret Colville, his wife, widow of John Arthur of Wexford, and of James, Lord Colville, viz. :—

“ A ruined house, with a large yard, and key (quay) belonging to it.—a stone house thatched, with back walls and yard.—a stone house slated and yard.—a stone house slated and yard, now lying waste.—a stone house and yard.—a stone house slated, with the back building and yard.—a low house slated.—a low house thatched.—a thatched house.—a stone house slated.—old walls, with a thatched shop, two shedds, and a yard.—a stone house, with a back building and yard.—the like.—the like.—the like.—a stone house, a yard, garden and backhouse.—a stone house, backhouse, garden and appurtenances.—the like.—the like.—a stone house, backhouse, yard and appurtenances.—a stone house, a ruined back building and yard.—a stone house thatched, a yard and appurtenances,—a gable end with the appurtenances waste.—a stone house and backside waste.—a stone house, back building and yard.—an old thatched house and yard.—one old wall with the appurtenances.—one old wall, with the house slated, and appurtenances.—a house thatched, backhouse, garden and appurtenances.—a stone house, yard and other appurtenances.—a slated house, with back buildings and yard.—waste walls adjoining to St. John's Gate.—a stone house, with old walls, back building and yard.—a thatched house and backside, with the appurtenances.—a stone house slated.—stone

walls, with their appurtenances, waste.—a thatched house, backside, yard and appurtenances.—a thatched house and appurtenances.—a slate house of cage-work with the appurtenances.—a stone house, back building, yard, and stable, with other appurtenances.—a stone house, backhouse, yard and appurtenances, parish of St. Iverin's alias St. Ivorey's, in Wexford.—four cabbins, with the appurtenances.—two thatched houses, backsides and yards.—a stone house, backhouse of cagework and yard.—a stone house, backhouse, yard, and appurtenances.—the like.—the like.—a large piece of ground, with a key belonging to it, 2 houses with a backside and their appurtenances.—a stone house, backhouse, yard and appurtenances.—a low slate house and garden.—a stone house, backhouse, yard and key, with their appurtenances.—a slate house, with a thatched cabin.—a slate house, with red herring house and yard, with the appurtenances.—old walls with the appurtenances.—a stone house, backhouse, yard, and appurtenances.—two old houses, with backsides and appurtenances.—ruined walls, with a piece of ground appertaining.—a slate house and cabin.—a thatched house, yard and appurtenances.—a slate house, back building, and garden.—a ruined house, garden, and waste walls.—a ruined house and garden.—a slate house, back building and yard.—a slate ruined house and garden, and a low slate house and backside.—a slate house, garden, and appurtenances.—2 slate houses backhouse, and small court.—a slate house, backhouse and garden.—the like.—a thatched house and appurtenances.—a ruined house and garden.—a stone house garden and appurtenances.—the like.—a stone house, back house, and garden.—an old house, with thatched tenement, and garden.—two ruined houses with their appurtenances.—old ruined walls, with grounds appertaining.—a slated house.—the like, with backside.—a thatched cabin.—three ruined houses and old walls, with the appurtenances.—a low house and garden.—a house, garden and appurtenance.—a pair of walls and appurtenances.—a stone house, backhouse and appurtenances.—high stone walls,

with the appurtenances.—a ruined house.—a plott of ground.—waste walls.—a plott of ground, an old house, and a plott of ground.—waste walls.—a garden plott.—waste walls.—two pieces of ground.—a plott of ground.—the like.—two cabins and a garden, all in Selskar, alias St. Peter's parish, town of Wexford."

The Indenture making this conveyance was inrolled the 7th of July, 1688, and it plainly shows the manner in which the native inhabitants were despoiled of their property. We have before us several similar grants in the town and county of Wexford, and may give some of them farther on in this work.

Although numerous English Protestants came over and obtained settlements, still not near enough to occupy the houses, and by the connivance of the owners, when the houses began to decay, several Irish Popish parties were taken as tenants, else very many more ruins would have been in the town than what Governor Richards alludes to in his account of the Town and Barony of Forth.

THE DOMESTIC MANNERS, HABITS, AND ARTS OF THE BARONY OF FORTH.

1670.

Immediately on the Plantation of the Anglo-Saxon Colony in Forth after the surrender of Wexford to Strongbow, proper steps were taken to render it self-reliant and independent in its own resources. The Colonists were remarkable for industry, frugality, and strict attention to the duties of life, qualities which continue in their descendants to the present day. Among them came tradesmen

and artificers in every kind of business, and, confined within their narrow and almost seagirt limits, they were able to supply all their necessary and artificial wants without dependence on any others, or externs. The Colony soon became populous, and was, in fact, a perfect hive of industrious bees producing honey in abundance. It is to be lamented that no original documents or papers of these people have been preserved to our times, but later records still to be found in the Public Offices of London and Dublin, supply us with much that is interesting.

In the year 1834, a Catalogue of Manuscripts, called "The Southwell M.S.S.," was put up on sale by Mr. Thos. Thorpe, containing descriptions of many Counties, and lesser divisions of Ireland, all of which were written for the use of Sir William Petty when he was about to make his now celebrated "Down Survey." In this Catalogue, "No. 386, Ireland," was one entitled—"A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE BARONY OF FORTH, IN THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD, TOGETHER WITH A RELATION OF THE DISPOSITION AND SOME PECULIAR CUSTOMS OF THE ANCIENT AND PRESENT NATIVE INHABITANTS, A.D. 1670."

The Author having briefly noticed the first English Invasion of Henry II., and named all the Baronies (eight) of the county, at the period when he wrote, 1670, proceeds to say :—

"The Barony of Forthe in all emergencies of publique concerns in the said County, precedeth and hath pre-eminence. The Gentry and Inhabitants first in all Courts called, and in time of Warre, Expeditions, Rising-in-Arms in order to the opposing and suppressing of turbulent seditions, factions, or known and celebrated rebels, some prime

Gentlemen thereof had the conduct and command of Forces raised in the said County. The said Barony in longitude extends from the North-west part of the Commons of Wexford inclusive, unto the extremest point of Carne, Kemp's Cross, about ten miles. Its breadth dilated from the West side of the Mountain of Forth, six miles—comprehending by ancient computation 20,000 of arable acres of Land, naturally not fertile, but by the solicitouslie ingenious industry and indefatigable labour of the Inhabitants soe improved and reduced to that fecundious perfection, that it abounds with all sorts of excellent Bread-Corne and Graine, Gardenes, Orchards, Fruits, Sweet-Herbs, meadows, pastures for all sorts of Cattle (wherewith all is plentifully supplied,) not much inferior, if not equivalent, to the best in Ireland—though not generally soe great in body or stature. The Inhabitants commonlie use pacing Naggs, singularlie performant in travell, and easilie kept in good case. Their farms are soe diligentlie and exactlie hedged and fenced, that neighbours very seldom trespass one another. They greatlie sowe Furze seed, or plant the same in rows, some few ridges distant, which ordinarilie in a few years grow to 8 or 10 feet in height, to that bigness and strength that (better timber being there defficient,) Dwelling-houses are therewith all roofed. It alsoe in the extremest violence of Winter tempests affords their Horses, Sheep, and Goats, both food and shelter; being planted in the hedges, it becomes a singular fence for their Corne-fields, and afterwards their onlie fuel on all occasions—being cutt or grubbed in March it makes the clearest fire and flame, the most lasting and hardest coal of any firewood, except Juniper, with least quantity of ashes.

“The whole Barony at a distance, viewed in Harvest-time, represents a well cultivated Garden with diversified plots.

* * * * *

“There is in the South part of the Barony a Lake called “Lough-Togher,” neere three miles in length, half nearlie as broad, into which is extended an Isthmus or ‘Tongue of

Land named 'Our Lady's Island,' at the entrance thereof is a long Causey, or rather a bridge, from whence the Lough hath its name, having at its end a small turret erected before the Castle-Gate, in the midst of a strong stone wall, with battlements extending from each side into the water. Within this Isthmus (containing 12 acres) is a Church builded, and dedicated to the Glorious and Immaculate Virgin Mother, by impotent and infirm Pilgrims, and a multitude of persons from all parts of Ireland daily frequented, and with fervent devotion visited, who praying and making some oblations, or extending charitable benevolence to indigents there, have been marvelously cured of grievous maladies, and helped to the perfect use of naturallie defective limbs, or accidentallie enfeebled or impaired senses.

* * * * *

"The ancient Gentry and Inhabitants of the Barony derive their originall extraction lineallie from England—their Predecessors having been Officers in the Army under FitzStephen who first invaded Ireland. Suddenlie, after the conquest thereof, distinct allotments of land, according to their respective qualities and merits, were assigned them, which until the Cromwellian Usurpation and Government, they did during 500 years almost complete, without any diminution or addition, peaceable and contentedlie possess—never attainted nor convicted of any crime meriting forfeiture. . . . Many Gentlemen and Freeholders being therein interested who perpetuated the memory of their Progenitors and Families, always conferred their real Estates on their Male Progeny, or next Heir-Male descending lineally in consanguinity, soe that there are until this day, many great habitations and villages retaining the names of their first conquering possessors, as Sinnottstown, Hayestown, Horetown, Sigginstown, &c., &c., but by the late usurping proprietors were ejected, and remain exiled. They retain their first Language (Old Saxon English), and almost only understand the same, unless elsewhere educated, until some years past—

observe the same form of apparell their predecessors first used there. The Natives descended aforesaid, inviolable profess and maintain the same Faith and form of Religion and Divine Worship their first Ancestors in Ireland believed and exercised, which the violent and severe tempest of Persecution wherewithall they were frequentlie afflicted, Imprisonment, Loss of Goodes, threatened Forfeiture of Lands, nor any Penal Laws, were prevalent to alter, though their conformity would have been a means and a step to their beneficial advancement, Ecclesiastical and Civil. They are generally zealous in their Religious Professions, having many remarkable monuments extant of their pious zeal, and the devotion of their Progenitors in the aforesaid narrow extent of that Barony, wherein ancientlie were erected, and the precincts and walls yet extant of the Churches and Chappells first firmlie builded, and richlie adorned for Divine Service in their several places and Parishes, a Catalogue of some of which is hereafter expressed."

[The Author here proceeds to name the Churches and Chapelries, with the names of the Saints under whose patronage they were dedicated to God—and the condition in which same were at the time of writing—every one of them being more or less plundered and ruined. Of Churches, thirty-two are mentioned by name, one in each Parish, having grave-yards still around their ruins—and no less than thirty-six Chapels, or Chapelries, within the said Barony, which according to the Ordnance Survey of 1840. contains only 38,849 acres 1 rood and 36 perches. Such a number of places of religious worship is exceedingly remarkable, and bespake a large population or wonderful piety. On the sites of eight only of these ancient buildings are at present Churches for Protestant worship—and one of them, Carne, consists of the old walls built before the Reformation.]

“ There are many Crosses (continues the Author) in publique roads, and Crucifixes in private Houses in said Barony, kept, and representing the Dolourous Passion of Our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, which wherever found, were totally defaced, broken, and burned by Cromwellian Souldiers. Soe odious in our unfortunate age, became even the memory of the first Christian Altar that ever was erected, whereon was offered the propitiatorie Sacrifice of all Mankind's Redemption! The disruption and demolition of the aforesaid Churches and Chappells were perpetrated since and during the late Usurpation and his Government.

“ The said Barony is very populous, and small Villages neere one another, and of narrow extent—hardlie any farm containing 200 acres.

“ The Native Inhabitants celebrate with singularlie pious Devotion the yearlie Festivities—or Patron Days as they term them—in the several Parishes, in honour of God and his Saints—esteeming him profane, if a constant inhabitant, who doth not on such days penitentiallie (by Confession to his spiritual Pastor) purge his conscience from Mortall Sinns, be reconciled to his neighbour, and reverently receive the Sacred Eucharist. On such Festivals they mutually invite their neighbouring friends and alliances unto their Houses, whom they cheerfullie, piouslie, and civillie entertain with variety of the best accommodation the countrie can afforde, not without innocent facetiousness and Musical instruments—no small motive to foment, indissoluble, union and amity among them. They seldom dispose of their Children in Marriage, but unto Natives, or such as will determine to reside in that Barony, so that generallie they are in consanguinity of affinity nearlie related.

“ Their Apparell is according to the English mode, of very fine cottoned frieze, comelie but not costlie. They generallie take moderate refrection at morning, noon, and night, are very vigilante, soe that the sun noe day in the yeare, can reflect or surprise any professed Labourer in

mornings in bed, or sleeping. Having first recommended themselves and their designs to the Divine tuition and direction, they proceed in ordering their necessarie concerns. In Summer they constantlie desist from all worke about 10 o'clock—soon after dine, reposing themselves and their plough-horses until about 2 of the clock, during which time all sorts of Cattell are brought home from the fieldes, and kept enclosed. In Winter they constantlie arise before 5 in the mornings, applying themselves to some requisite domestic laborious employments. They are very precise and exact in the observances of Ecclesiasticallie enjoined Fasts—never eat Flesh on Fridays or Saturdays—abstaining from Flesh on Wednesdays until about the year 1670, they were dispensed withall, or rather commanded the contrary. They are not inclined to debaucherie, nor excessivelie addicted to the use of Liquor—though they make incomparablie strong, well-relished and clear Beere and Ale, very wholesome. Neither is Aqua Vita without being there distilled, in fast colour or operation inferior not unto any known in Ireland—in the use of all which they are abstemious. If civil Society sometimes invites them into not civillie rational complacency—which together with their ordinary laborious employments and manly exercises, renders them to be of good complexions, firm constitutions of health, and consequentlie to arrive at great maturity of years.

“ They are, generally of an indifferentlie tall stature—of no despicable feature—clear skinned, compactlie strong-bodied—their moderation in diet securing them from many distempers incident to other regions, occasioned by sensual exorbitancies, whereby a greater number is irrevocablie prejudiced, than violentlie by the sword perish. . . . At the decease of Neighbours and Friends, the parishioners meet, consoling the afflicted, and interring the Defunct without any ‘ Ululations’ or clamours—or counterfeited presentments of seeming sorrow. The Natives are ingenious, and being by Education assisted, apprehensive of the most abstruse and exquisite Scholar-Learning, wherein many,

in all ages, and instantlie, have been and are, at home and abroad in foreign parts, eminent, noe less honoured and admired for prudence and piety—neither are they stupid nor inferior in the knowledge and practice of Mechanick Arts by them professed—ever laborious and industrious, especially in what relates to Agriculture. Averse to litigiousness, honest, real, and candid in their negotiations—affable and hospitious to civil strangers, to none voluntarilie injurious—seldome or never any robbery, or felony there committed—none soe remiss or lazy but endeavour to acquire a livelihood and competent subsistence—soe that there is hardlie any vagrant native Beggar amongst them, or that is not very impotent. Unalterable true and loyal to their Prince in their allegiance upon all tumults, revolutions, and rebellions in Ireland—exposing themselves and their interests to the greatest perills in defence of the Crowne of England, signallie demonstrated and performed during Queen Elizabeth's Reign, in which engagements and such other like occasions It is observable that before the late commotions in Ireland, anno 1641, and the Usurper's invasion, there were divers Protestant Ministers constantlie residing in the Barony, receiving and enjoying Tythes and other Emoluments appendant to their Parish Church, having hardlie any Native a proselyte—entertaining Roman Catholic servants—lived peaceable and securilie, all neighbourlie humane offices being betwixt them and the Native Inhabitants exactlie performed. Discrepancy in principles of Faith, or points of religious worshipp noe way exciting discord, animosity, aversion, or opprobrious contumelie in worde or act, one of the other—an evident demonstration of the innate propension of the Inhabitants to humanity and affection of tranquillity.

“The Mansion Houses of most of the Gentry in said Barony were fortified with Castles, some neere Six feet high, having walls of at least Five feet thicke, of quadrangular form, erected—as is supposed—by the Danes—to the number of Thirty, of which few are as yet become ruinous.

Their Houses built with stone wal's, sleated : having spacious Halls, in the centre of which are fire-hearths, according to the ancient English mode, for more commodious extension of heat to the whole family surrounding it—but that form is antiquated, all Houses at the present day having spacious Chimnies. Plebians have their habitations completelie builded with mud-walls, soe firme and high, as they frequentlie raise Loftes thereon, after that forme they find most convenient for husbandry's business, neate, well-accommodated with all necessary implements, more civilie and English-like contrived than vulgarlie elsewhere in many parts of Ireland. None of the Commonalitie or Plebian Natives of that Barony was transplanted, or banished by the Usurper's Substitutes, only such as were signallie known and accused to have persevered in their loyalty in bearing arms for His Majesty in England. Virtue and in-offensive deportment sometimes moves tyranny itself to appear exorable, and seeminglie clement, deluding vulgar apprehension, whereas reallie politicall self-ends, which by universall eradication (at once) of the Natives could not be accomplished, were the sole motives of such apparent indulgences, tending to the exhaustion of their substance in the support of the Usurper's Army, the encouraging, enriching, and advancement of his then indigent favourites, and the inevitable poverty, ruin and servitude of the miserable contributors, when by their labours anything considerable accrued, like replenished sponges, to squeeze them. . .

. . . . The Gentry, whose loyalty to the King was always inviolate—who were possessed of any lands—hereditary proprietors, possible by descent—known or reputed to have neere relatives unto, or extracted from any generous family, were indispensablie, with their wives and children—destitute and commonlie forsaken of their servants not transplanted—were, on penaltie of Death, commanded to transplant into Connaught, anno 1654, their goodes by insupportable taxes and pressures being consumed, or immediatelie to transplant into some foreign region, no more certaine place being assigned where they

might reside, or appropriate. nor competent provision made for their subsistence, unless Chamelion-lik, fed on aier, and transmigrate into the spacious imaginery Moon's concave, or Sir Thomas More's Eutopia!

* * * * *

“Some Gentry of that Barony preferred Exile before Transplantation into Connaught, confiding Divine Benignity would restore his Sacred Majesty, Charles II., and settle him on his Throne, untill which time Loyalty in the usurped dominions being esteemed a capital Crime, banishment seemed tolerable. . . . Notwithstanding noe proprietor of Lands in that Barony since his Majesty's wished for happy Restoration is judicially condemned, nor settled in his ancient hereditary possessions—though neither upon the first eruption of the fatal commotions in Ireland, nor during the unfortunate progress thereof, any of the Gentry of that Barony were instrumentall or active in any way in the expulsion of an Englishman, or Protestant—rather protected many such persons and their goods, securing them from injuries and dangers then impending, and elsewhere frequentlie perpetrated, however, by an assumed authority afterwards overpowered and forced to an involuntary passive obedience.

* * * * *

“The prime Gentlemen and Freeholders in the Barony interested—though many of them had estates elsewhere—were the Staffords, Roseters, Coodes, (of which Coode, of Castletowne, his family expressed singular loyalty and valour in Queen Elizabeth's Warres, several of them being slaine,) the Esmondes, of Johnstowne, of which family also descended divers magnanimous Martialists, of which, Laurence, Lord Esmonde, Lord Baron of Limbrick, was extracted, having been in the said Queen's Reign, by Her Majesty employed in Hollande.”

[The Author, then, at considerable length proceeds to notice other families and their branches,—the Waddings of Ballycogley ; Scurlockes of Roslare, &c., but is particu-

larly diffuse on that of the Sinnott's—"of which (he said) there are many families in the County—and exceeding any other ancient name within its limits, whose Estates were valuable before the late tyrannical usurpations.]

"Amongst which the House of Ballybrennan, in Forthe, was esteemed the most eminent—whose possessors were intrusted with frequentlie the greatest authority in affairs of publique concern in the County."

[The Author then recounts the Sinnotts of Rosegarland—Sinnott of Cooledyne—Sinnott of Parke and Lough—Sinnott of Ballyfarnogue—Sinnott of Lingstown—and the head of them all Sinnott of Ballybrennan. Besides these the Author recounts several branches—"Gentlemen enjoying good estates for many descents, several of them famous for learning and Chivalrie in Germany, France, Spaine, and even Muscovie. Four in Forthe, Four in Ballaghkeen, and Nine in Shilmaleer.]

"The Barony of Forth contains within its limits Wexford, a very ancient Corporate town, the description of whose pleasantt and profitable situation, beauty, strength, pious monuments and structures, may be delineated by a more dexterous pen, and more ample acquainted and better informed judgment—a slender Eulogy of the eminentlie deserving things doth but distract from real and due estimate.

"The Towne is governed by a Mayor and Bailiffs.—There are two Burgesses sent thence to all Parliaments in Ireland. It is in the Diocese of Ferns. To render exact accompt of the numerous commodities that Towne is constantlie supplied withall, the frequentation of Merchants and Strangers from all parts of Europe, the sending thence to all parts of the known world—the exquisite knowledge of the Natives in the Art of Navigation—capable to navigate, and in a martiall manner to command the

greatest shippis. . . . Would require a grand volume, not to mention the abundance of all sorts of Corne, Flesh, Butter, Tallow, Hides, Wool, Timber, incredible quantities of Fish and its varieties, the market is supplied withall."

[There seems enough internal evidence in the above document to say it was written by a Catholic—probably a Clergyman—and that his name was "Sinnott"—as he takes great pride in noticing the families of that name. The account is much more ably written than that of Col. Solomon Richard's "Account of Wexford and the Barony of Forth," dated 1682, which follows the foregoing in the "Southwell M.S.S.," and is as follows :—

PARTICULARS RELATING TO WEXFORD AND THE BARONY OF FORTH.

BY COLONEL SOLOMON RICHARDS.

1682.

"The County of Wexford, being the gate of the kingdom of Ireland, at which the English, under the conduct of Robert FitzStephen, first entered, on or about the 4th of May, 1170, at Bag-an-Bun, a place so called near Feathard, alias 'Fight Hard,' from the first battle with the Irish, wherein the English were victors, is divided into Eight Baronies—Five, viz., Gorey, Ballaghkeene, Scarawalsh, Bantry, and Shilmalier, are the Irish Baronies—Shilburne, Bargye and Forthe, the English Baronies—but Forthe chiefly retains the name and justlie. The idiom of speech, tho' its not Irish, nor seems English as English is now refined, yett it is more easy to be understood by an Englishman that never heard Irish spoken, than by an Irishman that lives remote. Itts notorious that itts the very language brought over by FitzStephen, and retained by them to this very day. Whoever hath read old Chaucer, and is at all acquainted therewith, will better understand the Barony of Forth dialect than either Englishman

or Irishman that never read him, though otherwise a good linguist. Itt was an observance of the Inhabitants of this Barony of Forth, before the last Rebellion of 1641, that ‘they had kept their Language, Lands, and Loyalty.’—Having seldom or never married butt among themselves—having never rebelled, butt always been true to the Crowne of England till this last General, Cruel, Cursed, Horrid, and Unparalleled Rebellion of 1641. The Inhabitants were most Freeholders, butt their freeholds was very small, and being never forfeited remained as they were first set out and divided by FitzStephen’s soldiers. For the soyle of this Barony, it is naturally coarse and barren, yett, by the Industry of the People, together with its contiguity to the Sea, from which they bring ouze, or ‘owre,’ seaweed, with which they manure their cultivated lands, itt made the Garden of the County, and parts adjoining, especially for Barley, in which itt abounds, and that is all English too, for they will not sow a grain of Bere-Barley—and if any one should do soe, the rest would destroy itt. They breed few or no Cattle in this Barony. The men are low of stature, yet well sett, thick and strong, very crafty, and deceitfull enuff—few of them Scholars, but those that are do excell. The women alsoe are but of meane stature—very thick legged, but indifferently comelie, and handsome, jocose, and pleasante, yett very chaste Butt more remarkable yett is itt in this Barony of Forth, County of Wexford only, that about high-noone, not only men and women, but children and servants, naturallie cease from worke and labour, and goe to rest for about an hour or two. The Cattle doe the same too—the geese and ducks and hennes doe goe to roost for that time, and exactlie at the hour. This the relator affirms on his owne knowledge, having often seen itt in that Barony, and in his owne house, by the fowles brought out of that Barony, when his other hennes would not doe soe. One remarque more is, there came with a strong blacke Easterly wind, a flight of Magpies, under a dozen, as I remember, out of England, or Wales, as ’tis verilie believed, none having ever been seen

in Ireland before. They lighted in the Barony of Forthe, where they have bredd, and are soe increased, that they are now in every village and wood in this County—especially in this Barony abundant—my own garden, though in the Towne of Wexford, is continually frequented by them, and they are spread more thinly into other Counties and parts of the Kingdom. The natural Irish much detest them, saying, ‘they shall never be rid of the English, while these Magpies remain.’ The observation is, that the English Magpies entered Ireland in the same County where the Englishmen first entered it, and in the English Barony alsoe.

“In the Barony of Forth is a Lough called ‘Lough-Togher,’ about two miles in length, and a mile in breadth, replenished with divers sorts of Fish, excelling in their kind, to admiration—especiallie Plaise, Bass, Mullett, Fleuks, Eelles, &c., &c. The sea being contiguous, is by the neighbours let in and out once in seven or eight years. In this Lough is an Island, called ‘Lady’s Island,’ containing about twelve acres of land, in former times of Ignorance highly esteemed, and accounted Holy—and to this day the natives, persons of honour as well as others, in abundance from remote parts of the Kingdom, doe, with great devotion, goe on pilgrimage thither, and there doe penance, going bare-legged and bare-foote, dabbling in the water up to mid-leg, round the Island. Some others goe one foote in the water, the other on drye land, taking care not to wet the one, nor to tread drye with the other. But some great sinners goe on their knees round the Island in the water—and others that are greater sinners yet, goe three times round on their knees in the water.—This I have seen, as alsoe I have seen persons of no meane degree leave their hose and shoes in Wexford, and goe bare-footed in dirty weather from Wexford to this Island, which is eight miles—and having done their penance, make their offering in the Chapell, and return to Wexford in the same position. This, abundance of people (not the wisest) doe every yeare towards the end of the Summer—but the chiefest or most meritorious time is betwixt the

two Lady Days of August 15 and September 8. If any Lady, through indisposition, be loath to wet her feet, there are women allowed to doe it for them, they being present and paying a fee for it. And this is effectual enuff.

“There is another Lough in this Barony called ‘Lough-Sale,’ [the Lough of Tacumshane] stored alsoe with excellent fish—and on both Loughs fowl in abundance. But though this Lough Sale hath an Island alsoe, it is not half soe Holy as the other.

“This Barony is now almost wholly possessed by the English of the last occasion, sett out to them for arrears, the old English being still numerous, but almost all reduced to Tenancy.

“The Towne of Wexford stands in the end, or rather the beginning of the Barony of Forth. Tradition agreeing with Mr. Camden, saith it was first called ‘Menapia,’ then ‘Weisford.’ Itt is now called Wexford, in Irish ‘Lough Garman.” Itts a walled town on all sides, except to the Sea-poole, or Harbour which washeth the North-east side thereof. Itts of the form of a half oval, divided the long way. Itt hath gates for entrance—extends itself in length from North-west to South-east about Five Furlongs. Itt was in good order, and very populous since the last Rebellion, but much depopulated in its taking by Oliver Cromwell. Since that, brought by the English into a flourishing condition, butt now about two-thirds of itt lyes in itt ruins, through the decay of the Herring Fishery, which was soe great that about the year 1654, there were made and entered in the Custom House of Wexford above Eighty-Thousand Barrells of Herrings, and it was even thought above Forty-Thousand more were made that were not entered. Which trade is soe decayed, that about the year 1678, there was not above Two Hundred Barrells made in the whole Towne—nor is there above Two Hundred Barrells made this year, 1682.*

* Lord Sheffield, in his Trade and Commerce of Ireland, testifies to the extraordinary yield of fish from the Irish seas. At page 131 his Lordship says—“An amusing instance of the feeling that Ireland was to be sacri-

“The greatest number of the Inhabitants are Irish—but the Magistracy are all English, or Protestant. Its greatest honour is that it was the first Towne in Ireland that submitted to the English Government—for when Robert FitzStephen first landed at Bag-an-Ban, he presently marched to Wexford, and it surrendered to him, and the Lordship thereof, together with a large district of land adjacent, was given to him by Dermod M'Morragh, the then Irish King of Leinster. But he soon after surrendered his said Lordship to King Henry II., who gave

ficed to England is mentioned by the author of the Commercial Restraints of Ireland. In 1698 two petitions were presented to the English House of Commons from the fishermen of Folkstone and Aldborough, stating that they were injured by the Irish catching herrings at Waterford and Wexford, and sending them to the Straits, and thereby forestalling and ruining the petitioners' markets.” As will be seen, the redress sought against the Irish fishermen was granted to the men of Folkstone and Aldborough.—Against no branch of Irish industry and enterprise were more determined and, unfortunately, more successful, efforts directed to crush than the Sea Fisheries. The Cromwellian Parliament was inundated with petitions from Yarmouth and several other English fishing stations, praying that the Irish Fisheries might be discouraged, on account of the great injury the competition of Irish fishermen proved to the trade of Englishmen abroad, especially in Spain and the Straits. One of the petitions stated “that there was sometimes to be seen at Wexford 200 sail of vessels—English, French, and Dutch—taking in fish cargoes from the Irish; and that if this be permitted, it will be folly to catch herrings in the English Channel, in the hope of sending them to Spain, &c., for profit, as the cost of a barrel of such fish at Yarmouth was double that at Wexford.” Oliver Cromwell and his Parliament seem to have granted the prayer of the petitioners, as it appears by Prendergast's “Cromwellian Settlement in Ireland” that both the fishermen and gilliers of the herring were to a great extent exterminated by the transplanting law.” Ordinances are also said to have been issued forbidding “any Irish to appear out of harbour, or fish while English fishermen were so engaged.” During the Commonwealth, the Irish Fisheries (so far as their prosecution by the native inhabitants) may be said to have been extinguished. With the termination of that devastating rule, unfortunately, did not pass away the feeling of the jealousy and intolerance at the development of the resources of Ireland, whenever likely to interfere, no matter how slightly, with English or Scotch interests. Even within the present century, means quite as effectual as the sword or transport ship of OLIVER CROMWELL were successfully adopted to prevent Ireland from reaping the benefit of the rich gifts of Providence contained in her encompassing seas. The attachment of the Irish to the cause of the Stuarts proved as disastrous to the fisheries in the time of William and Mary as it had done during the reign of Cromwell.—“Blake's Irish Sea Fisheries.”

the same to Richard, Earle of Pembroke, from whom it came to the Marshalls, the Valences, the Hastings, and Lord Grey of Ruthen. But King Henry VI., in the year 1442, created John Talbot, the first Earle of Shrewsbury of that name, Earle of Wexford, and after that Earle of Waterford, and Lord of Dungarvan—but it went no further, nor hath it ever since given title to any other that I ever heard or read of. It was formerlie divided into eight Parishes, viz.—St. Iberius, St. Selskar's, St. Patrick's, St. Mary's, St. Toolock's, St. John's, St. Peter's, and St. Michael's—a Monastery alsoe, but now ruined, and under one Minister. The Monastery of St. Selskar* was once famous, but now lies in its ruins, and without the walls; the Abbey ——— ruined alsoe, but is still possessed by Priests and Fryars.

* Called also the Priory of St. Peter and St. Paul of Selskar; the Danes are said to have been the founders, and the family of Roche, the patrons of the place, were munificent benefactors. In 1240, John, Bishop of Ferns, held a Synod here on the morrow of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. On the 16th of June, 1402, King Henry IV. granted a license to Patrick, bishop of Ferns, to appropriate the church of Ardcolm to this Abbey, and Robert, his successor did also appropriate the church of Ardkevan to this house.—In 1418 Sir John Talbot, Lord Talbot of Furneval and Weysford, granted to this priory the chapel of St. Nicholas of Carrick. The Prior of this house sat in Parliament as a baron. John Heyghare was the last Prior; and by Inquisition held on the 23rd of March, in the 31st year of Henry VIII, it was found he was seized of a church and belfry, dormitory, hall, four chambers, a kitchen, two stables, two gardens, four orchards, two parks containing one acre and a-half, two acres of meadow, and a pigeon house, within the precincts; with 15 messuages and 14 gardens, in Wexford, annual value, besides reprises, 30s; the manor of Ballyrelike, with a certain annual rent and four capons; 8 acres of land in Kissaghmore, annual value, besides reprises, 17s.; a messuage, with 20 acres of arable, 4 of meadow, 16 of pasture, and 20 of moor, in the Grange, annual value, besides reprises, 20s. and four capons; 20 acres of arable, 4 of meadow, 16 of pasture, and 20 of moor, in Rathmore, annual value, besides reprises, 13s. 4d. and four capons; a messuage, and 16 acres of arable, 4 of meadow, 10 of pasture, and 10 of moor in Churchtown, annual value, besides reprises, 13s. 4d. and two messuages, and 60 acres of arable, 10 of meadow, 20 of pasture, and 40 of moor, in Alyastown, annual value, besides reprises, 46s. 8d. and seven capons; a messuage and 2 acres of arable, 1 acre of meadow, 2 of pasture, and 3 of moor, in Rathclorge, annual value, besides reprises, 4s. 8d. and one capon; a messuage, 4 acres of arable, 1 of meadow, 3 of pasture, and 3 of moor, in Blackhall, annual value, besides reprises, 3s. 8d. and a capon; and

“ The Government of this Towne of Wexford, is by a Mayor, two Bailiffs, and twenty-four Burgesses. Itt sends two Burgesses to Parliament. Itt hath a well frequented market on Saturdays. At the South-east end of the Towne stands the Castle, just without the walls. It is a great old antique building, said to be raised by King John at the time of his being in Ireland. Doubtless it is of great antiquity. Cromwell battered it, and had it rendered on his own terms. Itt usually was a garrison, but now not soe. The Towne and Castle are washed on the north-east side by the mouth of the River Slane, dilated into a Poole of about six leagues in circumference, two necks of land from north and south pointing at each other over the Harbour’s mouth, without which lies the Barre, at least a league at sea. This Harbour or Poole at the mouth of the river Slane in Ireland, is abundantlie stored with wilde-fowle, viz.. Teale, Widgeon, Duck, Wilde Swans, &c., but Barnacle in multitudes, a fowle much bigger than a Duck, but not soe big as a Goose, but as good meated as either.— They are said by Gerrard and others, to breede, or rather to grow upon trees—(a gross mistake)—but it is most certain that from the 21st day of August, on which day they come into the Poole or Harbour of Wexford, to the 21st day of May every year, they are in numbers wonderfull—but on the 21st day of May they do all leave itt, going northwards by the sea, and in the opinion of many curious observers, they goe to the Northern Isles of Scotland to breede—for on the 21st of August following, they doe certainlie and constantlie return into the same Poole or Harbour of Wexford, bringing their young ones with them in numbers beyond expression. This Relator, as he hath rode forward and backward betwixt Wexford and Dublin, hath

one acre of marsh in Carige, annual value, besides reprises, 4d ; a castle and hall, with 30 acres of arable, 6 of meadow, and 14 of pasture, in Newbay, annual rent, besides reprises, 6s 8d ; also the following rectories appropriated to the Prior of this house and his successors : St. Patrick, with the Saints Peter and Paul, and St. Tullog, in Wexford ; Killeane, Kilmocry, St. Eweres, St. Margaret, Ballynane, Slauey, Aghkyllen, Killnake, St. Nicholas, Ballyvaldon, and Ardcolme. All the said lands, &c., being in this county.

often seen them at sea, coming a day or two before their arrival, and alsoe going a day or two after their departure, and for twenty years hath observed their not fayling the time of going or coming, as also their swimming when the tide was with them, and their flying when the tide is against them, now and then resting themselves on the water.

“ In this great Poole or Harbour is an Island, called the Great Island—itt is indeed, two islands, but being wadeable from one to the other, they are accompted but one. There is alsoe a lesser island, called ‘ Beg-Érin,’ in English ‘ Little Ireland.’ In this Island is a little Chappell, and in that a wooden Idoll, in the shape of an old man, called St. Iberian, from one Iberian, the Patron Saint of a Church, the now chiefe in repaire and in use in Wexford Towne, which Iberian was (as he desired) buried in this Island of Beg Erin. To him people go to Worship—and in cases of controversies about debt, or otherwise, the parties go into this Island, where one swears before St. Iberian, and the other is willingly concluded by his oath.

. Some idle fellows that love not wooden gods, have twice or thrich stolen away St. Iberian, and cleft him out and burned him. but still Phœnix-like, another rises out of his ashes, and is placed there again, and the silly people are persuaded that itt's restored by a miracle. And if the new one be the younger, the miracle is the greater. But there one is this day, and a living Priest goes over now and then to fetch the silly people's offerings to keep them for St. Iberian, no doubt on't.”

[Such is the off-hand, garrulous narrative of Colonel Richards, as shown by the above extracts, contrasting with the solemn gravity of the anonymous writer, whose production we have noted before. Colonel Solomon Richards was, at the date of his authorship—and this was, probably, his first essay in that character—a veteran of Crom-

well's army, and no doubt had wielded the sword with more success than he here employs his pen. He is not to be confounded with any of the family named "Richards of Rathaspeck," who resided there before the arrival of Cromwell, and having been married to a Miss De Loundres, of Athboy, in the county of Meath, (a descendant from the brother of Henry de Loundres, the first English Catholic Archbishop of Dublin,) but had then conformed to Protestantism, he, also, became one, and declining to join the Catholic Confederation in 1641, was favoured in the Cromwellian Distribution. The family name, we believe, continues connected with Rathaspeck still, but not resident. The name of the father of the present family was "Williamsdorff," an Officer in a Hanoverian regiment quartered in Wexford, after the Insurrection of 1798, who, on his marriage with the heiress, adopted the name of "Richards."

The family of Colonel Richards having emigrated from Wales into Devonshire, settled at Badleigh, in that county. The Colonel continued in Cromwell's army up to 1656, and obtained a grant of lands in the county of Wexford, which was confirmed to him by Charles II.* He was the founder of the numerous respectable families—with the exception

* From the Records of Grants of Lands and other Hereditaments under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, we have that to Solomon Richards, Esq., was assigned in Siggins-Haggard, 142 acres; Aghfad and Ballytartau, 430 acres; part of Barnestowne, 15 acres; Ballyneclough, 85 acres; Ballyvologue, 114, in the barony of Shilmalier; part of Coolidine, 27a. 1r. 24p.; in Clonmore, 126a. 1r. 22p., barony of Ballaglakeene; Tomeane-McTerry, 170 acres; Garryfelime, 95 acres; Ballydamore, 184 acres; Ballymortagh, 135 acres; Ballynesimma, 170 acres or 107; Raheene, 156 acres, in the barony of Scarawalsh; Newtowne, 155a. 2r. 14p. in the Barony of Bargy, at a rent of £40 11s 11½d, which was afterwards reduced to £34 1s. by patent dated the 15th April, and inrolled the 26th May, 1679. There was a Thomas Richards who also obtained lands under same Acts.

of that of Rathaspeck—of that name in the county of Wexford. Dean Swift in a paper entitled “THE PRESBYTERIANS’ PLEA OF MERIT, IN ORDER TO TAKE OFF THE TEST ACT, IMPARTIALLY EXAMINED,” in speaking of the preferments which the Presbyterians had from James II., who advanced them rather than Church of England men, mentions the Colonel in no flattering way. “Upon the first intelligence (says the Dean) King James received of an intended invasion by the Prince of Orange, among great numbers of Papists to increase his troops, he gave Commissions to several Presbyterians, some of whom had been officers under the ‘Rump,’—and in particular he placed one Richards, a noted Presbyterian, at the head of a regiment, who had been Governor of Wexford in Cromwell’s time, and is often mentioned by Ludlow in his Memoirs. This regiment was raised in England against the Prince of Orange. The colonel made his son a Captain, whom I know, and was as zealous a Presbyterian as his father.—However, at the Prince’s landing, the father easily foreseeing how things would go, went over, like many others, to the Prince, who continued him in his regiment, but coming over in a year or two afterwards, to assist in raising the siege of Derry, he behaved himself so like either a coward or else a traitor, that his regiment was taken from him.]

DIOCESE OF FERNS.

1612.

The following curious document, though in some parts mutilated, may be of some interest, as showing the state of the Reformed Religion in the Diocese of Ferns at that period, and the manner in which the Native Inhabitants were to be converted. It is entitled—

“ A TRUE ACCOMPT OF THE BISHOP OF FERNES AND LEIGHLIN, HOW HE HATH PERFORMED THOSE DUTIES WHICH THE RIGHT REVEREND FATHER IN GOD THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN, BEING HIS METROPOLITANE, UNDERTOOK UNTO HIS MAJESTY FOR HIM AND THE REST OF HIS SUFFRAGANS, MADE THIS FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, 1612.

“ Concerning the order and course which I have holden for the suppressing of Popery and planting the truth of Religion in each of my Dioces, it hath beene of two sorts—First, being advised by some in authority (unto whom His Majesty’s pleasure and the state of those times were better known then unto me) to carry myself in all mild and gentle manner toward my diocesans & circuits, I never (till of late) proceeded to the excommunication of any for matter of Religion, but contented myself only to confer with divers of each dioces both poore and rich, and that in the most familiar and kind manner that I cold, confirming our doctrines and confuting ther assertions by the touchstone of all truth, the holy Scriptures. And for the poorer sort, some of them have not only discovered unto me privately ther dislike of popery and of the masse, in regard they understood not what is said or done therein, but also groaned under the burthen of the many priests in respect of the double tithes and offerings, the one paid by them unto us

and the other unto them. Being then demanded of me why they did not forsake the masse, and come to our Church, ther answeare hath bene (which I know to be true in some) that if they shold be of our religion, no popish marchant wold employ them being sailors, no popish landlord wold let them any lands being husbandmen, nor sett them houses in tenantry being Artificers, And therefore they must either starve or doe as they doe. As for the Gentlemen and those of the richer sort I have alwaies found them very obstinate, which hath proceeded from the priests resorting unto ther houses and company, and continuall hammering of them upon ther superstitious anvell. Touching the second course, since the time this His Majesty signified his expresse pleasure that the censures of the Church shold be by us practised against recussants after often Sheriff, I caused to be brought before me, hoping then that my perswasion and reasons, together with ther apparent and present danger, wold make them relent; myself prevailing nothing with them, I entreated ther landlord Sir Henry Wallop to try what he could do with them, but all in vaine: this done I singled them out one by one and offered each of them this favour to give them any reasonable time to bethink themselves, upon these Conditions, First, that they wold repair to ther curats house twist or thrist a week, and heare our service privately in his chamber read unto them, next that they wold putt me in good security for the delivering of ther bodies unto the Sheriff, at the end of the Time to be granted, if they conformed not themselves; but they jumped all in one answeare as if they had known before hand what offer I wold tender unto them, and had bene catechised by some priest, what answeare to make, viz., ‘that they were resolved to live and dy in that Religion, and that they knew that they must be emprisoned at the length, an therefore (said they) as good now as hereafter.’

“I have contenually resided either in the Dioces of Ferns or of Leighlin, sometimes in the one, sometimes in the other. And in whichsoever myself have been I have

exercised the ecclesiastical jurisdiction in person, when I was not, mine official supplied my roome.

“ Having been about VII years Bishop, I have every yeare once visited each of my dioces in person, and have called before me my clergy in each deanry, and two at the lest of the laity out of every parish for sidesmen upon ther oaths to detect all the offences and defects of ecclesiasticall cognisance committed within ther several parishes, and have accordingly proceeded therein.

“ If I be authorized under the seale to tender the oath of allegiance to every man of sort within my diocesses, I am most reddy and willing to put it in execution, to persuade them in the best and serious manner that I can to take the oath, and duely and truely to certify the Lord Deputy from time to time the names both of the takers and refusers thereof.

“ There was never any yett admitted by me or mine officiall unto any spiritual living within either of my dioces, but he did distinctly with his mouth pronounce and I doubt not, but truely and willingly with his hart embrace and take the oath of supremacy.

“ Having as diligently as I can enquired what priests, &c., resort each of my dioces, and who are the ordinary harbourers of them, I

[Here part of the original was destroyed, and a few lines together with the first name on the list is missing. It goes on as follows :—

“ 2. Sr. James Walsh, sometimes at the house of Jouan Shaue alias Shea in the towne of New Rosse, and sometimes at the Bane being V miles beyond Fernes.

“ 3. Sr. Mathew Roch, livinge in New Rosse, sometimes at the House of his Brother Luke Roch, and sometimes at the house of Matthew Shaue alias Shea in the same towne.

“ 4. Sr. Richard Fitzharries, either in New Rosse at his Brother James Fitzharries Fitzjohn his house, or at Stoakstowne with Master Nicholas Dormer, or at the house of Matthew Dormer (brother to the said Nicholas) at Talleragh..

This Richard is now beginning to build a masse house in Rosse upon the land of his Brother James. Mine humble suit is, that some present course may be taken for the hindering thereof, as alsoe for the nailing up of the doore of another chappell in that towne of New Rosse formerly built by Sr. David Dowle aforesaid.

“ 5. Sr. William Dowle, keeping ordinarily in New Rosse, at the house of his Brother Patrick Dowle.

“ 6. Sr. John Quiltey, a roaving priest, sometime one of our Clergy (but long since), keeping here and ther in the parish of Old Rosse, and the parishes neere adjoining.

“ 7. Sr. William Barrick, a very old man, keepinge at New Rosse, in the House of William Bennett. This man about X years since was one of our Clergy and was vicar of New Rosse.

“ 8. Sr. Tirielogh, priest, heretofore haunting to the house of Walter Archer of Ardeloman, but of late I have not heard of him.

“ 9. One ——— Dormer, priest, Brother to Marcus Dormer of New Rosse, in whose house he for the most part keepeth.

“ 10. Sr. Nicholas O’Colly, keeping here and ther in the parish of Kilcomman neere to Felin and Redmon McFeagh ther Houses.

“ 11. Sr. William Furlong, of Wexford,* friar, residing for the most part either to the house of Patrick Furlong, of Wexford, Alderman, his father, or to the house of John Furlong, of Wexford, his Brother.

“ 12. Sr. William Waddinge, priest, frequenting the

* Sir James Ware in his list of writers between the years 1600 and 1700, mentions a William Furlong, of Wexford, which we suppose to be the same named by Bishop Ram. Ware says he was educated at Oxford, and was intended for the law, but “ travelled into France, then to Rome, and lastly to Spain, where he became a Cisterian Monk in the Monastery of Nucale in Gallicia. He studied Philosophy in the College of Meyra in the same Province, and Divinity in Salamanca. Having completed his Studies he was commanded into Ireland upon the Mission, where (if we could believe an eminent Author of his own Order) ‘ he acquired the reputation of a Saint by many miraculous Cures he performed on numbers of People.’ He died at Wexford on the 8th of April, 1616, or 1614, as some say.

house of Walter Waddinge, his father, in the towne of Wexford.

“ 13. Sr. William Devoroux, priest, keeping in Wexford here and ther at no certain place.

“ 14. Sr. William Hanton, priest, abiding in the parish of Maglas in a house built upon the land of —— Waddinge in Polington.

[Here another break occurs in the original, and it next opens with a list of the Catholic Priests in the Diocese of Leighlin, of which he only gives ten, and then proceeds with his account as follows :—

“ No popish priest hath ever been admitted either to Church living or Cure within either of my diocess during my Incumbency; neither (God willing) during my time ever shall.

“ All the Churches within both my diocess are builded accordinge to the Country fashion, or bonds taken for the building of those few that are unbuilded, except some few parishes, wherin ther is yet little or no habitation, and except the Cathedral Church of Fernes, which having been burnt by Feagh McHow in the time of Rebellion, is so chargeable to re-edify, that the Deane and Chapter are not able to compasse that work; neither is it indeed fitt, that the Cathedral Church shold be at Fernes, being now but a poor Country Village, but either at Wexford, or at New Rosse, being both incorporat townes, very populous of themselves, especially Wexford, and of much resort by strangers. Yet there is an ile of the Cathedral Church builded, wherein devine service is duely celebrated.

“ There is in each of my dioces a free schoole, the one in the towne of Wexford for the Diocess of Ferres; the other in the towne of Mareborough for the Diocess of Leighlin.— The schoolmasters are maintained by myself and my Clergy accordinge to the statute. Neither have I ever licensed any schcolmaster to teach but such as have first entered bonds to teach none other books but such as are agreeable to the King's Injunctions: But these schooles established by authority are to small purpose if all the popish priests

in this Kingdome, take that course (as in all probability they doe) which a priest called Laghlin Oge took not long since, after the celebration of his masse; for he taught the people first, that whosoever did send ther Children or pupils to be taught by a schole-master of our Religion, they were excommunicated ipso facto, and shold certainly be damned without they did undergoe great penance for ther so doing. Next (though not appertaining to this Branch) that the infants, which were by us baptised, if they were not brought to them to be re-baptised, both the parents so doing, and the Children so baptized were damned.

Lastly, though I have used my best endeavor according to my simple skill to reform recusants, yet have I come farre short of what I ought to have done; and I must needs acknowledge myself to be an unprofitable servant.— But by the Grace of God I am what I am, and by the said Grace assisting me, I will endeavor myself daily more and more to root out popery and to sow the seed of true Religion in the harts of all the people committed to my charge; which though I have no hope to effect as I wold, yet, est aliquid prodire tenus cum non datur ultra.

“ The humble ansere of Thomas Bishop of Fernes and Leighlin, to His Majesty’s Instructions and Interrogations lately sent unto the Archbishops and Bishops of this Realme.

“ Touching the first article, I have answered particularly unto each branch thereof in my former Certificate.

“ Concerning the true valew of the Benefices of each diocess aforesaid, and the names and qualities of the present Incumbents, they are (so neere as I can lerne) as followeth :

“ THE BISHOPRICKE OF FERNES.

“ *Episcopatus Fernensis.*—The present Incumbent thereof is Thomas Ram, who at his first comyinge to the place found it worth by the yeare, one hundred marks, Sterlinge penny Rent. But by his recovery of the manor of Fitherd,

by a longe and chargeable suit at Lawe (though ended by composition at length) it is nowe bettered per annum by £XL.

“This Bishopricke hath bin fower or five hundred pounds by the yere, but by the many fee farms made th~~ere~~ by his predecessors, especially Alexander Devereux and John Devereux, to their kindred at very small rents, it is reduced unto this small pittance aforesayd. This Bishopricke of Fernes and the other of Leighlin lie both together, and the dwelling houses of them both, Fetherd (seated in the remotest part from Leighlin of the whole dioces of Fernes) and old Leighlin, are but XXVII English miles asunder.

“Decanatus Fernensis.—The forenamed Ram Incumbent.

“Prebenda de Rathaspecke alsoe Edermin Vicaria ejusdum.—Michael Bellarby, a Batchelor of Arts and a preacher, keeping residence and hospitality thereon, holdinge them by unyon durante vita.

“Prebenda de Ffithard.—Bartholomewe Stafford, a Student in Trinity Colledge, nere Dublin, aged about twentie yeres. [We suppose this to be a son of Nicholas Stafford who preceded Thomas Ram in the Bishopric of the Diocese.]

“Vicaria ejusdem.—Richard Allen, a readinge Minister of English birth, keeping hospitality according to his meanes. [Perhaps a son or relative of Hugh Allen who succeeded John Devereux as Bishop of Ferns in 1582.]

“Prebenda de Killegan alias Colestuffe.—Henry Reigh, an auntient readinge Minister of Irish birth, skilful in the English, Irish, and Lattin tongues.

“Rectoria de Kilkevan.—The same Reigh.

“Vicaria de Colestuffe.—Robert Dreighan, an auntient Minister of Irish birth, havinge the English, Irish, and Lattin tongues, residinge within a quarter of a mile thereof.

“Prebenda de Toome cu Capella de Tallaragh.—John Alcocke, a Batchelor of Arts and a preacher.

“Rectoria de Carnugh.—The same Alcocke, residing on his parsonage of Carnugh.

“*Prebenda de Cloom*.—David Browne, an auntient Minister borne in Ireland, skilfull in the English, Irish, and Lattin tongues, residinge in Wexford where he serveth some cures.

“*Prebenda de Kilrush*.—John Lacy, an auntient Minister, born in Ireland, skilfull in the English, Irish, and Lattin tongues, residing thereon.

“*Rectoria de Kilcormocke*.—The same Lacy, holdinge it by dispensation out of the Office of Faculties.

“*P* ——— Church.—Willyam Synot.

[Here another break occurs in the document.]

“*Vicaria de Kilturke et Kilmore*.—Robert Hudson, a Batchelor of Arts and a preacher, holdinge them by Union *durante vita*, the parishes lying together, and the Churches not a mile distant the one from the other, and residinge in Kilturke.

“*Rectoria de Malrancan*.—James Busher, an auntient Churchman, the tax thereof in the King’s Books is far greater than the true value of the living.

“*Vicaria ejusdem*.—James Furlonge, an auntient readinge Minister, residing thereon.

“*Vicaria de Killagge*.—Walter French, an auntient readinge Minister, residinge thereon.

“*Vicaria de Bennoe*.—John Harris, an auntient Master of Arts, and a preacher, residinge in my house at Fithard beinge within less than a mile thereof.

“*Rectoria de Kilmannan*.—James Prendergast, a readinge Minister, having the English, Irish, and Lattin tongues, residinge thereon.

“*Vicaria de veteri Rosse*.—The same Prendergast, holding it by dispensation out of the Office of Faculties.

“*Rectoria de Horetowne*.—Richard Hendrican, a Churchman, having the English, Irish, and Lattin tongues dwellinge on his owne land neere unto that parish.

“*Vicaria de Clomyne*.—Vacant. It is of so small worth that no man will passe the patent for it, and therefore the Curate enjoyeth the profit.

“*Vicaria de Hooke*.—Thomas Flemynge, a readinge Mi-

nister of Irish birth, havinge the English, Irish and Lattin tongues, residinge thereon.

“Rectoria de Raven.—Nicholas Rochford, a readinge Minister of Irish birth, havinge the English and Irish tongues, residinge thereon.

“——— Walter Synot, a readinge Minister of Irish birth, havinge the English, Irish, and Lattin tongues, residinge thereon.

* * * * *

“Prebenda de Crosspatricke.—Robert Ram, a Batchelor of Arts, a student of Trinity College, neere Dublin.

“Vicaria de Kilcowan.—Patrick Kelly, an auntient Churchman of Irish birth, skilfull in the English and Irish tongues, residinge thereon.

“Vicaria de Ramacknee,—The same Kelly, holdinge it by dispensation out of the Office of Faculties.

“Vicaria de Magloss.—James Stafford, an auntient readinge Minister, residinge on the same, and havinge the English and Lattin tongues.

“Rectoria de Kilschowran.—Adam Hay, as yet but Deacon, residinge thereon.

“Rectoria de Roslare cu Cappella de Ballemoore.—Thomas Gallamore, a Master of Arts, and a preacher, residinge thereon and keepinge good hospitality.

“Rectoria de Shamboe.—The same Gallamore, holdinge by dispensation from the Office of Faculties.

“Vicaria de Roslare.—Richard Reigh, an auntient Churchman, keepinge residence and hospitality.

* * * * *

“Vicaria de Millenoch.—Murtogh Mackaparsons, a readinge Minister of Irish birth, havinge the English, Irish and Lattin tongues.

“Rectoria de Kiltennill.—James Lee, a Master of Arts, and a preacher, lately admitted thereunto, and to reside thereon very shortly.

“Rectoria de Kilcoman.—Vacant. It was leased long since with a reservation of only XX shillings sterling.

“Rectoria de Ambrosetowne.—William Underwood, a

scholler, of XVI years of age or thereabouts, dispensed with all gratia studii.

“Rectoria de Kilgarvan.—John Batison, a scholler, aged XVII years or thereabouts, dispensed with all gratia studii.

Here follows the list of Ministers for the Diocese of Leighlin, and the Bishop concludes his “accompt” as follows :—

“At my first preferment unto these Bishopricks, and finding such want of Clergymen within both my Dioces, especially of Leighlin, that some of the parishioners being by me blamed for carryeing their children to priests to be christened, answered (thoug rather for Excuse, as I found afterwards in that they reformed not themselves, then for conscience sake,) that they were compelled so to doe, in regard they had no Curate of our Religion neere unto them ; in imitation of the Reverend Bishops living in the beginning of the raign of our late Queene of happy memory, I entreated 3 or 4 men of English birth of staid carriage and good report, being well able to give an account of their faith in the English tong, and to instruct the people by readinge, to enter orders of the Church, and provided for them first Cures amongst the English parishes, afterwards small Vicarages which they enjoy at this time, and reside upon them. And whereas 2 or 3 of the natives of this country beinge well able to speak and reade Irish unto ther Countrymen, sought unto me for Holy Orders, I thought likewise fitt in the great scarcity of men of that quality to admit them thereunto (being likewise of honest life and well reported of amongst ther neighbours), and to provide them some small competency of living in the Irish parts ; furthermore being desirous, serere alteri seculo, by providing a lerned Ministry which shal be able to preach unto the people heereafter, I have alsoe accordinge to the auntient custome of my diocese dispensed with 3 or 4 youths of XV or XVI years of age, to hold each of them a Church living under £10 in true value studii gratia, having taken order with the Churchmen adjoining to discharge the cures of

the same, and havinge had a watchful ey over these young men that they did not doe bona fide follow may be dealt withall to authorize one or two of the Bishops choice and nomination for the executing of the writs de excommunicato capiendo. Next that none be suffered to be Gaolers or inferior Officers unto them, but such as resort unto our Church. without the former the excommunicats for matter of Religion will hardly be attached ; without the latter they being attached and committed will be encouraged to continew in ther obstinacy.

“Secondly, ther being divers Impropriations within each of my dioces which have no Vicars endowed, whose possessioners are bound by their leases or feefarms to find sufficient Curates ; mine earnest request is that a competent stipend may be raised out of every able Impropriation whereby the Curate thereof may be mayntained : And that 2 or 3 of the Impropriations of small valew may be united amongst themselves, if they be together ; and a competency raised out of them all so united for an Incumbent, but if they be asunder that then they may be united to the next parsonage or vicarage adjoining and contribute towards the bettering thereof : provided alwise, that in whichsoever of the united Churches Divine service is celebrated, thither all the Parishioners of the Churches united be compelled every Sabaoth and holy day to repair in ther course and turne. Now the competency which I conceive will be fittest for the Improprietaries to yeld, and for the Curats to receave, is the small tithes of every such parish.

“THO. FERNES & LEIGHLIN.”

The foregoing document throws some light on the manner which the Bishop adopted for “planting the truth of Religion in each of his Dioces,” and it was evidently not without a spice of persecution. We have no account from the Bishop himself as to how he succeeded with his “excommunications” and imprisonments ; or if Sir Henry

Wallop interfered to coerce his tenants. It appears that about this time the going Judges of Assize had to report on the state of Religion in their circuits, and we have such a report from Wexford, made by Mr. Justice Cressy to the Lord Deputy, which, though written twenty years after the "Accompt," shows plainly that the Bishop's measures was not successful, and that the native inhabitants still adhered to the religion of their forefathers. Justice Cressy writes—

"MOST HON. LORD,—According to the directions given by your Lordship, I have here, at the town of Wexford, as it came to my turn, made known his Majesty's pleasure to the country, wherein I cannot yet perceive but that the people, on all hands, rest satisfied therewith. The jails are here, in a manner, empty, and the indictments and complaints few, and of small moment; but I find, that this country, which doth contain the most ancient English Plantators, and were lately the most forward Professors of the Reformed Christian Religion in the kingdom, by the pernicious confluence of Priests, who here have raised a Romish Hierarchy of Bishops, Commissaries, Vicars-General, and Parochial Priests of their own, to the great derogation of his Majesty's Royal Power, and to the establishing of a foreign jurisdiction in all causes ecclesiastical, are now in a sort become principally Romish; so that the secular and common people do themselves groan under the burthen.

"Now, my Lord, this being directly against the Laws established, not invading only, but even abrogating his Majesty's jurisdiction and princely Government in this his kingdom of Ireland, I held myself bound, not only by my oath as a Judge, and as a servant of the King, but even by my Allegiance, to oppose this with all the force and strength that my place could afford; and, therefore, in my charge unto the Jury, did declare unto them, the quality

and fearful consequences thereof, But I fear all in vain, for they are all Recusants; not one Protestant among them. I shall this day press them to find their Bishop of Fernes, here placed amongst them by the Pope's authority; what they will do, I shall hereafter relate unto your Lordship. In the mean time, I have been privately solicited by one of their sect, a Professor of the Law, to look to myself; a man in years, likely ere long to lay my bones amongst them, and tendered me a Priest to confer with for a preparation. I told him, if he would bring me a beneficed Priest, or one that had spiritual jurisdiction amongst them, I would talk with him; but upon this, and my declaration of my distaste for his council, we parted: whether they may or will plot against me, or in what kind, I know not. I fear God, not them. I shall be to my power, zealous to the service of God, and of his Majesty the King, my Lord and Master, and shall ever rest,
Your Lordship's most faithful and obliged servant,

“A CRESSY.”

“Wexford, Aug. 15, 1633.”

Bishop Ram died in Dublin on the 24th November, 1634. of apoplexy. He built an Episcopal House, at Old Leighlin, for the benefit of his successors, and founded a library for the use of his Clergy, which was afterwards destroyed in the rebellion of 1641. He was buried in a Chapel, at Gorey, which he had built himself on an estate of his own acquisition.

THE WEXFORD GRAND JURY.

1618.

From about the year 1580 the advent of new families into this County began to increase. Some came to avoid the changes in England, consequent on the changes introduced in religious affairs, and others to fill places in consequence of these same changes introduced here. In 1582, Hugh Allen was sent to fill the See of Ferns, and with him came several of his family and connections, who obtained lands at Rathumney, in the barony of Shelburne. To him succeeded Bishop Robert Graves, under whom the Sees of Leighlin and Ferns were united in 1600, who died, or was drowned within the year. Nicholas Stafford succeeded, and continued a few years, when he was succeeded by Bishop Thomas Ram, and he again, after many years, by George Andrews. Each of these Bishops brought new families into the County. The principal new families of note introduced during the reign of Queen Elizabeth were the Colcloughs, Wallops, Itchinghams, Mastersons, and Scurlockes, with their minor branches.

It was on a fine summer day, in the year 1618, while the gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the County were about to be sworn before the Judge of Assize, that the inhabitants of the town of Wexford were put on the *qui vive* by the arrival of a very distinguished person, no less than Sir Daniel Molyneux, "Ulster Kinge of Arms throughout the Realme Irelande," by virtue of the Commission to him directed under the Great Seal. He had journeyed into our County for the purpose "of inquiring into, and registering the descent, arms, and pedigrees of the principal Gentlemen of the Shire." The result of his labours is to be found in a book now in the College of Arms, Birmingham Tower, Dublin, written in Black Letter, with the

Coat of Arms of the different families beautifully emblazoned, and of which the following are the contents:—

Page 1, contains the Title Page highly ornamented.

- 2.—The pedigree of Butler, of Balleboro, (now Castleboro,) consisting of five generations.
- 3.—Colcloughs, of Tynterne Abbey, only the arms, but no pedigree.
- 4.—Mastersons, of Ferns, only arms, no pedigree.
- 5.—Butler, of Cloghnakayra (Wilton) Baron-Kayer, five generations, beginning with 8th Earl of Ormonde.
- 6.—Devereux of Balmager, five generations.
- 7.—Keating, of Baldwinstown, five generations.
- *8.—Codde, of Castletown, six generations.
- 9.—Rochford, of Tagonan, six generations.
- 10.—Scurlocke, of Roslare, six generations.
- 11.—Allen, of Rathumney, three generations.
- 12.—Turnour, of Ballynockan, eight generations.
- 13.—Hore, of Polehore, ten generations.
- 14.—Hore, of Harperstown, ten generations.
- 15.—Synnott, of Rahine, five generations.
- 16.—Furlong, of Davidstown, six generations.
- 17.—Stafford, of Ballymackane, ten generations.
- 18.—Wadding, of Ballycogley, six generations.
- 19.—Esmonde, of Johnstown, six generations.
- 20.—Whyte, of Trummor, five generations.
- 21.—Stafford, of Ballyconnor, six generations.
- 22.—Synnott, of Ballyclanyfe, four generations.
- 23.—Lamporte, of Ballyhire, six generations.

(These were the arms of the gentlemen who that summer constituted the County Grand Jury.)

- 24.—Arms, but no name or pedigree.
- 25.—Arms, do do.
- 26.—Fitzgerald, of Killisk, arms, but no pedigree.
(Afterwards have been added.)
- 27.—Arms of Harvey family, but no pedigree.
- 28.—Arms and Motto of Weysford Town.

*X Anastasia Codde was
mother of Town Moore.*

Page 29.—Arms and Motto of “the Borough and Commonaltie of Gowrie (Gorey,) granted 24th November, 1620.

30.—Hay, of Tacumshane, arms, but no pedigree.

At the end of the volume are descents and bearings of some of the Burgesses of Wexford Town, viz. :—Furlong, Stafford of the Castle at Stonebridge, with three other branches of the same name, and Turnour (Turner).

The old Norman families of Nevilles of Ambrosetown and Rosegarland; Devereux, of Deeps; Fitzhenrys, of Kilcavan and Mackmine; Cheevers, of Ballyhealy and Killiane; Furlongs, of Horetown and Carrigmannon; Roches, of Drinagh and Artramont; Hores, of Ballyshelane, Growtown and Taghmon; Prendergast, of Bannow; Synnott, of Ballybrennan, Synnott's Land, Farrellstown, and many inferior houses; Keating, of Kilcavan and Dunganstown; Meyler, of Duncormuck; Whittys, of Ballyteigue and Dungulph; Rossiters, of Rathmacknee, Bargy, and Lings-town, and a great many others appear either to have contumaciously disregarded, at these disjointed times, the summons of the King-at-Arms to attend in the County Town for the purpose of registering their arms and pedigrees, or as may be probable, the Herald could only obtain those of such as were in the Town during his stay, and the circumstances of the times prevented a second visit.

After mention that there were very numerous branches of the Synnotts, we may give an anecdote concerning them. They had acquired such large properties, and were so scattered, that when Sir Richard Synnott was Sheriff of the County in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, he summoned a Grand Jury of which every member was one of his own name. On hearing the name so frequently reiterated, the Justice facetiously remarked, that to judge by their considerable estates and good living they must have obtained their fair lands by virtuous courses, and acted, and would act, up to their name—“SIN-NOT.”—E. H.

THE REFORMATION OF LEINSTER.

1539 and 1540.

The County of Wexford, as well as the greater part of Ireland, having fallen into great disorder consequent on the changes in religion made by the King Henry VIII., orders were sent to the Council of Ireland to use every exertion to have those changes carried out to their fullest extent. Accordingly we find that about Christmas 1538, Lord Chancellor Allen, William Brabazon, and Gerald Aylmer, members of the Council, set out on a tour for this purpose, and we have the result in the following report, written on the 11th January, 1539, addressed to Secretary Crumwell, and which we copy from the "State Papers published under the authority of His Majesty's Commission" :—

"Our humble duties promised unto Your right honorable good Lordship. It may please the same to be advertised, that, lieke as parte of us ded write unto your Lordship befor Christmas, how we wold, in the same vacant tyme, repaire into theis parties, not oonlie for publishing of the Kingis injunctions, setting furth of the Wurd of God, and the Kingis Supremecie, but also aswell for levieng of the first fructes and twentie parte, with other the Kingis reynnues, in theis fower shires above the Barrowe, as keping of cessions, and redresse of the peoples complaintes here ; according wherunto, we resorted first to Carlagh, where the Lord James Butler kepte his Cristmas, and ther being veray well interteyned, from thens we went to Kylkenny, wher we were no les interteyned by the Erle of Ormonde.

“The Satirdaie foloing, we repaired to Rosse; which towne having been heretofore one of the best townes in this lande, being also situate in the best place of that parties for subdueing of the Kavenaghes, is, in manner, utterlie decayd and wasted, and so hath been theis many yeres, by reason of the contynuall warr and adnoyance of the Cavenaghes, and the contentions betwixt them and Waterford, which cannot be holpen, whiles the Cavenaghes remayne onreformed. There, the morne after, the said Archbishop preched; which doon, that night we went to Wexforde, where the same Archbishop preched on the Epiphane daie, having a grete audience, publishing the said injunctions, and doing all thingis there as we ded at Kylkenny. The next daie we kept the cessions ther, making lieke enquirey, as we ded at Kylkenny; and some malefactors were likewise put to execution, and divers other presentmentes made ther. And albeit that the gentilmen and inhabitantes of that shire use most the Englishe habite and tongue of any other place in theis quarters, having a libertie for thadmynistration of justice amongis them, which being abused causeth many enormities, contentions, and abuses to be emonges them. For now, upon our view of the said shire, we perceyve though William Seyntlow be mete for warres, and to set furth with souldours like a capitayne, yet being chief officer of the said shire, by the name of Senescall, wherby he is bothe capitayne, and judge of the recorde of all pleas holden within that libertie, hath no experience, no knowledge, for the due admynistracion of justice, and the civile order of people; which bringith many thingis to a confusion. The same were good to be shortlie redressed; the rather, considering that the Kingis Highnes hath more revenues and inheritance in that shire, in his possession, than in all tother shires above Barrowe. Nevertheles, as we understande, the said William Scyntlow, being Senescall, hath withdrawn from His Highnes moche of His Graces profittes; as fynes, amerciamentes, forfeitures of recognisancis, felones goodis, and soche casualties as ac-

crue to His Majestie ther; levieng and converting the same to his private commoditie, as James Shirlocke, receyvour ther,* affirmethe. The souldours also ther, in retynue of the same William Scyntloe, forthe defence of the same shyre, and the Kingis garrisons ther, put the King to a more charge, then His Grecis yerelie revennues there cometh unto; divers of them committing rather more oppressions and extortions to the people, then they do them good by any defence they make for them: and yit be they noither horsed, ne weponed, as shuld apperteyne to do His Highnes service. Assuring your Lordship, that, ase we thinke, if it shall plesse the Kingis Highnes to commaunde us to order that shire as we shall thinke good, His Grace shall have that countrie well defended with half the charge he is now at; so as soche fermes, as the saide William Scyntlow hathe there of the King, may be likewise at our appointment and order for the Kingis profight, and defence of the countrie, and he to be recompensed otherwise for the same.

“And where your good Lordship, upon information given unto you, that oon Fulke Den, defendant in assise arrayed against him in the courte of the said libertie by oon John Furlong, was not able to try his right by the course of the common lawe within the shire aforsaid with the playntif in thassise, ye desired and willed us indifferentlie to examyne ther titles; and we perceeyving that your Lordships said letters was grownded upon a just cause, and proceded of a true information to your Lordship, I, His Highnes Chaunceller, your Lordships most bounden, therupon ded direct furthe an injunction under the Grete Seale to the playntif, wherby he was commaunded, upon payne of a thousande merkes, that he shuld no further procede in that assise. Which he nothing regarding, upon his contempt I awarded against

* Secretary Crumwell, on the 23rd of September, 1537, signified to the Commissioners, the King's pleasure that Sherlock should be appointed Receiver of the county of Wexford, and have some convenient farm allotted to him.

him the Kingis writt of attachement to the Kingis officers of the said libertie, to take his bodie, and to bring him befor us ; which they contemptiuslie disobied, noither executing, ne retorneyng the same, so as the pleyntif in the same assise, commensed befor William Seyntloe, as seneschall of the libertie, proceded therin after the said William Seyntlowis departure, before oon William Jerbarde, oon of his retynue, as deputie senescall unto him ; who having no commission from the said William, but by nude parolle, proceded not oonly therin, but also holdethe befor him all other pleis of the shire ; and after a verdictie for the pleyn-tif taken befor him, sitting alone withowte the Justice of the same libertie, and befor any recorde made therof, or befor any judgement given, he awarded execution to the shirif, which was doon accordingle. The'same, as he saith to us, he ded by force of my Lord Deputies letters, sent unto him, commaunding him so to doe. The same and lieke indirect commaundementes do no good, but subverte the order of the lawe. But if William Seyntlow, in that office, being an office of trust, mought make a deputie, as we doubt whether he may or not, yit it were mete he shuld appoint a deputie, mete to execute soche a rome, by dede, and that he shuld have in all judiciall causes the justice of the libertie assisting to him, who hathe not be cauled to soche thingis. The libertie also must be used in the nature of a libertie, so as they must obey nevertheles the Kingis Counsaile to the Chauncery, and other the Kingis high Courtes, in all soche cases, as they do in liberties of England ; orelles it wer better ther were no libertie ther.

“ It hathe been devised, as your Lordship knowethe, that the same libertie shuld cese, and the King to have a justice to mynister his lawes in Wexford to thinhitantes of that shire, and thother three shires above the Barrowe ; and till that be doon, ther shalbe litle good order in thois parties. And if it shall plesse your Lordship to advertise us of the Kingis plesur concernyng the premisses, we shall, by thadvise of the rest of His Gracis Counsaile in this lande, and of the gentilmen of the said counties, take soche sub-

stanciall order therin, as the Kingis said reвенnues shall not thus be conceyled, or yit fryviuslie consumed, which nedethe brevelie to be redressed."

In a subsequent letter the same Gentlemen say—"We cen not, in manner, express to your Lordship, with howe moche difficultie we have persuaded, in that journey, thinhabitauntes of the counties of Wexford, Waterforde, Kilkenny, and Tipperarie, to paie the Kinges Highnes a yerelie subsidie; that is to say, the countie of Wexforde an hundred markes by the yere, Waterforde fiftie poundes, Kilkenny fiftie poundes, and Tipperarie fiftie poundes.—In whiche places we cannot perceive, by any recorde, that every any of the Kinges moost noble progenitours had any subsidie hitherto, but lately for oon yer in the countie of Wexforde, denyeng it in the name of subsidie."

After this many plans were suggested by the Lord Deputy [and Council to the King for the "Reformatyon of Laynster," and amongst them the following :—

DEVYSES OF YOUR MOSTE HUMBLE SUBJECTES FOR REFORMATYON OF LAYNSTER, AND FOR CONTYNUANCE OF THE SAME.

"Furste, where Your Majestie hathe a castell callyd Fernes, with certen terretories sytuated almoste in the myddes of the Cavanaghes, whereunto ys adjoynnyng the Cathedrall Church of the Bushop, called Busshop of Fernes, their to have the place for the Greate Maister, to be bounde always therto be resydent upon his owne charge, to kepe 10 horsmen, and to have for his own entertaigment by yere 200 poundes Yrishe.

Item the same Greate Maister to have in retynue, over and above the 10 horsmen above mencyoned, which ys lymtyed to be at his charges, 10 horsmen, and to have for every of theme for their wagys 7£, and for their meate £ s d and drynke 5£. - - - Summa 120 0 0

Item the saide Greate Maister to have 6 gonners on horsback, and for every of theme for their wagys 6£. 13s, 4d. and for their meate and drynke 5£. - - - Summa 70 0 0

Item, to have one Porter, at the saide Greate Maisters charge for meate and drynke, and to have only for his wagys	-	-	-	-	3	6	8
Item the said Greate Maister to have for reparation of the said castell, the same beyng sore in decay, to be bestowed yerly upon the same, and suche other buldyngys as ben necessarie,	20	0	0				
Item the same Greate Master to have yerly for gones, gonnepoudre, and other munycions of warre,	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
Item, the cheif Pensionar to have for hym self and 5 horsmen, at his owne charge yerly, and to sojorne at Carlogh	-	-	-	-	100		Irishe.
Item, the seconde Pensyonar, for hym and 3 horsmen, by the yere	-	-	-	-	100		markes Yrishe.
Item, 10 Pensyonars besydes, and every of theme to have, for hym silf and one horsman, by the yere 40£.	-	-	-	-	Summa 400	0	0
Summa Totalis 1000£ Yrishe.							

“ The saide Greate Master to have the pryncipall rule, undre the Kynges Deputie, of all the said pensyonars and their retynue ; and that the same pensyonaries shall at the leaste doo their attendaunce upon the said Greate Master 4 tymes in the yere, every quarter ones ; at whiche tyme the said Great Master shall ryde his progras, and kepe sessions in suche place of the said Laynster, as shalbe thought by hym, and the more parte of the said pensyonaries, moste propice for the same, and shall have auctoritie, by the Kynges letters patentes, to here and determyne suche wronges as shalbe perpetrated amonges the same Laynsters ; and shall have auctoritie to call to hym, the said 4 tymes in the yere, for the mynystracion of justice, the Kynges Justice of the countie of Wexforde ; whoo shall have for his paynes and charges, to attend upon the said Great Master for the purpose aforsaid 10 £ by the yere, of the profictes of the shiere.

“ Item, that their be assigned for the said purpose a gale, ore pryson, for suche as shalbe offenders, at Rosse,

Wexforde, ore els where the Lorde Deputie, with the advice of the Lorde Master and Council, shall thinke most expedyent."

The next "Item" provides that the "Greate Master and six of the pensyonaries, shall, every yere, at the Octavas of Saynte Martene, and Octabas Trinitatis," visit Dublin, to render an accounte of "of the goode ordyr of the shyere." The next provides for the appointment of a successor to the "Greate Master," should the office become "voyde by dethe ore depryvation," and that no person shall be appointed "eyther Greate Maister, ore yet pensyonar, onles, he can speek thEnglishe tonge, and have servid the Kynges Majestie of England, ore eny other of His Majesties Counsaill attendyng upon His Graces Person in England, two yers in Englande." Also, "the Lorde Master, for the tyme beyng, to have full auctoritie to admyt to the said ordyr and habite of knyghtes such as he shall thinke convenyent; soo that suche as therto shalbe admytted be a gentleman, and can speke the Englishe tonge.

"Item, that after this furst tyme, yt shall not be lauffull for the said Greate Master, nore the pensyonaries for the tyme beyng, to have any wyf, ore wyffes, but to lyve chaste and unmarried.

"Item, that the said Greate Master, for the tyme being, shall always be a Lorde of the Parlyament in Irland, and shall have the place in Parlement, and in all other congregations, of the furste Baron of that lande.

"Item, every Saynt Georgys day, all the said pensyonaries shall resorte to the said Greate Master, for the tyme being, to the said castell of Fernes, in their best araye, and doo their attendaunce apou the said Greate Master from the said castell to the Cathedrall Church of Fernes aforsaid, and their here a solempne Masse; prayng especiallie for the goode astate of the moste noble Prynce, Kyng Henry thEight, Kyng of England and of Fraunce, Defendor of the Faithe, Lord of Irland, and in erthe Supremie Hede of the Church of England and of Irland. and

for his heyres, Kynges, &c. ; and bryng the said Greate Master to the said castell agayne. And he that makethe defaulte, yf he have not a lawfull lette, shall loose and forfait to the said Greate Master for every default 100s., to be payed hym by the said Vicethesaurer, for the tyme beyng, apou the wagis of hym that soo offendethe, to be due at the next pay day of the same.

“ Item, the said Greate Master and pensyonaries shall, at all greate hostyngs and jorneyes, doo his and their attendaunce apou the Kynges Deputie, for the tyme beyng, with ther hole retynue, and with suche nombre of the countrey undre their rule as shalbe appoynted, with vytailles for soo many days as he and they shalbe appoynted by the saide Deputie, soo the same passe not 21 dayes at one tyme.

“ Suche parsons as bene thought most mete for this furste establysshment for the Greate Master and pensyonar ; for by cause to have the same Englishmen yt woulde be to great a charge, for yt ys supposed that theise men, beyng men of that countrey, havyng all redy fayre landes of enherytaunce, may make men besyde their ordynary, and also by reason of their freindes they may more facilly bryng the same to goode ordyr, wher unto by lyklyhode they woll apply theme sylves, havyng ones receyved suche benefyte as they, and every of theme, shall receyve by this newe establyshment, and also kepe theme in feare of losyng of the same.

My Lorde of Ormondes divise.

Furste, the Great Master	-	-	Rycharde Butler.
Cheif Pensyonar,	-	-	John Travers.
Secounde Pensyonar,	-	-	Cahere McArte.
Donoll McCahere Cavanaghe.			
Arte McDonogh Cavanaghe.			
Murghe M'Garad Cavanaghe.			
Crevene Cavanaghe.			
Arte Oge OTole, brother to Tyrlogh.			
Teige Oge OBryn.			
Edmonde OBryn, eldyst son to O'Bryn.			

The Lorde of Kyllcullens seconde son. (Richard Eustace.)
 Edmonde Butler of Polleston.
 Watkyn Apowell.

Persons nominated to the said roomes by the Counsaill.

Furste, Willyam Brabazon to be Senescall of Wexforde, and to be Greate Master, and to have for his habytacyon the said castell of Fernes. Mr. Willyam Sayntlowe to have recompence for the same rome of Senescal, which is but 20£ Irishe fee.

Item, John Travers, Master of the Ordynance, to be counstable of the castell of Carlogh, and Cheif Pensyonar, by cause he can well speke the language.

Item, Mr. Thomas Dacars, yf he com to inhabite in Irland, to have the counstableship of the castell of Clannogan, the Kynges castell, and to be seconde Pensyonar, in consideratyon that the saide Lord Kylcullene hathe fayre landes, and also other landes of the Kynges gyfte. And yf the saide Thomas Dacars com not to inhabyte that lande, then Edmonde Duffe to have the same roomes of the lesse Pensyonar, and the saide Lorde Kylcullene the said seconde Pensyonares roomes.

Item, the Lorde Kylcullen, at Clommore and Balkynglas, whiche castell of Clommore the Kynges Majestie hath gyven thErle of Ormonde, and to be thirde Pensyoner. The Kyng to gyve other landes to the said Erle for the said castell of Clonmore.

Browne of Makankan, (Mulrankin,) of the countie of Wexforde, whoo ys a gentilman of fayre landes, and a goode capytayne, to be in Innescorthe.

Item, Cahere M'Arte Cavanaghe, a sadde man, and a goode capteyne, one of the cheif of the Cavanaghs, in the Kynges castell of Clomullyn, wherof he ys all redy counstable.

Item, Donoll McCahere, another capteyne of the said Cavanaghes, in his owne castell.

Item, Creven Cavanagh, another capteyne, in his owne lande.

Item, Arte McDonogh Cavanagh, in hys owne lande.

Item, Murghe McGarad Cavanagh, in his owne lande.

Item, Watkene Aphowell, Englishman, who hathe longe servid in that countrey, and knoweth ther warres ther, and the countrey.

Item, Laurence Nevell, of the countie of Wexforde, with the Great Master.

Item, Edmonde Butler of Pollestoun, in the Frers of Leighlene."

The King did not approve of this means for the "Reformation of Laynster," for in a letter to the Lord Deputies & Council, his Majesty says—"As concerning your devise for a Greate Master, and the rest depending uppon that Brunchche, which you set fourth as a certeyn meane to conteyn Leinster in good ordre and obedience, We doo in no wyse lyke any parte of your devise in that behalf.* Nevertheles, We take your good willes and meaning in good parte, and trust that your adhibiteng suche dexteritie and diligence, as shalbe correspondent to your dieuties, and our good expectation and opinion conceyved of you, We shall have Leinster, without the newe erection of any suche fantasies, brought to a more perfite staye and good ordre, thenne it is yet com to; and the same also continued in suche discreate and pollitique sorte, as the thingself shall declare, that it hath been no lesse manfully than prudentlye, faythfully, and earnestlye mynded and folowed by you, whom We put in trust for those partyes."

In reply to this, the Council in writing to the King say—"We shall, God willing, apply our selfes to thaccomplishment of your high pleasure (the reformation of Leinster) in that behalffe, lyke as we advertised Your Highnes by our laste lettres. But, moste gracious Lorde your affaires here ar. and hathe ben. moche hynderid for lacke of monthely paymente of your souldyers; for undoubtedly, neither your revennues ben able to beare the charges of your sayde souldyers, and other your affaires here, not

* It is stated in the Council Register of 15th December, 1540, that a device sent from Ireland for establishing good order in Leinster was disliked, for that it appeared to be an institution of a new St. John's Order.

yet be payed at soche tymes as woll serve for their monthely payments. Wherfore, and forasmuche as nowe, thanks be to God and Your Majestie, this Realme ys in better towardenes then ythathe ben of many yeares, that Your Majestie woll nowe, for a litle tyme, cawse soche portyon of money to be sent, as may furnyshe your saide retynue monthely, but for one yere; and then Your Majesty shall see what servyce Your Highnes shall have donne, aswell in the reformatyon of the saide Laynster, as in other Your Graces affaires of this lande; and, in the meane season, we shall doo what we can possible in the same : assuring Your Majestie that we have loste this sommer moche tyme, for lacke of money, without the whiche the souldyers be not able to doo ther servyce, as they ar bounde to doo."

To this appeal his Majesty quickly answered thus:—"We be right well pleased and contented, that you entende the perfecte reformation of that plott and corner of Leynster, wherin the Byrnes, the Otholes, and Cavanaghes, doo inhabite; for the bettre acchieveng wherof We sende unto you, at this tyme, by this berer Robert Sentleiger, two thousande fowre hundreth three score and one poundes, and twelve shillings, in harpe grotes. Willing and prayeng you all so to bende and applie your wittes together, as this matyer maye be perfectly doon, and suche ordre taken for the contynuance of it, in obedyence to our lawes, as it shall not be in the powers of the inhabitauntes of that angle to withdrawe, but that they may be easely chastised and subdued, though they wolde conspire together for the same."—State Papers.

And thus the Kavanagh, the Byrnes, and O'Tools, were to be conquered and subdued by the sword.

NEW ROSS 300 YEARS AGO.

The following interesting account is abridged from the “Chronicles of Holinshed,” made in the reign of Queen Elizabeth :—

“Rosse an haven town in Mounster, not far from Waterford, which seemeth to have been in ancient times a towne of great port. Whereof sundries and probable conjecture are given, as well by the old ditches that are now a mile distant from the walls of Rosse, between which walls and ditches the relics of the ancient walls, gates and towers placed between both are still to be seene. The towne is builded in a barren soyle, and planted among a crew of naughtie and prolling neighbours. And in old times when it flourished, albeit the towne were sufficientlie peopled, yet as long as it was not compassed by walls, they were found with watch and ward, to keep it from the greedie snatching of the Irish enemies, with whom as they were generallie molested, so the private consuming of one pozant on a sudden, incensed them to inviron their towne with strong substantial walls. There repaired one of the Irish to this towne on horseback, and espying a piece of cloth on a merchant’s stall, took hold thereof, and bet the cloth to the lowest price he could. As the merchant and he stood dodging one with the other about the ware, the horseman considering that he was well mounted and that the merchant and he had grown to a price, made wise as though he would have drawn his purse, to have defraied the monies. The cloth in the mean time being tucked up and placed before him, he gave the spur to his horse and ran away with the cloth, being not imbarred from his posting pace, by reason of the towne being not perclosed either with ditch or wall. The townsmen being pinched at the

heart that one rascal in such scornful wise should give them the flampaine, not so much weening the slenderness of the loss as the shamefulnes of the soile, they put their heads together, consulting how to prevent either the sudden rushing or escape of such adventurous rakehells hereafter.

He then describes how the walls were built chiefly under the favour of "a chaste widow, a politike dame, a bountifull gentlewoman, called Rose"—as described in the poem of Friar Michael Kyldare, on the "Building of the Walls of Rosse."

* * * * *

"These walls are in circuit equal to London walls. It hath three gorgeous gates,—Bishop his gate on the east—Aldgate on the south-east—and South gate. This towne was no more famous for these walls than for a notable wooden bridge that stretched unto the other side of the water, which must have been by reasonable survie twelve score or more. Divers of the poales, logs, and stakes with which the bridge was underpropt, stick to this day in the water. A man would here suppose that so flourishing a towne, so firmly builded, so substantiallie walled, so well peopled, so plentieouse with thriftie artificers stored, would not have fallen to annie sudden decay.

"But as the secret and deep judgements of God are veiled within the coverture of His divine majestie, it standeth not with the dullness of man his wit to be at his braines in the curious searching of hidden mysteries.—Wherefore I, as an historian undertaking in this treatise rather plainlie to declare what has been done, than rashlie to inquire why it should be done, purpose by His assistance, to accomplish, as near as I can, my dutie in the one, leaving the other to the frivolous deciding of busie heads.—This Rose,* who was the foundress of those former remark-

* Stainhurst says Rose was "a chaste widow, a politike dame, a beaiful gentlewoman." She was the widow of Robert Meyler, of Duncormeck, who owned a large portion of New Ross. The king, at the instance of Robert Meyler, granted free passage to all vessels to the port of Ross, and the King's eschiator was directed, upon taking a oath of "Roesia" wife of

ed walls, had issue three sons, (however, some holde they were only her nephews,) who being bolstered out through the wealth of their mother, made divers prosperous voyages into far and foreign countries.

“The walls stand to this daie, a few streets and houses in the towne, no small parcel thereof is turned into orchards and gardens. The greater part of the towne is steepe and straining upwards. Their church is called Christ’s Church, in the northside whereof is placed a monument called the King of Denmark his toume—whereby conjecture may rise that the Danes were founders of the church. This Ross is called “Rosse Nova,” or “Ross Pont” by reason of their bridge. That which they call Old Ross, beareth east, three miles from this Ross, into the Countie of Wexford, an ancient manor of the Earles of Kildare.—There is the third Rosse on the other side of the water, called Ross-Ibarcan, so named for that it standeth in the Countie of Kilkennie, which is divided into three parts—into Ibarcan, Ida, and Idouth. Weixford a haven town, not far from Ross, I find no great matters thereof to record, but onlie that it is to be had in great price of all the English posteritie planted in Ireland, as a towne that was the first fortresse and harbouresse of the English conquerors.”

The Lord Ormond and Ossory writing to Mr. Cowley under date of 16th July, 1538. relates the following occurrence as having taken place in Ross :—

“This Sainte Petiris Evin laste paste, at Rosse, when the folke of the towne toke ther station aboute the fyrys, and beinge toward the abbay of the freres (Friars) in ther said station, Watkyne Apocell, oon Baker, and three or foure

Robert Meyler, now deceased, who held lands of the King in fee, that she would not marry without license, to assign her a reasonable dowery out of the lands of her late husband [29 and 30 Edward III.] The same Rolls contain an entry of the dowery assigned to her by a jury of twenty-six Ross men, on the 8th September, 1357, out of the lands and tenements in English-street in that town, Mountgarret, Clouninss, Taghmon, and in Dunacornack. The tenant’s names on these lands are also given.

Englishmen prepensidly retornede from the Suffrayne and his brethren, and came towarde the condyt of the towne, affermyng that it was to wayshe a hatt of cherries, whiche he hade then in his hande; and the streth being voyde of folke, the said Watkyne and his fellowes dud meth with Cahir McArtas standarthe berrer, and 3 more of the said Cahirs men, beinge at peace,* and beholdynge the fyrys, and station of the towne, under a pentice besides the said condite of water, and unawisidly dud drawe ther daggers and stickid the said Cahir's men with the same, wherby the said standartberer was oute of hande slayne, and the residue, beinge wondide to deathe, fiede away, and parte of them constraynide to take the river; and when the Suffrayne herde herof, he soghte for the said Watkyne, and mete him at his dore, eatinge of the said cherries, who denyede that it was not his dede, and bade the Suffrayne take the offenders, and after the Suffrayne fonde oute thEnglishmen, he pute them to warde, and certifiende Mr. Thesaurer and others of the Consaile of the same, who willide the Suffrayn to kepe them styll, tyll my Lorde Deputie were retornede; by meanes wherof the said Cahir is at warre with theym, and have lately prayede Old Ross."

His Lordship, in the letter containing the account of the above outrage, brings the following charge against the Lord Deputy:—

"I am enformede by certayne credable personis, that woll depose the same uppon any othe, that my Lord Deputie hath procuride parte of the Kevanaghs to ley siege to the castell of Fernis, and to take it, if they coulede by any meane; wherfor I have sent my son Richarde thether, with a company, to fornysh the same with wictaylls, and to preserve Old Rosse from further invasion."

THE SIEGE OF NEW ROSS AND BATTLE OF BALLINVEGGA.

1642.

“A FAITHFUL ACCOUNT OF WHAT WAS DONE BY THE RIGHT
HON. JAMES, LORD MARQUIS OF ORMOND, AND THE ARMIE
UNDER HIS COMMAND, WHEN GOD GAVE TO HIS LORDSHIP
THAT FAMOUS VICTORIE NEER THE TOWN OF ROSSE, IN THE
COUNTIE OF WEXFORD, ON MARCH 18TH, 1642, BEING
TAKEN AND OBSERVED BY

GED. CREIGHTON,
Chaplain to his Lordships Regiment.

“In the year 1642, in the month of Februarie, it was resolved by the Right Hon. Sir William Parsons and by Sir John Borlase, the then Lords Justices, and the Councill, to send an Armie abroad into the countrie, thereby to spare the provisions near the Citie (Dublin), and to be maintained in the Rebells quarters, and to do whatever good service it should please God to enable them to do against a proud braggingemie. Of this Armie, the Lord Lisle and Sir Richard Greenfield were appointed to be Commissioners. In ye meantime, and while preparations were making for his journie, the Rebells procured letters from the King His Majestie for a Commission to issue for the meeting of certain Commissioners at Trim, to hear the grievances of the Rebells. When these letters were read at the Councill Board, and the Lord Marquis hearing that his Lordship was named to be one of the Commissioners to meet with the Irish Rebells—“I will not (said his Lordship) to hear their grievances, for I know nothing grieves them more than that they couldnot cut all our throats—but, my Lords, should the Lords Justices and Councill think well to send me there with an Armie as General, I will go as Commander and Commissioner myself,”—and to this the Lords Justices assented.

“The forces appointed were—2,500 foot and 800 horse—2 brasse culverines—4 brasse field pieces—marched 1st March.

“From Graguefort the Armie marched to Clonegall, in the Countie Wexforde, where they lodged that night. The morning following, the Chiefe Chirurgeon, Mr. Coddell, staying to bring upp his cart, one of the horses being wearie, there came two rogues out of the woods, assaulted him and his men, stabbed them in the shoulder, and took them both.

“This day, 2nd, the Armie marched through a village called Balleparke, and where there had been an extensive Plantation, but now full of Rebels, who uppon the approach of the Armie ran away. In this place there had been no English for some time, for they had fled away distressed, and escaped from the Irishe. The Armie came to Cloghamon on the fair day, and there the Souldiers made some pillage. Ballycarne was their quarters for that night, where the Irishe having lodged the night before, had set a great English house on fire—but there were houses enough for the Armie to make a shift to lodge for one night, and ye next day the Armie came to an obscure village called Templescobie. By the way as they came there was a Castle upon the right, out of which there came three troupers, offering, as it seemed, to fight with some of our men, who did not refuse to meet them. The Rebels fled, and ere they were aware some of our men had got between them. These Rebels were two brothers, called Master-sons, and the Lord Esmond’s sister’s son. One of the brothers, as they were making back to be gone, had his horse laid fast in a myre, and the other brother and the serving-man staid for him—soe that all three were taken. Until this night that we lodged in Templescobie, it was not known to the Armie to what place the journie was intended—whether to Wexforde, which was 12 miles off, or to Kilkennie which was not much further, or to Rosse, being of a like distance from us. About ye beginning of ye night, some troppers were sent to Rosse, whither they came about the beginning of next day. They were at first taken for

some of Preston his men, and bid verie welcome, but when they required the inhabitants to yield the Towne to the King, His Majesty, they refused, and professed to stand on their defence, to the utmost.

“ This day the Armie was brought to a poor village between Old Rosse and New Rosse, called Lacken, being a little out of our way on our right hand. The next day we came to Rosse, where we saw flags set upp on the walls, and the inhabitants making ready for a siege. We could see them sending away their goodes by boates over the Barrow, with manie women and children, bringing men into the Towne out of the Countie Kilkennie.

“ The Lord Marquis was advised to make a breach at the East-Gate—the towne lying N. and S. on the East side of the river Barrow. The breache was made 4 or 5 yardes wide, a little beneath the gate was made unserviceable for the rebells. At this time we had verie bad weather, especially when the Souldiers were led to enter the Towne, at which time the other culverine was placed at the N. end of the Towne, right opposite to the breach; by this piece, under cover of a ditch, manie of the Armiestood, and saw the poor Souldiers led by their Commissioners to the slaughter—for what could musqueteers do when the rain had drowned all their powder, and quenched their matches? Neither had they any defence against the Enemies shott, who stood within the walls of the Towne, under their covert, out of the sight of our English souldiers, and by the Irishe women they were plyed with drinke. By this time the Irishe had gotten great help in the Towne, and the culverine was taken from the N. end of the Towne, and shott at the Rebells to drive them from the breache, without fear. Having made a great breache within the towne, here was much shott and powder lost, but above all, manie good men were killed, to the great grieff of the Armie, who could hear the Rebells shout and laugh, when any of the Armie were destroyed, and indeed there was no will nor courage lacking in the Souldiers or Officers, but against impossibilities who could fight.

“ The Lord Marquis at his first coming to Rosse, sent a convoy to Duncannon, a Forte under ye command of Lord Esmond, some 8 miles down the river from Rosse, for biskett. There was at that time, two shippes lying at Duncannon. The one a pinnace that attended the service of that Forte, being of 60 tunnes, with 12 pieces of ordnance. The other belonged to Bristol, of some score tunnes, and pieces of ordnance. These shippes hearing of an English Armie lying against Rosse, came to give them assistance. We were well pleased to see them in the river, and conceived they might prevent the Irish from sending away goodes, and from bringing more forces into the towne, which they were seen to laboar to do, night and day—for in the day time, when the Commissioners had brought the souldiers to the river side, the Irishe would run away, some of their friends would follow them, and compell them come back again in the night. When the shippes came upp the river, they did not come neare enough to stop the boates who would go across higher up still, and though they threw much shott into the Towne, it did not appear that it did any great hurt to the inhabitants. Thus the Armie lay at Rosse, and did nothing, and the Evening having brought as manie men into the Towne as there were in the Armie without the Towne, began to be verie bold, and Preston, the Cominander of the Forces of Leinster, or rather of all the Irishe that were there, was drawing neer us. Our scouts discovered them to be an armie of foot and horse, within two miles of our leaguer, and two several parties made alarms, as if they would assault our camp. One night there were heard 16 muscotts discharged, one after another at an equal distance of time between—which was conceived to be a signal from them within the Towne, that they were ready on that side—but so were not the enemie without—for their whole rebellious forces were not come together yett.

“ Uppon Thursday, at night, warning was sent to the shippes before mentioned, that because the Armie was to be removed, if they considered they could go down the

river to do so, and if they could not, they should sink their shippes or burn them, lest they fall into the hands of theemie—for theemie had brought an iron culverine from Waterforde, planted it on the shore, and shott at those shippes. The messenger that should have carried the warning to the seamen, failed until Friday morning, at which time the Master of the great shippe came to show the Lord Marquis what bullets were shot into the shippe, and they had removed so far with much ado, that the bullets only struck on the outside, and rarely striking there, they did not much harm.

“The Master of the said shippe was ordered to go on board, and sink or destroe both shippes, bringing with him six of the gunnes most manageable on land. The Master said he had a large value in corne and victual on board, exceeding £300. He went, however, on boarde, and scuttled and sett fire to the shippes as desired, bringing with him the men and gunnes—but one of the shippes drifted to the shore and did not sink, soe that the Rebells putting off in boates quenched the fire, and thus gunnes, ammunition, and victuals fell into their hands, to their great rejoicement. The breach which we had effected in the Towne wall was still not made upp, but all the Enemies chief force was in defence of it, and we were not strong enough to enter, andso we retired.

“On Friday morning the Armie removed from Rosse back the same way they came, and passed by Old Rosse half a mile to a heather hill. Upon their left hand appeared some of the Enemy’s horse, but seeing some of the Armie offer to meet them, they did soon retreat. This might be Lord Mountgarrett, for his regiment lodged on the heather hill before mentioned. The next morning (being the 18th day of March,) Mr. Brian Kavanagh came, to the Lord Marquis, and told him that whereas his Lordship had found many difficult passages for ordnance in the way he came, he could guide the Armie a better and a shorter way. This advice was accepted, and being gone a little from whence the Armie had lodged, they returned by

the same place where they had seen the Enemies horse the night before, and now they saw the Enemy beginning to gether their Armie together, from level places upon the mountain side, which was on the Armies right hand, and so near, that the Armie could see by their often flowing of powder to light their matches, that they intended to fight. Thus they passed an evil cawsey, and some bad fordes, and were about 2 miles from either Rosse. The Lord Marquis commanded all to make readie, and turned out of the way to the left hand to meet them, the Enemy being North from them, the wind being out of the S.W., which sometimes blew verie hard, with frequent showers of rain and snow.

“At the foote of the mountain there is a little forde between two bogges. A little above the forde, and nearer to the Enemy’s Armie, was a little towne, called Ballinafeega. This was on the left hand as they came to the battell. From that towne, a broad lane ditched on both sides, comes up a long hill, and then hath a sudden steep descent into a bottom. Between this towne and the hill, there is a ditch on either hand, and about more than pistoll-shott the ground riseth again. On the brow of this rising ground, the Lord Marquis appointed the 6 pieces of ordnance to be planted—two culverines and two pieces right against the lane, and a little from them a field-piece on either hand—under which rising ground where the ordnance was planted the Lord Marquis his Armie stood in good order, much from E. to W. The Lord Marquis his regiment on the right hand, and over the heads of the Armie the ordnance was discharged, full in the face of the enemy. The horse were placed on either hand of the foot. First the Lord Marquis his forlorne-hope of horse began the fight, being not above thirty-two, or thereabouts, led by a gallant gentleman, Captain Morrow. They encountered, at least, with sixscore. They came within a pike’s length before they gave fire. Being in sight of the whole Armie, and having discharged, they retired softlie, and in good order, notwithstanding the ground was full of great stones and

tufftes of heath and furze. The enemy stood still, as if they had enough of that entertainment. The enemy's great horse came down the aforementioned lane, filling it from ditch to ditch, and being verie throng, and thrust together thick at the foot of the lane, the enemy's forlorne of horse, with manie more trouper's made their approach, uppon whom the Lord Marquis his forlorne, with dragoons and fire-hooks, began the battell. The foot, as the enemy came neare them gave fire plentifully. The bottom, where the foot on both sides were in fight, was so low, that they who stood by the waggons could see neither side, yet could perceive that the Lord Marquis his foot gave far more plentifully, and in greater order and quicker in vol-lies than did the Rebells foot. On the right hand of the enemy's horse, there stood a body of pikes to the number of 11,000 choice men, waiting when the English Armie should be routed, that they might run uppon them and do execution. Thus the fight continued until the ordnance was discharged six times every piece, and at no time missed hitting the mark—for they that stood by the waggons did see where the shott fell. Among our Armie were eleven seamen taken from the shippes, by God's providence to assist their friends, and all good gunners, and bestirred themselves like men. After that the Lord Marquis his horse had discharged on the Rebells here, the word was, they should wheel about, which they did in good order, when, suddenlie, some of the Enemy's horse fell among the Englishe horse, and fell to work with their swords—cut Sir Thomas Lucas on the head, and struck him from his horse, as likewise Alexander Burrowes, the Marshall. The Lord Marquis being verie near, and not knowing that these were Rebells that were gotten among the English troops, called to the Rebells, 'why strike you him, he is one of our men?'—and it was well for us that these Rebells did not know that the Lord Marquis was so near, for of all men they desired most to destroy his life, who by God's providence was then preserved to be God's instrument to save the whole Armie,—for uppon the breaking in

of the Rebels among the English troops on the right hand, the Lord Lisle and Richard G—— ran away from the battle, and carried away all the horse on that side of the Armie, together with the Lord Marquis his Life Guard, and upp they came to the waggons. There the Lord Lisle cried out ‘Ten Pounds for a guide to Duncannon—Twenty Pounds for a guide to Duncannon!’

“Mr. Zachariah Silyard, the Apothecarie for the Armie, came up and railed at them, and cried ‘Fie, fie, fie, my lord, what cause have you to run from the battell—what safetie can you find in running from the Armie, which you see standing to their arms with courage.’ And indeed so they did—for on their seeing the Lord Marquis and Chief Officers standing in their place, they continued the fight—but if the Lord Marquis had moved it would have discouraged them, and no doubt ruin would have fallen on all the Armie, and if not ruin, yet verie great trouble on the whole kingdom. After that the old Apothecarie had said his displeasure, Major Morris having received some wounds, and was then in his horse-litter, came forth and cried ‘shame, shame,’ on them for running away—and ‘My Lord Lisle (said he) if you will not lead back the troops, lend me one of your horses, and I will lead them back.’ Then Sir R. G—— clapped my Lord Lisle on the shoulder, ‘come, my lord, (said he) we will yet recover it.’ ‘Never while you live, (said Mr. Silyard,) I mean his credit.’ No sooner were the troops returned to battell, but the Rebels they all broke to pieces. Now, why these cowards ran away from battell, some desire one excuse, some another. I conceive they had no cause, only took occasion of these troopes breaking in among the English horse—for we received intelligence that some eight score that would seem more valiant and zealous than all the rest, had bound themselves with a curse, that when the English and they should meet in battell, they would neither fly nor be taken, but either destroy the English or die in the field. Of these eight score there could no account be had but of eight alone that had the courage to break in

with the English. Their marks were straw ropes about their hattes and about their middles. Their word was 'Jesus Maria.' They were discovered by throwing away their ropes. Of them six were killed. One Nugent was taken, and Fitzgerald, of Balsennan, quit his horse, and made a shift to escape to New Rosse. All being troubled at the running of the horse, no one followed him. Here a man may observe the varieties of accidents that will fall out in a battell. Before the troops run away, the Irish army began to break and run. Upon the running away of the troops, they began to gether to their armie, but so soon as the troopes did return, they break all to pieces, and a man might see them through the smoke of the gunpowder run twinkling like motes in the sunbeam—and, indeed, they were a numerous army. I believe there were at least, 3 if not 4,000 horse, and 10 or 12,000 foot, who made haste to out-run the horse. When they who stood by the waggons came to go upp the lane where the Irish horse stood, they did see what terrible work the ordnance had made—what goodlie men and horses lay there all torn, and their guttes lying on the ground—armes cast away and strewed over the fields. Now for what men were lost by our side, beside Alexander Burrowes, the Marshall, and one trouper that one of the eight stout blades shott in the back hard by the waggons, and the wounding of Sir Thos. Lucas and Mr. Glaggie, there were none more to be found hurt or killed. Of the enemy great store lay here and there, and many ran away with their death wounds, and fell by the way. The Lord Marquis his horse and some foote followed the enemy over the forde, and the horse brought back some six colours, and some gunpowder.—They took but four carriages; of other spoils they found none—for the Rebels leaving the countrie, their friends needed noe carriages, and wanted noe kind of necessaries. When the field was cleared of the enemy, and the Armie to their quarters, Sir Thomas Wharton, Lieutenant-Colonel of the Lord Marquis his regiment, called the Chaplaine to give thanks, and it being the custom to call them together

with a Psalm, the Chaplaine began with the four-score and seventeenth Psalm, from the 7th verse to the end, which did meet that great deliverance and in glorie, as if it had been penned for the purpose.

“At Dublin, upon the notice of this victorie, were bonfires made, and belles rung. The Lord Marquis lodged in the midst of the slaine, until the tent was sett up for the Lieutenant-Colonel. The Chaplaine went in to Captaine Floure his tent, where he saw a gentleman stranger.— ‘This is a prisoner (said Captaine Floure,) whom we have taken this day.’ The Chaplaine answered: ‘I wish we had 500 of the best of the Rebells in this condition as he is in.’ ‘He hath confessed (said Captaine Floure) they resolved to kill us all, and take no prisoners.’ ‘It is so,’ (said the prisoner.) ‘And yet, (said the Chaplaine), you see your life is spared with us.’ ‘I must confess (said he), you are more merciful than we’—and such was the bloodie resolve of the Rebells to kill the English of the Armie, and then to march to Dublin, and destroy all that were there. The next night after the battell, the Armie quartered over against the towne of Gregnamannagh, and an English drummer broke away from the Irish, swam the river, and came to the Armie, who hearing the fore-mentioned prisoner’s name was Lieutenant-Colonel Boutler was in the English Armie, he did leap for joy, and said that he was so zealous for destroying the English, that he went through the Irish army, and charged them to make no prisoners, and seeing the English drummer, ‘art not thou (said he) an Englishman.’ ‘I am,’ (said the drummer). ‘After we have gotten this victorie, (said Lieutenant-Colonel Boutler,) I will not leave the smell of one English dog in Ireland.’ Besides this Lieutenant-Colonel Boutler, ——— Cullen, the Lieutenant-General of the Irish armie, was taken. He at the first forming of the two armies, came on to the ordnance, laid his hand on one of the gunnes, and said, ‘this is mine’—but he was not his own for the space of a quarter of an hour, being presentlie taken and made a prisoner. In the Rebell armie, of persons of quality were

killed a brave gentleman of the Boutlers, nearly related to the Marquis, Sir Morgan Kavanaghe, and Mr. Beverlie Brittiolle, an Englishman. It was reported in the Armie, that Lieutenant-General Cullen being brought before the Lord Marquis, did blame Preston for fighting at that time, saying it was his counsell to suffer the English to lie at Rosse, until their ammunition and victuals were spent, and their men weak, seeing they had marched long, and the ordnance could not be everywhere to defend them—to assault them at some strait passage, and cut them off. But God who did defeat the counsell of imps of hell, did also defeat this Preston, and the Irish were so persuaded of their own strength and of our weakness, that they would needs put it to hazard of battell, and were defeated.”

THE SIEGE OF DUNCANNON.

1645.

Towards the close of the year 1644, the most important seaports of the Confederated Catholics were Galway, Waterford, and Wexford. The loss of any of them must have done incalculable injury; and the Supreme Council had now become convinced that Lord Esmonde, the Governor of Duncannon Fort, was only awaiting an opportunity of placing it in the hands of the Parliamentarians. At the beginning of January, 1645, General Preston was ordered to demand possession of it; and after the Feast of the Epiphany, he marched from Waterford at the head of 1,200 infantry, drafted from the regiments of Lord Mountgarret, and of Wexford, under the command of Colonel David Sinnott—with a troop of 80 horse belonging to Robert Talbot's cavalry.

The season was unusually wild and wintry, but on Monday, the 20th of January, the force appeared before Duncannon, and lost no time in pitching tents within musket shot of the Fort. Next morning, 21st, the Fort opened

fire on the tents, and made a sortie to reconnoiter the strength of the Confederates, but soon retired keeping up a brisk fire from the ramparts until noon. Next morning the Fort renewed their fire at sunrise, and Preston gave orders to erect a battery to the south of the Fort to keep off the enemy's ships, which could throw their bombs among his tents, but at the same time continued his approaches to the ramparts, aided very much by the darkness of the night, and of that following, during which great advance was made at the ship-battery and the approaches.

On the 24th, the ship battery compelled the enemy's ships to draw off beyond range, and the Fort made an attack on the trenches which was driven off. By the 27th Preston had effectually cut off all access to the Fort from the Wexford or land side. On the 30th there was continuous firing from both sides. On the 1st of February a tremendous fall of rain commenced, and towards night a sortie was made from the Fort on the nearest approaches, and some few lives were lost on both sides. The weather now became worse for several days. On the 10th an attack was made by the Fort on Preston's camp, but repulsed, and on the following morning he opened a heavy fire on all the works of the Fort, which seemed to have such an effect that he sent a drummer to demand surrender, which so enraged Lord Esmonde, that he not only indignantly refused, but ordered the drummer to be fired on.

During the following days a continuous fire was kept up on both sides, and a furious wind not only tore Preston's tents, but blew the roofs off some of the huts in the Fort, and some were set on fire. The guns of the Fort and the stony nature of the soil, much retarded the advance of Preston's trenches. On the morning of the 19th five ships, which had been sent to relieve the Fort, were observed approaching, and great manifestations of joy were exhibited in the Fort, which was shortly afterwards turned to lamentations, when they found that the ships had to cast anchor under the shelter of Creden Head, being unable to approach nearer to the Fort in consequence of

Preston's ship-battery. However a quantity of provisions, salt-beef, English and Dutch cheese, and tobacco, &c., were got by boats at night into the Fort, which was a great relief, and a sad grief to the besiegers. Several sallies, after this, were made from the Fort, but without any success. On the 26th a hand to hand fight took place, the loss being much the same on both sides. Preston's men followed those of the Fort up to the sally port, and captured their arms.

On the 1st March Preston again demanded the surrender of the Fort for the King's use and service,—and otherwise threatened extremities. Esmonde replied that “he deemed it unworthy of him to treat with such a man—that he held the Fort for the King's Majesty, and the maintenance of the Protestant religion—that the King had already proclaimed Preston and all his abettors to be rebels. My honour and my conscience (continued Esmonde) revolt at the idea of surrender, and I am resolved to hold it to the last.”

A fierce storm again raged for some days, and on the 13th of March, provisions running low, another vigorous sally was made from the Fort, and on the following day, Lord Esmonde sent out a letter cautioning Preston against “incurring the guilt of High Treason,—but if he (Preston) could show letters annulling the Patents by which he (Esmonde) held the Fort, let him see them, and he would surrender the place without delay.” To this Preston replied—that though the King's Irish Catholic subjects had agreed to a cessation of hostilities with Lord Ormond, His Majesty's Lieutenant, they had no notion of making terms with the Parliamentary forces then in possession of Duncannon—and demanded surrender.

By the 15th and 16th March the trenches which commanded the ramparts of the Fort were completed, and a mine being made right under the sally-port, was fired next morning, and made a wide breach. The battle now raged hotly, and many parts of the Fort were set on fire. Showers of stone balls discharged from the guns of the Fort, caused

Preston to sound a retreat—but next morning he pushed his iron and brass guns to the very brink of the ditch, and battered down the tower of the inner gate of the Fort.—It was now mid-day of the Festival of Ireland's Patron Saint, when Preston ordered one hundred and forty choice men to dash into the ditch with scalling ladders. They made their way to the top but were driven off after an hour's hard fighting by showers of balls and iron stakes, with a loss of twenty-four killed and twenty-five dangerously wounded. Even the women in the Fort fought with desperation. Captain Russell, the Deputy Governor, and a large number of men lost their lives. Next day was spent by both sides in quietly burying their dead and attending to the wounded.

Esmonde now seeing the garrison daily diminishing, and no chance of a further supply of provisions—in as much as the whole of the vessels sent to his relief were dispersed and shipwrecked, and the flag ship had wholly went down off the Hook, carrying with her all the crew, during the great storms which prevailed—began to lose heart, and next day sent a letter to Preston, requiring him to name hostages until articles of surrender were perfected. On the next night both parties subscribed to articles of the following purport:—

1st, Esmonde should, on the 19th March, surrender the Fort to General Preston for the King's use.

2nd, The garrison should be allowed to march out with baggage and colours flying. Officers and men to wear the insignia of their rank.

3rd, All to be provided with a safe conduct to Dublin or Youghal.

4th, That Preston should hold the Fort of Duncannon for the King.

Of the garrison, forty wished to be conducted to Youghal, 220 to Dublin, and 527 to Wexford, whence they were shipped to England.

During the siege the Confederates expended 19,000 pounds weight of gunpowder. In the Fort were found a

great store of arms, 24 battering guns, and some of brass. Of powder there was not much, no balls but of stone, but abundance of cheese and tobacco.

After the surrender, Lord Esmonde, now nearly blind, remained in the Fort, awaiting a carriage to convey him to Dublin, and on its arrival he set out, but had not proceeded far, when he grew so ill that he turned off to Johnstown, his seat near Wexford, where he died two days after, and was buried near his manor of Limbrick, in the barony of Gorey.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF THE COMMANDERS.

LORD ESMONDE.

The family of Lord Esmonde came to this country in the reign of Henry II., towards the close of it, from a place called East-Mount, in Pembrokeshire, (hence the name,) and obtained large possessions in the North of the modern County Wexford, in the vicinity of the present Ballynastragh, and had long to contend with the septs of the Byrnes and O'Tooles of Wicklow. In the South of the County the family had land also, the chief being Johnstown, in the Barony of Forth, and Ballytramon, in Shilmalier East, near Wexford Town. For centuries the family led a life of warfare with the "Irish enemy," and a martial spirit was eminent in all—and not the least so in Laurence, who was raised to the rank of a Baron (though the "Peerage" has not the entry) at the end of James 1st reign. In his early years Laurence saw good service in the Low Countries, when Queen Elizabeth favoured and supported the cause of the Dutch against the Spaniards, and then and there he seems to have acquired loose and ferocious habits which stuck to him for life. He married a Miss O'Flaherty of the County Galway, by whom he had one son, but soon after, without any appeal to the laws of the land or the Church, he abandoned her and his religion, taking to himself another wife, of the Ormonde family, An apostate from his creed, he became a remorseless sub-

orner of perjurers, and a rapacious enemy of the Wicklow sept (as his own letters prove), and in fine a secret traitor to his King, Charles I., and friend of the Parliamentarians. He had been made Governor of Duncannon Fort by Charles, and gallantly held out—for the King, as he pretended—against the Catholic Confederate Army, under General Preston, for nearly three months, when he capitulated with honour to the garrison. But the surrender of Duncannon broke the old stern heart of Esmonde, and soon after his carriage, which was to convey him to Dublin, left the Fort, he found himself utterly unable to proceed, and he accordingly ordered himself to be taken to Johnstown Castle, and there he died on the third day after he left Duncannon. His remains were conveyed to Little Limbrick, and there interred. Cromwell, on his march to Wexford, dismantled the Castle, for the heir of Esmonde, whom his stern father hated, did not inherit the views of his parent, nor his principles, and the ruins of the Castle are pretty perfect still.

As the Governor of Duncannon, Lord Esmonde, died without any issue by his second or assumed wife. His son Thomas, although repudiated by him, succeeded to his property without dispute—but Cromwell's arrival in four years afterwards, deprived the family of its possessions; and about the year 1683, John Grogan, a Yorkshire Clothier, purchased Johnstown Castle from the Cromwellian soldier to whose lot it had fallen.

In the early editions of "Burke's Peerage" an error occurs, which has since been corrected in the edition of 1847. It was there asserted that the "first Sir Thomas Esmonde was illegitimate," but there can be no doubt but Lord Esmonde was married to Miss O'Flaherty of Galway, whom he subsequently repudiated without a divorce, and married Ellen Butler, daughter of the fourth son of the ninth Earl of Ormonde. The Lord Esmonde died in 1645. His extensive estates, during the Cromwellian occupation, were granted to the Duke of Albemarle (General Monck). But the first Sir Thomas Esmonde had he been illegitimate, as has been alleged by some, would not have claimed the right

of succession to the estates as he did before the Commissioners under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, "as by DESCENT from his father, Laurence, Lord Esmonde, Baron Limbrick, &c." The documents relating to this claim are extant in the Surveyor General's Office.—(See Reports of the late Record Commission, vol. 2, page 264.)

The powerful influence of the Duke of Albemarle was, however, so successful as to obtain a Private Act of Parliament, which is still extant, though not among the Printed Statutes, and the main features of which are incorporated in the Public Acts relating to the "Settlement," "vesting in the King, (Charles II.) the several lands in Wexford County, now in the possession of the Duke of Albemarle, and forfeited by Sir Thomas Esmonde, in order to secure a grant of them to the Duke of Albemarle."—(See Record Commission, vol. 3, page 649.)

While contending with this powerful personage, the first Sir Thomas Esmonde died, leaving his eldest son and heir, Laurence, a minor, who after protracted lawsuits, carried on in his name, by the Duke of Buckingham, as his "next friend," succeeded in rescuing part of the estates of Lord Esmonde, some of which are still in the possession of the family of the late Sir John Esmonde, who died at Ballinastragh this present year (1877.)

That the recognition of the Peerage should not have followed the recognition of the legitimate title to the estates of Lord Esmonde, can be little matter of surprise, when we remember that his grandson was only an "innocent Papist," and as such, at that time, labouring under peculiar disadvantages.

The Esmonde family lost Johnstown Castle in 1656, yet the last Sir Thomas Esmonde, a Catholic, died in it 31st December, 1868—214 years after the expulsion of his family.

In vol. 3 of the Record Commission, page 144, the following abstract of the lands in the county Wexford granted to George, Duke of Albemarle, is given, viz.:—Ballintra-man alias Farrellstowne, 194a; Ballymartin and Ballwish

alias Ballyhuses, 300a ; Ard cannon alias Ardavan, Ballin-
 olort and Berridge alias Barriage, 167a ; Rathknattowne
 alias Rathknottan and Crossetton alias Crowestowne, 318a ;
 the great Island, 78a ; Ferrybancke alias Ferrybanche,
 alias Ferrybacke, 4a 2r ; Ballynesra, 274a ; Killbally alias
 Galbally, 180a ; Johnstowne, 120a ; Ballyhoe alias Bally-
 howe, 201a ; Killmacoe, 563a ; Garrygibbon alias Garry-
 gibbons, 70a ; Ballynecooly alias Ballymacooly, 93a ; Bal-
 lynebabanogue alias Ballybaneocke, 42a ; Ballylogh alias
 Ballagh, 34a ; Killmeasten alias Killmistin, 71a ; Ballymo-
 lert alias Ballynolert, with a mill, 7a ; Beggarine alias Beg-
 garin, 12a ; Killgarvan (part) 286 ; barony of Shelmalier,
 co. Wexford. Rathmacknee or uee, 224a 2r 25p ; Welsh-
 estowne, 69a 1r 19p ; Owenstowne, 54a 2r 14p ; Shortalls-
 towne, 63a 1r 14p ; Knockangall, alias Knockangatle. alias
 Knockangarle, 36a 2r 28p ; Hobbinstowne, 60a & 31p ;
 Rath-Jarny alias Rathgarny, 70a ; Rinzaheen alias Rin-
 gongheene, alias Rinagheen, alias Ringanagheene, 34a 1r
 30p ; Graywraystowne or Graywryestowne alias Grego-
 riestowne, 17a & 4p ; Newtowne, 57a & 24p ; Ballybran-
 ane, 214a & 18p ; Yoltowne, 107a 3r 6p ; Ballykervin alias
 Ballykevin, 47a 3r 1p ; Ballycarane alias Ballycarrin, 70a
 & 20p ; Loughard, 33a & 38p ; Martinstowne, 24a 3r 3p,
 barony of Forth, same county. Ballycally alias Ballykally,
 483a ; Mistringe, 317a ; Rahinduffe alias Rahinclough,
 365a ; Adamstowne, 999a ; Cenoge, 261a ; Broghurry, 283a,
 barony of Bantry, same county. Ballaghnimeagh and
 Templeshelinalias Templeshelon and Ballaghnireagh, 948a ;
 Old Court, 257a ; Tomgarrow, 345a ; Lymbrick alias Lo-
 menavackie, Killeurin alias Killinerin, and Coaleneglash
 alias Cooleglouse, 1,640a ; Inch and Caerancrobbin alias
 Crancrobin, 111a 2r ; Moycoyle alias Morquile alias Muc-
 keyle, 220a ; Conecurben alias Congavine alias Colletegent,
 17a ; Tomenchelly alias Tenehely alias Tomeneheally, 268a ;
 Agheare, 67a 2r ; Crenalton alias Croneultan or Croneve-
 tan, Cerneduagh alias Cronederege alias Crandeeroge, 38a ;
 Barreagh alias Barleigh alias Baroge, 16a 1r 8p ; Fermoyle
 alias Farmoyle, Curraghcurree alias Barraghore alias Bar-

curach and Larahen, which said lands of Curraghun and Larahen contain 107a ; Garleigh alias Barleigh alias Boollerevin, Ballyoken alias Ballychoane, alias Ballyknoane Limericke, one tenement and 13a in Gory do. containing 13a 2r ; the ferry of Wexford ; Ballygarrett, 129a ; in Tawkennicke, 278a 2r ; Kilkeavan, 248a 2r ; Coolenesilagh, 194a ; Balltofarrell, 102a & 8p ; Askeokeile, 79a ; part of Pallice, 77a 2r ; barony of Gory, same county — Total quantity, 19,543 3r 8p statute measure ; total rent, £10. All these premises, with the ferry of Wexford, were created into the manor of Belltramon, with courts of record, leet and baron, to appoint seneschals ; to set apart such quantity for demesne lands as he should think fit ; to create tenures and freeholders ; to build one or more prisons, and to appoint gaolers, bailiffs, and other officers ; to receive and enjoy all strays, wayfs, felons' goods, wrecks of ye sea, mines, all fishings, to use one or more ferry boats, in any place within all the premises, for the conveniency of passengers, and all sorts of carriages, as he should think fit ; to make what parks he pleased, with free warren and chace ; and to have the same privileges in all manors. Licence to hold two fairs on 1 May and 29 September, and the day after each at the town of Ferrybank ; a Thursday market and 2 fairs on 1 May and 16 October, and the day after, at Adamstowne ; and 3 fairs on 25 March, on Whitsun Monday, and 10 August, and the day after, at Lymerrick, with power to appoint clerks of the market ; to build a convenient key within or near the town of Ferrybank, and there to ship and land goods inwards and outwards, paying the usual customs, and power to keep boats for herring fishing, and to land and receive them at the said key. The premises in the barony of Forth, created the manor of Rathmacknee or uee. The premises in the barony of Bantry created ye manor of Addanton. The premises in the barony of Gory, created the manor of Lymericke. The manors were created, pursuant to privy seal, dated at Whitehall, 19 April 1668, by patent dated 15 September, and inrolled 11 November 1668, as also for a release and

discharge of the quit rents.—Date 8th Feb. 20th year.—
Inrolled 24th February, 1667.”

GENERAL PRESTON.

General Preston, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate Army of the Province of Leinster, was a descendant of the family of that name which came over to Ireland in the reign of Henry II. In that of Edward IV., 1477, Sir Robert Preston was created Baron Naas, in the county Kildare, and Viscount Gormanstown, in the county Dublin. The family under all the vicissitudes which followed the Reformation remained steadfast to the Roman Catholic faith, and in early life Thomas Preston, now under notice, took service in Spain, and particularly distinguished himself in the Low Countries, where his gallant defence of Louvain ranked him amongst the most celebrated Commanders of the day. Called home by the Council of the Confederated Irish Catholics, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Leinster Forces. A very great and fatal error was committed by that Body in appointing four separate Commanders—one for each Province—without appointing at the same time one Commander-in-Chief over all the Irish Forces. Personal pride, over-weening conceit, and natural dislike, took the place of true love of country, and the Norman blood of Preston would not mix in council with the headlong ardour of the Irish O’Neil, so as to allow them to act cordially together and without jealousy. To us the praise which Preston had acquired on account of his foreign conduct, seems both over-rated, and not so much deserved. With the exception of the affair of Duncannon, Preston, to us, seems to have done nothing remarkable, and with regard to the engagement with the forces of Marquis of Ormonde, at Ballinvegga, in March, 1642, when the latter were retreating from their unsuccessful attack on New Ross, he gave but little evidence of high military genius. Here too, with a force of 5000 horse and foot, in a most favourable position, he had not patience to await the retreating enemy, but went on to meet

them, and after a considerable loss of men, he was wholly defeated and routed. A better system of military discipline would have removed Preston from the command—as it was, however, he was censured by the Supreme Council, and his conduct pronounced uncircumspect. He envied the high repute and military talents of Hugh O’Neil, Commander of the Ulster forces, and never joined cordially in any movement with him. Through his obstinacy in refusing to unite with O’Neil in repulsing the advance of the Parliamentary General, Jones, on Dublin, when it was not only easy for him, but his duty, the city was lost to the Confederates, and prepared for the reception of Cromwell in August, 1649, and Ireland brought to ruin.

TAKING OF FERNS CASTLE.

1536.

The following letter, written so far back as 1536, enables us to form a better idea of what the Castel of Ferns was in its day of pomp, power, and consequence, than even the closest inspection of its present massive, torn, and disjointed remains, in their grim desolation, possibly can—and also, shows that the power the King of England held in Ireland then was more a name than a reality outside the Castle of Dublin. The McMurrough Kavanagh held the Castle of Ferns at the time, and Leonard, Lord Gray, then the Lord Deputy of Henry VIII., from 1535 to 1540, was out with all his forces against the “Irish enemy.”—He had made peace with O’More, of Leix, and the M’Gillipatrick, fortified Woodstock, and the Bridge of Athy, returning to Dublin by the North of the County Wexford:—

“My Lord and the Maister of the Rollis retourneng from Kilkenny towarde Dublin, sojourned at Leghlyn, from whens he sente Stephen Ap Harry to Kilkaa, to prepare his footemen, ordenaunce, and victuall, and with all eeleritie to repaire to the castell of Fernes. My Lorde

roode all that night, and was there erlie in the morning, and viewed it. The same was warded. My Lord demaunded, whether they wold surrender, and deliver the same to him, or not. They made plaine aunswer they would not leave the same, useing very spitefull language. And so passing the daie in preparinge ginnes, instrumentes, and other necessities for the obteyneng therof; bringing them nighe to the castell, to thintent they mought see my Lorde wold not leave the same, as he promised them, till he had atteyned it; bestowing his men in the diches and fastnes of that ground, to watche the gate, les they shold evade; and caused parte of them to goo to the castell, and brake thutter gate, entering to the draw bridge. I, perambuleng abought the same, espied oon of the warde often to resorte to oon place, desired a servaunte of my brothers, a gunner, to resort privelie to a secrete place by the castell, and to bestowe him self; which he accomplished, and so killed him; and as it fortunied, the same person was he which was governour and gunner of the castell. Wherupon shortelie after they desired to speke with my Lorde: who shewed them that perecaas they wold not delyver the castell unto him, before his Lordship had bestowed his ordenance, which was comeng within a myle, that afterwarde if they wold have delivered the same, it shuld not be accepted of them; but man, woman, and childe shuld suffer for the same. Which all together, with the deathe of there capitaine, discomfected them; surrendered and yelded the same to my Lorde, who, for that night, put a capitayne and me in the same, and the next daie put a ward of the MacMorphos in the same. And MacMorpho him self cam in hostage with my Lorde Deputie to Dublin, to aggre with his Lordship and Mr. Thesaurer for the taking of the same, which was let veroy late for 5 markis Irish, or ther aboughtis. Albeit, the same MacMorpho hath delivered good ostages to surrender the same castell at the Kingis pleasure, or his Deputies, and to paie yerelie 80 markis Irish. For he, that had the possession thereof befor, was such a malefactour, that he robbed and wasted 20tie myles,

in effecte, aboute the same. And there all the nations and principallis of the Kavanaghis contended them selves to receive soche order and lawes, as the Deputy and Counsaill shall prescribe unto them, and non other. Assuren your right honourable good Mastership that the said castell is oon of the auncientis and strongest castells within this lande, and of thErl of Shrewsburies, or the Duke of Norfolkis, oolde inheritaunce, being wurth sometyme 500 markis by the yere ; situated nobly within ten myles to Weixforde and 12 miles to Arcloo. So as there dwelling, a good capitayne maie quiete, order, and rule all thoies parties. And from thens departed by sea side to Dublin, taking order in the countrie as he went, camping in the feldes nightlie ; which waie no English Deputie cam theis 100 yeres, nor non like enterprise attemptated, ne atchived, theis 100 yeres, in so little tyme, and with so little charges ; for I have sene 3 weekis victuals not so well spent with the risinge ought of the hooll English pale. That knoweth God, to whom I do dailie praie, as I am most bounden, for the preservation of your right honourable good Mastership. From Dublin the 17 daie of July.

“Your most humble and most bounden Oratour and servaunte,

“THOMAS ALLEN.

“To my Right Honourable good Master,
the Kingis Principall Secretarie.”

To such a state of debasement was the power of the King, or of the Anglo-Norman Chiefs in the North of Wexford fallen in the beginning of Henry VIII.'s reign, that the Chief of the Clan Cavenagh ruled as he liked—as a friend or ally, but owing no fealty to either for what he held. We see that the Clan was in possession of the Castle of Ferns and refuses to yield it to the Deputy, or admit a King's officer—that it capitulated without a blow, and then again it is given into the charge of M'Murrough, the head of the clan. The purport of the Indenture made at the time alluded to in the foregoing letter, witnesseth that the said Lord Deputie did give the Constablenesship of the

Castle, or Lordship of Ferns, unto the said Cahir MacMurgho, chief captain of his nation, he paying for the first year 80 marks Irish; and after that as much every year as should be agreed upon by the said Lord Deputy and Council, with other covenants in the same indenture specified. A copy of this Indenture is in the Lambeth Library. Lord Lenord Gray, the Lord Deputy, was afterwards attainted of high treason, found guilty, and executed on Tower Hill. Amongst the many acts of which he was accused, was some accusing him of favouring the Kavenaghs. In the month of June, 1538, Justice Aylmer and John Allen, Master of of the Rolls, accuse him that “where Cahir McArte Kevanagh, being capteyn of the Kevanagh, and a mortall enemye to the King and his subjects, fyvally was taken prisoner by William Saintloo, and by him delyvered to the Lorde Deputie, the same Lord Deputie let him escape: soo as, besides his former hurtes, the same Cahir hath doon, sethens his departure, above 2000 marckes of hurtes to the Kinges subjectes, as was proved before the Commissioners by William Saintloo, both at Wexford and Rosse.”—(State Papers.) The Privy Council of Ireland also prefer the same charge against Grey in these words: “and where William Seyntloo did take one Cahir McArte, a notable malefactor, my said Lorde suffered hym to escape; who seyns hath done to the Kinges subjectes 3000 marcks of hurte.”—(State Papers.) Now, we believe that the Lord Deputie did not allow Cahir McArte to “escape” without his first entering into securities, for we find, in the State Papers, in a “note” of the terms of the different treaties entered into by Lord Leonard Gray, the following, which refers to Cahir McArte. It is an “Indenture betwixt the saide Lorde Deputie and Cahir McIncrossed Cavenagh, otherwise called McMurgho, that the saide Cahir shall pay yerely to our Soverayne Lorde the King, or his Deputie, the tributes and summes of mony, with refeccions and sustencions of all to galloglasses, as was accustomed to be payed by his auncestors, with other covenantes; and that he shall go with the Deputie to every hosting with 12

horsemen and 30 kerne on his owne proper costes.” But the unruly Kavanagh did not keep his agreement. The Council also make another charge against the Lord Deputy concerning another of the Kavanaghs, as follows:—“His Lordship, a litle befor his departure, put at large Moriartaghe Boy Cavanagh his son, being hostage for the fidelitie of his fader, and his foloers, withe divers others of that nation, whiche hostage beinge at large comethe nowe, withe all his faders power, with the Toles, to brene and distroye the Kinges subjectes.”—(State Papers.)

In 1641, Sir Charles Coote, the Parliamentary Commander, finding that he could not keep the Castle of Ferns in the midst of his enemies, and in order that it might not fall into their hands, he dismantled the outworks, blew up a great portion of the Castle, and then quitted the County Wexford. It was a defenceless mass of ruin when Cromwell reached it—but he says not so, only that he summoned it, and it surrendered! In fact it was impossible to defend it—and ever since the tooth of Time, and the hand of Vandal Man, have been effecting its utter crumbling away.

CROMWELL IN WEXFORD.

1649.

After the sacking of Drogheda, Cromwell moved south through Wicklow to Wexford. He was compelled to adopt this movement of moving by the coast in order to have the advantage of being supported by his fleet. After taking the castle of Killinarrick, 14 miles from Dublin, he advanced to Arklow, but the garrison having decamped, he marched through to Lymbrick, on the borders of Wexford county, and which Cromwell describes as a “strong and large castle, the ancient seat of the Esmonds, where the enemy had a strong garrison, which they burned and quitted the day before our coming thither.” In five days of steady marching, at the rate of about ten Irish miles a day, the army had traversed Wicklow, and were now

across the mountains which curtain Wexford to the north and west. Wexford, though it does not offer the same opportunities for a guerilla warfare as Wicklow, is still a county with strong military points, bounded for a considerable distance by mountains with few and difficult passes, beneath which spread a rolling wooded country, veined with wide streams, and bisected diagonally with the broad line of the river Slaney. But there was actually no resistance organised. Through Wexford, as through Wicklow, Cromwell marched on velvet. Each town had a castle, and each castle held a garrison, and the garrison only waited to be summoned to surrender. After Limbrick next fell Ferns; then Enniscorthy. At Enniscorthy, Cromwell says, "We summoned the castle, which was very well manned, and they refused to yield at first; but upon better consideration they were willing to deliver the place to us, which accordingly they did, leaving their great guns, arms, ammunition, and provisions behind them." Another day's march brought his army, on Monday, the 1st of October, before Wexford. The citizens of Wexford appear to have been divided in opinion at this time, the interdict and excommunication of the Pope's Nuncio was always before their eyes, and they had not accepted the peace—therefore they were in opposition to Ormond as well as Cromwell, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the garrison was persuaded, two days before the arrival of Cromwell, to admit Colonel David Sinnott, as Military Governor. Under ordinary circumstances Sinnott's should have been a most popular appointment. He was the head of one of the Welsh families which followed Strongbow into Ireland, and, settling in the baronies of Forth and Bargy, have ever since been one of the most peculiar elements of the Wexford population, into whose character certain traits of the strange race have gradually infiltrated, so that the Wexford peasant of the present day has a less fiery, but more condensed, character than that of any other southern peasant. Sinnott was a Wexford man, a friend of the Bishop of Ferns, (Dr. French), and

had been Lieutenant-Colonel of Preston's own regiment. A day or two after the admission of Colonel Sinnott, the garrison admitted a reinforcement of 1,500 men of the Ulster regiments, commanded by Magennis, Lord of Iveagh. On the 3rd of October, Cromwell summoned the place to surrender. Sinnott, quietly strengthening his defences for three days, parleyed with him as to the terms of the capitulation. On the 4th Cromwell suddenly struck, under cover of his fleet, a fierce blow at the defences covering the town. A troop of his dragoons succeeded in surprising the fort at the harbour's mouth, then turned its guns on a frigate of twelve guns which lay alongside, and so captured both, as well as another smaller vessel or brig, which had just run down the river. Inland, beyond the right bank of the Slaney, between Wexford and Ross, lay Ormond's camp, gradually swelling in strength. Clanricarde had sent him 1,000 foot and 300 horse out of Connaught, and Inchquin two regiments of Munster cavalry. The Ulster army was beginning to arrive in numbers.—Ormonde, always resolute and hopeful, exhibits commendable activity, and presses still more reinforcements on the town, hoping evidently that here the war would come at last to a conventional scientific state by way of a due, slow, and regular siege. Lord Castlehaven also is always in the saddle to and fro from Duncannon to Wexford, from Wexford to Ross, great in contrivances for ferrying over troops and settling the great guns in the best possible position up to the last moment. The last moment did eventually come on the 11th of October. On the 10th, Cromwell had his batteries all built and mounted, and on the following morning opened fire. He lay to the south-east of the town, where there was a strong castle without the walls; and he says he at first bent the whole strength of his artillery against the castle, being persuaded that if the castle fell, the town would speedily follow. After about a hundred shots had been fired, the Governor hung out a flag of truce and offered to treat—which, says Cromwell, in his report to the Speaker, "I condescending to,

two Field Officers, with an Alderman of the Town, and the Captain of the Castle, brought out the propositions, which for their abominableness, manifesting also the impudency of the men, I thought fit to present to your view :—

“ I. That the people of Wexford should have leave to hold and practice the Roman Catholic religion.

“ II. That the regular and secular Clergy should be permitted to hold their livings, and exercise their ministry.

“ III. That the Bishop should be suffered to continue to govern his diocese.

“ IV. That the garrison should be allowed to withdraw with the honors of war.

“ V. That such of the inhabitants as pleased to withdraw might carry their goods, chattles, ships, or military stores with them.

“ VI. That the municipal privileges of the town should not be curtailed.

“ VII. That the Burgesses should continue to be capable to hold property elsewhere in Ireland.

“ VII. That the Burgesses wishing hereafter to leave should have liberty to sell their property, and have safe conduct to England or elsewhere.

“ IX. That the inhabitants be regarded as in all respects freeborn English subjects.

“ X. And that there be an absolute amnesty in regard to all past transactions.”

To these propositions Cromwell instantly gave a point-blank negative. What part of them he considered most abominable may be inferred from his counter propositions. He would agree to allow the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers quarters for life, and leave to go to their several habitations with their wearing clothes, on engaging not to serve against the Parliament again ; to the commissioned officers quarter for life, but to consider themselves prisoners of war. As for the inhabitants, he added, “ I shall engage myself that no violence shall be offered to their goods, and I shall protect the town from plunder.” He demanded the absolute surrender of the town on these

terms within an hour. But within the hour it had fallen into his hands by an act of the most infamous treachery recorded in the annals of war. The captain of the castle, James Stafford, was one of the Commissioners who had been sent with Colonel Sinnott's ten propositions. Cromwell had drafted his reply, and was about to hand it to them, when his keen eye saw that in Stafford he had to deal with a caitiff capable of a villiany which would at once relieve him from any further consideration as to terms. Whether Cromwell was bound by the terms which he had drawn up, but of whose communication to Sinnott there is no actual evidence—whether, pending a treaty for the surrender of a separate forte, are questions for military casuists. What actually happened Cromwell himself thus describes :—"The Captain, who was one of the Commissioners, being fairly treated, yielded up the castle to us ; upon the top of which our men no sooner appeared, but the enemy quitted the walls of the town ; which, our own perceiving, ran violently up the town with their ladders and stormed it. And when they were come to the market place, the enemy making a stiff resistance, our forces brake them ; and then put all to the sword that came in their way. Two boatfuls of the enemy attempting to escape, being overpressed with numbers, sank ; whereby were drowned near 300 of them. I believe in all there was lost of the enemy not many less than 2000 ; and I believe not 20 of yours from first to last of the siege." As in Drogheda, so in Wexford, Cromwell limits his statement of the slaughter to the garrison (or soldiers) put to the sword, and does not report to the Parliament any massacre of the inhabitants. But if there were no other evidence on the point than his own despatches, any reader would have no difficulty in inferring what took place from the following passages. In his first summons to Colonel Sinnott he warns him, in case he should not surrender, "where the guilt will lie, if innocent persons should come to suffer with the noçant"—a phrase of sufficient significance after what had happened at the last place besieged by the writer. In

describing the town after the sack, to the Speaker, he says—"The soldiers got very good booty in this place ; and, had not they (the townsfolk) had opportunity to carry their goods over the river whilst we besieged it, it would have been much more. I could have wished for their own good and the good of the garrison, they had been more moderate," which Mr. Carlyle interprets, doubtless correctly, "not forced to storm them." What became of the garrison is beyond debate. A little further on is another suggestive glimpse into the condition of the town three days after the sack, helping us to infer what became of the townspeople : "The town is so now in your power that, of the former inhabitants, I believe scarce one in twenty can challenge any property in their houses. Most of them are run away, and many of them killed in the service. And it were to be wished that an honest people would come and plant here ; where are very good houses and other accommodation fitted to their hands, which may by your favour be made of encouragement to them." Wexford, in fact, was a Town to Let. How many of its people had swam across the Slaney, or jumped off the ramparts ; how many had been killed in hot blood and in cold during those three days, who shall tell. But the evidence of what passed at the sack of Wexford is not confined to a mere induction, or to that terrible tradition which for two centuries has made the name of Cromwell sound like a curse throughout Ireland, and no where more than in this county. The tradition (but it is only tradition) which tells how a crowd of women of all ages and ranks, when the alarm spread that the soldiers were on the walls, fled in their terror and despair to the foot of the great stone cross, which since the time of St. Selskar had stood in the middle of the market place ; and how, kneeling there, clinging together, mother and daughter, uncertain whether it was shame or death that might befall them, but hoping, at least, that God would take them to Himself stainless, they saw the ring of merciless men, with presented weapons, close round them. In the midst of this scene, for a moment, a strange figure

appeared, to edify the last moments of the women, and to rouse to wilder fury the savage passions of the soldiery.—Father Raymond Stafford, a Franciscan Friar, in his brown rope-girt habit, bareheaded, barefooted, advanced through the clash of arms and the moans and shrieks of the wounded women, baring aloft the Crucifix; and, it is said in a record of his Order, “preached with great zeal to the infuriated enemies themselves, till he was killed by them in the marketplace.” Six Franciscan Fathers [Revs. Richard Sinnott, Francis Stafford, Paul Sinnott, John Esmonde, and Peter Stafford, and Brothers Didacus Cheevers and James Rochfort,] were slain in their Chapel hard by “some kneeling at the altar, and others whilst hearing confessions.”

The Bishop, Doctor French, who lay ill in fever “at a neighbouring town,” probably Ross, in writing to the Internuncio at Brussels of that direful day, said—“There before God’s altar fell many sacred victims, holy Priests of the Lord; others who were seized outside the precincts of the church were scourged with whips; others hanged; and others put to death by various most cruel tortures. The best blood of the citizens was shed; the very squares were inundated with it, and there was scarcely a house that was not defiled with carnage and full of wailing. In my own palace, a youth hardly 16 years of age, an amiable boy, as also my gardener and sacristan, were cruelly butchered; and the chaplain, whom I caused to remain behind me at home, was transfixed with six mortal wounds. These things were perpetrated in open day by the impious assassins; and from that moment I have never seen my city, or my flock, or my native land, or my kindred.” In another letter of the same time he says—“In that excessive bitterness of my soul, a thousand times I wished to be dissolved, and to be with Christ, that thus I might not witness the sufferings of my country. From that period, I have never seen my city or my people. As an outcast I sought refuge in the wilderness. I wandered through the mountains and woods, generally taking my rest and repose

exposed to the hoar-frost, sometimes lying hid in caves and thickets. In the woods I passed more than five months, that thus I might administer some consolation to the few survivors of my flock who had escaped from the universal massacre, and dwelt there with the herds of cattle." It is easy to understand, with such illustrations as these, what Cromwell meant when he said that he believed "scarce one in 20 of the inhabitants can now challenge any property in their houses." The massacre was not even restricted to the town. In the "*Cambrensis Eversus*" of Dr. Lynch it is stated that shortly afterwards there was throughout the county "an indiscriminate massacre of men, women, and children, by which no less than 4,000 souls, young and old, were atrociously butchered." The English journals of the day only published the General's despatches, but the news that reached Edinburgh, through the Ulster Scotch it may be assumed, confirms the worst charges that have been made against the army. After stating that Cromwell had taken Drogheda and Wexford, the paragraph goes on to say, "and there sparing neither sex nor age, he exercised all the cruelties of a merciless, inhuman, and bloody butcher, even brutishly against nature." Cromwell much admired the town—"pleasantly seated it is and strong," he says, "having a rampart of earth within the wall, near 15 feet thick." In its forts were found a hundred cannon. In the harbour were several powerful vessels of war, one of 36 guns, another of 20, a frigate of 20 guns upon the stocks; "for her handsomeness' sake," writes Cromwell, "I have appointed the workmen to finish her, here being materials to do so, if you or the Council of State shall approve thereof. The frigate, also, taken beside the fort, is a most excellent vessel for sailing; besides other ships and vessels in the harbour." With such forces and resources, it is evident that, had the town been properly defended, all the military advantages were in its favour. It had the superiority in artillery. It had the command of the river, and could have employed its vessels of war to supplement the fire of its

forts. A complete investment of the place was impossible to Cromwell, owing to the limited number of the besieging army. Outside Ormonde's army was posted in a country admirably suited for operating towards the relief of the town. The district to the west of Wexford is of a character peculiarly adapted to quarter an army whose duty it should be to harass the conduct of the siege. It rises rapidly, is very broken and excellent both for reconnoissance and for cover. To cut off Cromwell's communications, to harass him by attacks and otherwise, would have been easy from such a position; and had all these ways and means been adequately combined and vigorously used, it would have been hardly possible for him to have taken Wexford with what forces he had before it. But the real forces that won his victory were within the walls—in the want of confidence that existed between the townspeople and Ormond's army; and finally, by the treachery which, in an instant, placing the castle, and thereby, the key of the town, in the enemy's hands, turned all into a mere chaos of panic and agony. So fell Wexford, and by its fall Cromwell was placed in possession of the whole coast of Ulster and Leinster, from Londonderry at one end of the island to Wexford at the other.—The Irishman.

The following correspondence passed between Cromwell and Colonel David Sinnott, Governor of the town. On the 1st of October Cromwell arrives before Wexford, and on the 3rd he thus demands the surrender of the town:—

TO COLONEL SINNOTT.

Sir,—Having brought the army belonging to the Parliament of England before this place, to reduce it to its due obedience, to the end effusion of blood may be prevented, and the town and country about it preserved from ruin, I thought fit to summon you to deliver the same to me, to the use of the state of England. By this offer, I hope it will clearly appear where the guilt lie, if innocent persons

should come to suffer with the nocent. I expect your speedy answer ; and rest,

Sir, your servant,

O. CROMWELL.

October 3, 1649.

COLONEL SINNOTT TO OLIVER CROMWELL.

I have received your letter of summons for the delivery up of this town into your hands, which standeth not with my honour to do of myself ; neither will I take it upon me, without the advice of the rest of the Officers and Mayor of this Corporation (this town being of so great consequence to all Ireland), whom I will call together and confer with, and return my resolution unto you to-morrow by twelve of the clock. In the mean time, if you be so pleased, I am content to forbear all acts of hostility, so you permit no approach to be made : expecting your answer in that particular, I remain,

My lord, your lordship's servant,

DA. SINNOTT.

Wexford, October 3, 1649.

CROMWELL TO COLONEL SINNOTT.

Sir,—Having summoned you to deliver the town of Wexford into my hands, I might well expect the delivery thereof, and not a formal treaty, which is seldom granted, but where the things stand upon a more equal footing. If therefore yourself or the town have any desires to offer, upon which you will surrender the place to me, I shall be able to judge of the reasonableness of them when they are made known to me. To which end, if you shall think fit to send the persons named in your last, entrust by yourself and the town, by whom I may understand your desires, I shall give you a speedy and fitting answer. And I do hereby engage myself, that they shall return in safety to you. I expect an answer hereunto within an hour ; and rest

Your servant,

O. C.

October 4, 1649.

COLONEL SINNOTT TO OLIVER CROMWELL.

Sir,—I have returned you a civil answer, to the best of my judgement; and thereby I find you undervalue me and the place so much, as you think to have it surrendered without capitulation or honourable terms, as appears by the hour's limitation in your last.

Sir, had I never a man in this town but the townsmen and the artillery here planted, I should consider myself in a very befitting condition to make honourable conditions; and having a considerable party with them in the place, I am resolved to die honourably, or make such conditions as may secure my honour and life in the eyes of my own party. To which reasonable terms, if you hearken not, or give me time to send my agents till eight of the clock in the forenoon to-morrow, with my propositions, with a further safe-conduct, I leave you to your better judgement, and myself to the assistance of the Almighty; and so conclude.

Your servant,

DA. SINNOTT.

Wexford, October 4, 1649.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Sir,—I have advised with the Mayor and Officers, as I promised, and thereupon am content that four, whom I shall employ, may have a conference and treaty with four of yours, to see if any agreement and undertaking may be begot between us. To this purpose I desire you to send mine a safe conduct, as I do hereby promise to send unto yours when you send me the names. And I pray that the meeting may be had to-morrow at eight of the clock in the forenoon, and that they may have sufficient time to confer and debate together, and determine and compose the matter; and that the meeting and place may be agreed upon, and the safe conduct mutually sent for the said meeting this afternoon. Expecting your answer hereto, I rest, my lord, your servant,

DA. SINNOTT.

Wexford, October 4, 1649.

Send me the names of your agents, their qualities, and degrees. Those I fix upon are—Major Thomas Byrne, Major Theobald Dillon, Alderman Nicholas Chevers, Mr. William Stafford.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

Sir,—My propositions being now prepared, I am ready to send my agents with them unto you ; and for their safe return, I pray you to send a safe-conduct by the bearer unto me ; in hope an honourable agreement may thereupon arise between your lordship, and

My lord, your lordship's servant,

DA. SINNOTT.

Wexford, October 5, 1649.

THE SAME TO THE SAME.

My Lord,—Even as I was ready to send out my agents unto you, the Lord General of Horse came hither with a relief, unto whom I communicated the proceedings between your lordship and me, and delivered him the propositions I intended to dispatch unto your lordship ; who hath desired a small time to consider of them and to speed them unto me ; which, my lord, I could not deny, he having a commanding power over me. Pray, my lord, believe that I do not this to trifle out time, but for his present consent ; and if I find any long delay in his lordship's returning them back to me, I will proceed of myself, according to my first intention : to which I beseech your lordship give credit, at the request, my lord, of your lordship's ready servant,

DA. SINNOTT.

Wexford, October 5, 1649.

CROMWELL TO COLONEL SINNOTT.

Sir,—You might have spared your trouble in the account you give me of your transaction with the Lord General of your horse, and of your resolution in case he answer not your expectation in point of time. These are your own concerns, and it behoves you to improve the

relief to your best advantage. All that I have to say is, to desire you to take notice, that I do hereby revoke my safe-conduct from the persons mentioned therein. When you shall see cause to treat, you may send for another.

I rest, sir, your servant,

October 6th, 1649.

O. C.

CROMWELL TO COLONEL SINNOTT.

Sir,—I have had the patience to peruse your propositions, to which I might have returned an answer with some disdain. But, to be short, I shall give the soldiers and non-commissioned officers quarter for life, and leave to go to their several homes with their wearing clothes, they engaging themselves to live quietly there, and to take up arms no more against the Parliament of England. And the commissioned officers quarters for their lives, but to render themselves prisoners. And as for the inhabitants I shall engage myself that no violence shall be offered to their goods, and that I shall protect the town from plunder. I expect your positive answer instantly, and if you will upon these terms surrender, and in one hour send forth to me four officers of the quality of field officers, and two Aldermen, for the performance thereof, I shall thereupon forbear all acts of hostility.

Your servant,

O. CROMWELL.

COLONEL SINNOTT TO CROMWELL.

Sir,—In performance of my last, I desire your lordship to send me a safe-conduct for Major Theobald Dillon, Major James Byrne, Alderman Nicholas Chevers, and Captain James Stafford, whom I will send to your lordship instructed with my desires ; and so I rest,

My lord, your servant,

DA. SINNOTT.

Wexford, October 11, 1649.

We have already related the betrayal of the Castle to

the soldiers of Cromwell, by the treachery of the Captain Stafford mentioned in the foregoing letter. Boullaye le Gouz's, a Frenchman, who travelled through Ireland in the summer of 1644, and who published a book of his travels in 1653, in which he speaks of Wexford thus :— " This town is very populous, owing to its great commerce. The fortress is square, regularly enough fortified, and washed by the sea." But in a few years " this very populous town," was almost left desolate by Cromwell.

CROMWELL BEFORE NEW ROSS.

At the time Cromwell laid siege to New Ross, the town was in possession of Sir Lucas Taaffe with a garrison of 2,500 soldiers. Cromwell left Wexford on the 15th October, and arrived before Ross on the 17th, when he lost no time in demanding the surrender of the town in the following terms :—

" Before Ross, 17th October, 1649.

TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF NEW ROSS.

Sir,—Since my coming into Ireland, I have this witness for myself, that I have endeavoured to avoid effusion of blood ; having been before no place to which such terms have not been first sent as might have turned to the good and preservation of those to whom they were offered ; this being my principle, that the people and places where I come may not suffer, except through their own wilfulness. To the end I may observe the like course with this place and the people therein, I do hereby summon you to deliver the town of Ross into my hands, to the use of the Parliament of England. Expecting your speedy answer, I rest your servant,

OLIVER CROMWELL.

The bearer of this summons was not allowed to enter the town, being met at the gate, and told that an answer would be sent in due time. No answer was returned on

the 18th, and on the morning of the 19th Cromwell opened his batteries on the town, which drew forth the following correspondence, but in the mean time the firing on the town continued until its final surrender. Though so well garrisoned there appears to have been no defence made:—

FOR GENERAL CROMWELL, OR, IN HIS ABSENCE, FOR THE
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY NOW ENCAMPED BE-
FORE ROSS.

Ross, 19th October, 1649.

Sir,—I received a summons from you, the first day you appeared before this place, which should have been answered ere now had not other occasions interrupted me. And although I am now in far better condition to defend this place than I was at that time, yet I am, upon the conditions offered in your summons, content to entertain a treaty, and to receive from you those conditions that may be safe and honourable for me to accept. If you listen to them, I desire that pledges on both sides may be sent for performance of such articles as shall be agreed upon; and that all acts of hostility may cease on both sides, and each party keep within their distance. To this your immediate reply is expected by, sir, your servant,

LUCAS TAAFFE.

FOR THE GOVERNOR OF ROSS.

Before Ross, 19th October, 1649.

Sir,—If you like to march away with those under your command, with their arms, bag and baggage, and with drums and colours, and shall deliver up the town to me, I shall give caution to perform those conditions, expecting the like from you. As for the inhabitants they shall be permitted to live peaceably, free from injury and violence of the soldiers. If you like hereof, you can tell how to let me know your mind, notwithstanding my refusal of a cessation. By those you will see the reality of my intentions to save blood, and to preserve the place from ruin. I rest your servant,

OLIVER CROMWELL.

FOR GENERAL CROMWELL.

Ross, 19th October, 1649.

Sir,—There wants but little of what I would propose ; which is, that such townsmen as have a desire to depart, may have liberty within a convenient time to carry away themselves and their goods ; and liberty of conscience to such as shall stay ; and that I may carry away such artillery and ammunition as I have in my command. If you be inclined to this, I will send, upon your honour as a safe-conduct, an officer to conclude with you. To which your immediate answer is expected by, sir, your servant,

LUCAS TAAFFE.

FOR THE GOVERNOR OF ROSS.

Before Ross, 19th October, 1649.

Sir,—What I formerly offered I shall make good. As for your carrying away any artillery or ammunition that you did not bring with you, or that has not come to you since you had the command of that place ; I must deny you that, expecting you to leave it as you found it. As for that which you mention concerning liberty of conscience, I meddle not with any man's conscience. But if by liberty of conscience you mean a liberty to exercise the Mass, I judge it best to use plain dealing and to let you know, where the Parliament of England have power, that will not be allowed of. As for such of the townsmen as desire to depart and carry away themselves and goods, as you express, I engage they shall have three months' time to do so ; and in the mean time they shall be protected from violence in their persons and goods, as others under the obedience of Parliament. If you accept this affair, I engage my honour for a punctual performance hereof. I rest your servant,

OLIVER CROMWELL.

FOR GENERAL CROMWELL.

October 19th, 1649.

Sir,—I am content to yield up this place upon the terms offered in your last and first letters, And if you please to

send your safe-conduct to such as I shall appoint to perfect these conditions, I shall on receipt thereof send them to you. In the interval, to cease all acts of hostility, and that all parties keep their own ground, until matters receive a full end. And I remain, sir, your servant,

LUCAS TAAFFE.

FOR THE GOVERNOR OF ROSS.

October 19th, 1649.

Sir,—You have my hand and honour engaged to perform what I offered in my first and last letters ; which I shall inviolably observe. I expect you to send me immediately four persons of such quality as may be hostages for your performance ; for whom you have this safe-conduct enclosed into which you may insert their names. Without which I shall not cease acts of hostility. If anything happen by your delay, to your prejudice, it will not be my fault. Those you send may see the conditions perfected. Whilst I forbear acts of hostility, I expect you forbear all things within.

I rest your servant,

OLIVER CROMWELL.

On these conditions the town was given up, and Sir Lucas Taafe marched out. There were some six hundred English soldiers in Colonel Taafe's army, and they, on the surrender of the town, joined their countrymen under Cromwell.

It is stated that whilst Cromwell remained in Ross he was the guest of a family named Dormer. This family appears to have been long connected with Ross, for we find one of them (Nicholas Dormer), represented the borough of New Ross in the Parliament of 1639, and who was indicted in 1642 for being in open rebellion, and was expelled the house. In the first meeting of the Corporation of New Ross (1687) under the Charter granted by James II. a Luke Dormer was sworn in Recorder, and there was also a Nicholas Dormer a member of the Corporation at same time.

CROMWELL'S ARMY, UNDER IRETON, LAY SIEGE TO DUNCANNON.

After the capture of Wexford, Cromwell despatched Ireton to lay siege to Duncannon. The possession of this fort was of great importance to the Royalists as it secured the only approach to Waterford by water. Ormonde considered it so important that he had resolved to venture a battle rather than lose it. He appointed Colonel Wogan Governor, in place of Captain Thomas Roche, who had been in command there, but this was declared a breach of the Articles of Peace agreed on between Ormonde and the Confederates, and Roche was restored to his command jointly with Wogan. One hundred and twenty English Officers of Ormonde's Life Guard, whose fidelity had been tried by long service on the King's side in England, were sent to aid in the defence. The citizens of Waterford supplied forty barrels of gunpowder, and a sufficient quantity of provisions to enable the besieged to make a lengthened resistance. Lord Castlehaven was also sent to aid Wogan in the defence, and seeing the situation of the besieging force, they resolved to make a sally on a party of 1,500 foot that lay encamped in the neighbourhood.—The stratagem employed is thus described by Carte:—"Castlehaven undertook to send at night by sea eighty horses, with pistols and all accoutrements; if Wogan would mount them with so many English officers, and make a sharp sally with them before break of day. Some Parliament ships lay before the fort; yet the tide serving at the beginning of the night, Lord Castlehaven provided boats and ordered eighty choice horse to come to the sea-side, where, making the horsemen to alight, he caused the horses to be passed over. They entered the place; all was executed as designed; a considerable slaughter made, and the artillery seized. Great was the confusion among

the enemy, who took it not to be a sally of the garrison alone, for Wogan retired with his party before day, but the falling in of an army from abroad, hearing and seeing horses, and knowing none to be in the fort. Their consternation was so great on this occasion, that they raised the siege that very day, and marched off with such haste that they left two brass cannon behind them." This was the first serious check Cromwell received since he landed in Ireland.

In 1650, when General Preston surrendered Waterford, Colonel Wogan, who commanded at Duncannon, thinking it vain longer to resist, capitulated on the 14th August. In 1690 it was garrisoned by the adherents of James II., and Captain Michael Burke was Governor. He was summoned to surrender by General Kirk, but required six days to consult Lord Tyrconnel on the terms. This was refused—the army advanced, and Sir Cloudesley Shovel, with sixteen frigates, appearing before Duncannon, the garrison surrendered.

From notes in the "Journal of the Kilkenny and South-east of Ireland Archæological Society," by the late H. F. Hore, Esq., we learn that the Colonel Wogan mentioned above, saved the life of King Charles at the battle of Worcester.

Duncannon Fort was commenced about the year 1588, to guard Waterford Harbour against attempts from the Spaniards. Having been constructed under the superintendence of Sir Edward Yorke, it was at first called "York's Bulwark." The place is memorable as the point of departure of James II. from a realm he was unable to defend; as also of his son-in-law, William III. for England in September, 1690, after an adverse wind had for some days compelled him to keep his Court there.

By the 10th of William III., the Commissioners for the Settlement of Ireland, were to set out so much of the forfeited estates as amounted to £300 per annum, most contiguous to the Fort, for the better maintenance of the same. Previous to this the £300 per annum had been paid

out of the lands of Knockroe, Passage, Crooke, Newtowne, Knocknegapple, Rahines, and Faithlegg, in the county Waterford, all of which had been granted under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation to Richard, Earl of Arran, Marcus, Lord Viscount Duncannon, Sir John Temple, Master of the Rolls, and Sir Theophilus Jones, from the time of Charles II., for under Privy Seal, dated at Whitehall, 7th April, 1669, they are ordered “to hold them (the lands) as trustees, and their heirs, for and towards the support and maintenance of the fort of Duncannon in the county of Wexford, and for the securing of the yearly rent of £300 out of the premises, to such person and persons as the chief governor for the time being shall from time to time appoint to receive the same, to the intent the same may be a perpetual revenue for the support of said fort.”

THE BATTLE OF LAMBSTOWN.

1650.

This battle, fought in 1650, is still traditionally spoken of in the neighbourhood. It is said to have been the last stand made against Cromwell in Leinster. The road in which the battle was fought is called “the bloody gap,” the ditches having been full of blood. Esmonde commanded the horse; Nicholas Fitz-Henry, of Mackmine, is traditionally said to have commanded a troop of Bantry men; Christopher Hore, of Pole-Hore, and Philip Hore, of Kilvashlan, captain of foot under General Preston, and one of the Furlongs, commanded the levy of the Glynn.—The force opposed to them was the garrison of Wexford, a band of well armed veterans, which marched out to clear and seize the country. The defenders, when beaten, fled as far as a hill still called “the drummer’s hill,” where they rallied, but were again dispersed. In the appendix to Lord Clarendon’s History, it is stated that Piers Butler, eldest son of Lord Galmoy, and captain of horse by royal commission, being taken prisoner in this fight, was killed in cold blood after quarter given.

There is a tradition that previous to this battle nine young gentlemen of the county bound themselves by an oath not to depart from the field alive unless victorious. They apparelled themselves and horses in uniform like Ireton's dragoons, with whom they made an opportunity of mixing, distinguished to each other by a sprig of heath in their helmets. They effected great destruction and confusion until at last discovered. Of these, it is related, were four brothers of the FitzHenrys, of Mackmine Castle, the eldest alone escaped to France. Before going to the field, he hid a large sum of money in the cellar of the Castle—and after the Restoration revisited his country with the feeble hope of regaining the treasure. He found a stranger regaling in the halls of his fathers—introduced himself, and was invited to dine. His object was now to obtain admission to the well remembered cellar without stating his purpose. According to custom then prevailing a drinking bout commenced after dinner—host and guest drank freely, and late at night he proposed an adjournment to the immediate neighbourhood of the wine casks. The host consented, and a little more wine put him shortly “hors-de-combat,” fast asleep under his own hogshead. FitzHenry quietly unburied the gold, which he found untouched, and left the castle. With this he purchased a neighbouring tract of ground, that long continued with his posterity.

THE BAY AND TOWN OF BANNOW.

Nothing has tended so much to throw discredit on the study of Irish antiquities and history, as the exaggerated tone assumed by antiquaries and historians of a certain class—and as this mischievous spirit of exaggeration has spread its baneful influence into almost every branch of Irish antiquities, so there are few localities of historic interest which have not in like mannersuffered from it. For example, Bannow, on the coast of Wexford, the site of an extinct municipality of considerable importance, and pos-

sessing, besides, a lasting interest to the student of Irish history, as that spot of Irish ground where the English invaders first set foot, has, by writers of the class to which I allude, been dignified with the sounding name of “the Irish Herculaneum.” Their imaginative minds have pictured to themselves, and described to others, a populous town with its houses, public buildings, nay its very inhabitants, buried beneath the irresistible advance of drifting sands of the ocean. Such a course of proceeding can alone have the effect of producing disappointment when the naked truth is discovered—and the inquiring mind often turn away in disgust from a study where no firm footing can apparently be obtained, and everything seems as unstable as the shifting sands of the Bannow catastrophe.

Such were the thoughts which forcibly obtruded themselves during a recent visit to Bannow and its vicinity—and in the observations—the result of personal examination—which I now venture to submit to the Society, [the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological,] I trust there will, at all events, be found little of that exaggerating propensity, which seems to be the besetting sin of this class of writers to which I have alluded.

A glance at the map of Ireland will show that the estuary of Bannow deeply indents the coast of the Barony of Bargy, some twenty-four miles south of the town of Wexford. When the tide has flowed to its full height, the eye of a spectator from the most elevated point of Bannow Island rests upon what appears a noble and well-sheltered harbour of refuge, placed exactly where most required, namely at the bottom of that dangerous bay embraced by the Saltees and the point of Hook Promontory. But this promise of a harbour of refuge is most delusive, as the wreck of many a noble vessel yearly testifies. When the tide has ebbed, the spectator beholds but a few winding shallow channels, and a small expanse of deep water adjoining Bannow Island, surrounded on every side by thousands of acres of sand and sludge; whilst a highly dangerous bar, locally termed “the Bull,” on which a fearful

sea breaks in rough weather, renders access difficult even to the scanty anchorage existing within the shelter of the island.

An examination of the locality clearly proves, however, that such a state of things cannot have always existed. Indeed, there are pretty clear indications of two great changes having taken place here. The first of these may either be accounted for by the sinking of the land, or the rising of the sea-level. Indications of this fact, however, startling the proposition may appear, abound along the coast of Ireland. At Tramore Bay, beneath the strand lies a deep stratum of peat embracing the roots of trees in their natural position—and the tradition of the locality is, that at some remote period the sea made a further irruption into the “Back Strand.” At Duncannon strand, on the coast of Wexford, the same phenomena are apparent. A similar observation holds good also of the strand of Fe-thard. Whether caused by the sinking of the land, therefore, or the rising of the sea, it does not appear to me as assuming too much to suppose that a safe and noble harbour was, in remote ages, formed at Bannow—defended at its mouth from south-westerly winds (the only point at which it lay exposed) by what was then, not only in name but in reality, an island of considerable size, still known as “the Island of Bannow,” although now scarcely ever insulated even by the highest tides.

The second change I have already glanced at—namely the gradual accumulation of sand and gravel, deposited by wind and tide within the harbour, whereby it has become, in effect obliterated or at least rendered totally useless in a commercial point of view. The natural causes of this accumulation, whether arising from marine currents or the set of the tidal wave, or both combined, had no doubt been at work for centuries before the period of authentic written history. But we are not required to refer to so distant a period for the setting up of Bannow Bay. The east coast of England, as well as the eastern sea-board of Ireland, afford many examples in point. The Isle of Thanet

in Kent, now, like Bannow Island, a portion of the mainland, was within the historic period separated therefrom by a deep and navigable arm of the sea. In the year 360, Lupicinus, a Roman commander, sailed through this channel, as the most direct and safest way from Boulogne to the mouth of the Thames. In the year of our Lord, 600, or thereabouts, St. Augustin entered it, and landing near Sarre, proceeded to Canterbury—and 450 years after, in 1052, Harold's fleet, having plundered the coast of Kent, passed through these inland waters, which Bede describes, as being in his time, about three furlongs broad—and yet at the present day a pedestrian may leave the island at Sarre without perceiving where the island begins or ends. Similar causes have obliterated nearly all the Cinque Ports, whose "Barons" were bound to furnish the Royal Navy of our Edwards and Henries.

It cannot then be too much to suppose, that, at the Anglo-Norman invasion, in the reign of Henry II., Bannow Bay was counted a safe harbour, and known as such, among the mariners of the opposite English coast. Here the five Welsh vessels, which carried the little army of Robert FitzStephen, Myler FitzHenry, Milo FitzDavid, Harvy de Montmarisco, and Maurice Prendergast, the avant-couriers of Strongbow, cast anchor in May, A.D. 1169.

The story of their landing at Bag-an-bun, and there entrenching themselves, seems to be a mere myth without the slightest foundation. Giraldus Cambrensis calls the place "*Insula Banuensis*," and leads his readers clearly to understand that the position was by no means strong, although the insular form of the place gave it a degree of security:—"Cum igitur in *Insula Banuensis* subductis se navibus recipissent, nuneus ad *Dermicium* missis, nonnulli ex partibus maritimis confluerunt."—(Expug. Hib. c. 3, pp. 761-762.) The Norman French rhymers also agrees with Cambrensis in his account of the landing of the expedition, calling the place of detachment "*La*

"Banne." His account, of which we give the translation, is as follows:—

"At Banne arrived they
With all their followers as they were.
When they had brought-to,
And had all disembarked,
They caused their men to lodge
Hard-by the sea-shore."

The Chronicler proceeds to state that a messenger was dispatched to Dermot McMurrrough, to inform him of the advent of his Norman allies. The King arrived at their bivouac next morning. He was overjoyed to see them, and gave them a most courteous reception. They remained at Bannow that night:—

"That night they tarried
By the shore as they were;
But the King on the morrow,
Marched directly to Wexford
Accompanied by all—
Of a-verity, to assault the town."

(Michels' Conquest of Ireland, p.p. 23.24.)

The invaders, then, had no time nor need to surround themselves with the elaborate fosses and ramparts which still exist at Bag-an-bun Point, and which should be referred, I have no doubt, to the primeval inhabitants of the country, as many embankments of the same nature may be traced along the coasts of Wexford and Waterford. Thus we have heard the testimony of the two earliest historians of the Conquest of Ireland; the former of whom may be said to represent the Norman party, whilst the latter expressly says that he was furnished with the facts by the Interpreter of King Dermot:—

"By his own interpreter,
Who related to me the history of him,
Of which I here make memorial.
Maurice Regan was he,
I, who indited this history
Spoke mouth to mouth with him.
Who showed me the history of him,
This Maurice Regan was interpreter
To King Dermot, who loved him much."

All subsequent English historians have merely repeated, more or less correctly, the statements of Giraldus Cambrensis and the Norman rhymist. And our "Irish Livy," as honest, though often credulous, Geoffrey Keating, has not undeservedly been termed, seems to have based his account of the landing of FitzStephen at Bag-an-bun, on the distich given by Hanmer, who, writing about the end of the 16th, or commencement of the 17th century, states that the Normans landed at "the Bann," and remarks that "hereupon the rime runneth :—

" At the creek of Bag-an-bun
Ireland was lost and wonne."

It must be confessed that the sequence is not very apparent. Keating's statement is as follows, extracted from a beautiful copy of his History of Ireland, by Terfeasa O'Duibhghéasainn, A.D. 1646, and preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin.—(H. 5. 22—fol. 1306.)

[The extract is given in the Irish characters, of which the following is a translation :—]

"As regards Robert FitzStephen, he came to fulfil his engagement to McMurrough, and the number of troops that came with him to Ireland were 30 knights, 60 esquires; and 300 footmen; and they landed in the harbour of the BANBH, on the coast of the County Wexford, at a place called "Bag-an-Bun." The year of the Lord at the time was 1170, and the seventh of Roderick O'Connor's reign."

Both the Annals of the Four Masters, and of Innisfallen, agree in assigning the above date to the entry of the English into Ireland—but they do not state the particulars. Dr. O'Connor, in a note, appended to the passage in Innisfallen, assumes 1169 as the true date.—Re. Hib. Script.—Tom. 2, p. 114.

On the whole it would appear that Giraldus Cambrensis, and the Norman writer of the Conquest of Ireland, afford the only genuine account we now possess of the landing of FitzStephen: and I have shown their account can refer solely to Bannow. The passage from Keating is curious.

as affording the etymology of its name, "Cuan-in-Bhainbh" means the "Bay of Bainbh." "Bainbh" is a name proper, as I am informed by Dr. O'Donovan, to one of the ancient Firbolgian Chieftains of Ireland, and probably a brother to SLAINGE, from whom the river Slaney takes its name. Literally BAINBH means a "Sucking Pig."

Another proof that the Bay of Bannow was a tolerably safe and commodious harbour within the times of authentic history, may be drawn from the existence of important and flourishing towns which once adorned its shores. I allude to the towns of Clonmines and Bannow, now utterly extinct. Clonmines was situated nearly at the utmost extremity of the bay, where a gabbard can now barely float at high water. Several ruined Castles, and a very fine Monastic remains mark its site. Of its history little has come down to us, in consequence of it having received its incorporation, not from the King, but from the Lords of the Liberty of Wexford :—but its ruins prove it to have been of considerable importance, both in a civil and ecclesiastical point of view. Up to the period of the Union its Burgesses (nominal of late years,) returned two members to the Irish Parliament.

The town of Bannow was situate on the eastern headland of the bay. A ruined Church of considerable size, and some few traces of masonry protruding from the drifting sands which cover part of its site, are all that remain to mark its situation. The destructive hand of man seems, however, within the last nine or ten years, to have been busy here : as the Ordnance Survey Map of Wexford marks "a Castle" to the east of the Church, and the account which was published in second volume of the "Penny Journal," page 32, must have been strangely exaggerated, or many traces of the town were in existence in 1833.—The Castle is now obliterated, and the very stones removed which marked the foundation of the houses. The famous chimney of the Town-House, on which the Notices of Elections were wont to be posted—for Bannow also was incorporated and sent two members to the Irish Parliament in

ante-Union times—is represented by a prostrate mass of masonry. It is impossible that this change could have taken place in consequence of the continued rising of the sands—for the town, at least part of it, stood on a headland of considerable height, with a cliff of slate-rock towards the sea—and it is quite impossible that buildings of any size could be concealed—if remaining entire—by the comparatively thin stratum of drift-sand which has accumulated on its surface. The Quit-Rent Rolls, however, preserved at Wexford, prove the town to have been of considerable importance. They mention “amongst” others, the following streets, viz. :—High-street, Weaver-street, St. Georg’s-street, Upper-street, St. Toolock-street, St. Mary’s-street, St. Ivory’s-street, Lady-street, Little-street, &c., &c. Fair slated houses, horse-mills, gardens, and other indications of a prosperous place, are also mentioned as paying Quit Rent.—(Dublin Penny Journal, vol. ii, p. 32.) Some vestiges of the topography of the Borough may, perhaps, be found in the following extracts from the Inquisition post mortem of the County Wexford :—“A.D. 1616, Sir Dudley Loftus, of Kilclogan, died seized among other numerous possessions, of one burgage in Bannow, and Danes Park, called Glebe land. A.D. 1627, Hamond Chevers died, seized among other possessions “of one burgage in Bannow, which was held of Chevers and Hollywood in free-burgage.” A.D. 1630, Walter Neville died, seized among other possessions “of one messuage called ‘le Hay,’ and one acre of land in the burgage of Bannow, commonly called Joane Haye’s Acre, which were held in burgage tenure.” A.D. 1630, Nicholas Hollywood died, seized among other possessions “of £3 annual rent, issuing out of the burgagery of Bannow,”—a large rent in these days. A.D. 1633, John Cullen died, seized of one messuage and 80 acres in Westerhill, and one water-mill in same, value 16s. annually—also, of one messuage and 12 acres in Cullen’s land, with the weir called Cullen’s weir—one messuage and 12 acres called Horesland—one messuage and 12 acres called Hamersland—5 acres called Cul-

ten's croft—15 acres in Ballyellane, 10 in Cornwadge, and 15 acres in Grountstown, value 16s annually"—all parcel of burgage lands of Bannow, and held of the families of Chevers and Hollywood. A.D. 1634, Walter Browne died, seized of "one messuage and 30 acres of land, part of the burgage lands of Bannow," also held of Chevers and Hollywood in burgage tenure. A.D. 1640, Christopher Chevers died, seized among other possessions of "one messuage and 30 acres arable in Newtown, one messuage and 15 acres in Sarrin's lane, 10 in le Cornage, with other tenements called le out Cornage, parcel of the burgage of Bannow—all held by burgage tenure—also, of £4, annual rent, issuing from the burgage land and town of Bannow—of 2s. rent of Winningstown—5s. rent of Cullen's Newtown—6s. 8d. of Carrig Church, and one load of rushes from Belgrove, all which are held of the King, by burgage tenure of Bannow." Many other such tenures and items might be given—but I forbear.

That the channel between Bannow Island and the site of the Town was navigable down to the comparatively late period of 1657, appears in the evidence of the Map of the Parish in the Down Survey, whereon Bannow Bay is laid down as entered by two deep channels—but the town must have lost its importance long before that period. Of the two channels marked on the Down Survey, but one now exists. The eastern channel is now high and dry, and a road running across the sand far above high-water mark connects the Island with the mainland. But even if no such record existed as the Down Survey, the very circumstance of an important town having sprung up on its shores would be a sufficient evidence that a deep and navigable arm of the sea once, and at no distant period, spread its waters over the space now occupied by firm land or drift sand hills.

The Church of Bannow is now very ruinous, but, notwithstanding much romancing on the subject, it has not suffered in the slightest degree from the encroachment of the drifting sand. It is a plain massive building, consist-

ing of nave and chancel—the former measuring eighteen paces by eight—the latter six by nine. It possesses a semicircular Norman chancel arch of Caen stone, simply chamfered at the angles, with plain imposts and shafts at the western angles of the jambs. The arch measures eleven feet in width and nine feet to the spring of arch.—The remainder of the building seems to have been erected during the prevalence of the early English style, that is before 1300, after which a very fine decorated window was inserted in the chancel, the mullions of which are now destroyed. The other windows are small, and trefoil-headed. In the south side of the nave is a flat headed doorway, apparently of a date contemporary with the Church—the remains of the north and south porches are also extant. The side walls have plain battlements, and the east gable of the nave is graduated into what is technically termed “corbie-steps.” Within the building lies an extremely elegant sepulchral slab, exhibiting in high relief, beneath two trefoil-headed niches, the heads of a Knight and Lady in the costume of the 13th century, together with a rich foliated cross. This slab has been usurped by two inscriptions. On the brow of the Knight’s mailed hood some idle and empty-headed loiterer has carved the letters D. S. S., whilst in characters of the latter part of the 15th or beginning of the 16th century, the following sepulchral memorial has also been incised on the stone:—

“HIC JACET JOHANNES COLFER QUI OBIT.....
ANNA SIGGINS QUE OBIT.....
 QUORUM ANIMABUS PROPECUTUR DEUS, AMEN.

There are, as I am informed, about thirty heads of families in the parish of Bannow, who still bear the name of COLFER or CULFER, and scarcely one in any other part of the county. Tradition has it, that the first of them was drifted out to sea from the Welch coast in a goat-skin canoe, and was cast ashore at Bannow. Among the inhabitants many Anglo-Norman names still remain, as Barry, Meyler, Codd, Stafford, &c., &c., but not one SIGGINS. There are a few of the latter name in the barony of

Forth, and also a SIGGINSTOWN, and a SIGGINSHAGGARD occurs in the neighbourhood of Taghmon.

A stone coffin with its coped covering stone—the latter broken into three fragments—and an uninscribed sepulchral slab, ornamented, as is also the coffin lid, with the peculiar floriated cross of the 13th century, also lie within the walls of the old Church, and with that ruined fane, now form the sole memorials of the town of Bannow, and its once busy inhabitants.—(Rev. JAMES GRAVES, in the *Kilkenny Archæological Journal*, September, 1850.)

Mr. Robert Leigh, of Rosegarland, who obtained that property from King Charles II., writing in 1684, has the following on Bannow :—

“In the Barrony of Bargye uppon ye south-west point, or corner thereof, stands ye place called the towne of Banno, being (as it is said) ye fierst Corporacon that was built by the English soon after their landing at Bagg and Bunn, and was a considerable place of trale for many years, untill the sand filled up ye River mouth between ye towne and the Island of Banno before mentioned, and turned the current to the weast side of ye Island, where it discharges itselife now into ye sea at a streight between the said Island and ye land of Fetherd formerly mentioned ; alsoe, a dangerous place for any ship of burden to come in at.—Ye towne of Bannoo is now quite ruined, there being nothing there but the ruins of an old Church and of severall stone Houses, and antient streets of some few Cabbins, yet it sends two Burges to serve in Parliament still ; but ye Charter is long since worne out with time. It is said that the ancient Charter of Bristoll in England mencons this off Banno, in reference to further priviledges as being thereby granted the like privileges as were enjoyed by the antient Corporacon of Banno in Ireland. This towne is now of very little yearly value, and (being set out to soldiers pursuant to the Acts of Settlement) belongs for the most part to one Boyse, or his widdow.”

We learn by a deed made under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, and inrolled the 15th of June, 1668,

there were—together with houses and premises in the cities of Dublin and Waterford, and town of Wexford—granted to Major Nicholas Pyne, Lieutenant John Andrews, and Colonel Randal Clayton, in trust for the '49 officers, the following property in the town of Bannow :—
 “A thatched house, a ruinous stone house, a cabin, a garden plott, a hagg-yard, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre, 2 cabbins and garden, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre.—a thatched house, a front house plott and a garden.—a house plott and garden containing $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre, in Bannow alias Bannor.—a house plott and garden.—a plott of land called Wells Cliffe.—a garden in said Cliffe.—a garden plott in ditto.—a house plott and garden plott.—a house plott to the street, and a garden, a thatched house, and garden plott.—a house plott with walls upp. a house plott and garden.—a garden plott.—a house plott and garden.—a cabin and garden, in High-street, in Bannow aforesaid. A thatched house and garden in Little-street, in Bannow. Stone walls of a house and a garden plott.—a house plott and garden.—a house plott and garden.—two ditto and a garden.—a cabin and garden plott. a cabin and garden plott.—a waste plott or place of two houses, and a garden plott in High-street, Bannow. A house plott and garden.—walls of a ruined house, a garden plott, a cabin, and two house plots in Little-street.—a cabin and garden in Weavers-street.—a thatched house and a garden in Little-street, in Bannow.—a house plott and a garden plott.—a house plott to the Church.—a house slated, with a house plott, a garden plott, and a large plott of ground to the street, in Lady-street, Bannow.”

Under the same Acts, there were confirmed to Nathaniel Boyse, esq., the following lands :—“Bannow (part) 542 acres; Grange, 334a. 1r. 24p.; Ballymadder, 101a & 11p; both Newtownes, 176a. 2r. 28p.; Cullenstowne, 222a. 2r; Kiltra, 78 acres; Poulmore, 93a. 3r. 32p; Carrig, 111 acres; in Deane's Castle, 84 acres, in the barony of Bargy, county Wexford; 737 acres in Ballyadmocke, in the barony of Shelmalier, in same county. In this deed of conveyance there was a clause inserted reserving to the Com.

missioned Officers who served the King in Ireland before the 1st of June, 1649, six acres, being the town and corporation of Bannowe, surrounded with an old wall.—This deed was Inrolled the 12th November, 1666.

CLONMINES.

This place, formerly a Borough sending representatives to Parliament up to the Union, is now only a village, remarkable for its Ecclesiastical ruins, and parish in the barony of Shelburne, at the point where the river at Rosegarland falls into the lake or harbour of Bannow. It derives its name from its smooth surface—"the smooth meadow"—and was of very ancient foundation.

The family of Cavenagh, descended from the McMurroughs, Kings of Leinster, founded an Abbey for Austin Hermits, here in 1385, ten years before the McMurrough surrendered the sovereignty of their countries to Richard II., and accepted in lieu a pension of Eighty marks per annum, which was paid them to the time of Henry VIII.—The records of this house are very imperfect, so that it is not easily known when the castles and several religious buildings were erected. The Dominicans claim some right to this Church, but the Augustinians have the best claim, and the little community of that Order now situated at Grantstown, near Bannow, consider themselves the representatives of the old House of Clonmines. Nicholas Wadding was the last Abbot, and in the 35th of Henry VIII., (1544,) this House and its appurtenances was granted to John Parker, Constable of Dublin Castle, at the annual rent for ever, of 2s. 4d. Irish money. By the Cromwellian Settlement it became the property of the Annesley family, but about twelve years ago was purchased by Matthew P. D'Arcy, Esq., an eminent Brewer in Dublin, and then one of the Members of Parliament for the County of Wexford.

The Abbey was of very great extent, and the foundations of the Cloisters are yet to be seen, and one set of its arches,

highly ornamented. The tower stands on an arch—part of it is stopped up, and as there are buttresses, there seems to have been some alterations from the original design.—The western window is very fine, made of red granite, but looking white, being almost entirely covered with white moss. Of the same are the architraves of the western door, the arches of the Cloisters, and a monument within the Church. The whole building was surrounded with walls, and capable of defence, and vestiges of a Portcullis remain in a gate near the Abbey.

The late eminent Artist and judicious Antiquarian, George Victor DuNoyer, M.R.I.A., who examined with great care and minuteness, these ruins, has left us the following interesting account :—

“The fourth example—(he is speaking of the union of domiciliary and Ecclesiastical purposes in some of the early buildings in the county Wexford)—“which I have to offer is a remarkable one, and quite unique in Ireland, if not in Britain. I allude to a fortified Church, or rather Castle-Church, forming one of the groups of Ecclesiastical ruins at Clonmines, on the shore of Bannow Bay, in the County Wexford. This singular building stands on a rise of ground adjoining the monastery, but detached from it, and when viewed from the westward, quite resembled a square Castle, the N.E. and S.W. angles of which are prolonged into small but lofty crenellated turrets.

“The accompanying plate,” (continues Mr. DuNoyer,) “is an external view of this Church. It shows the doorway in the west wall which led to the habitable portion of the building, and which is protected by a large machicolation connected with the roof. The doorway, nearly facing the spectator, conducts to the Church, and the arched recess adjoining it may have been intended for a tomb, or seat, and probably the former. Externally the Church measures thirty-seven feet by twenty-six feet, the walls being five feet thick, thus imparting to it an unusual degree of strength and solidity—the parapet walls are about two feet eight thick, and are all embattled.

“The East wall is pierced, at the height of about seven feet from the ground, by a small window of two pointed lights.

“It is not till we enter this building that its true character and object become apparent, and we at once perceive that we are in a lofty arched room, half Church and half residence. The Eastern end of this room forms a square of sixteen feet six inches, and is groined with massive chamfered ribs, springing from each corner, and crossed by others springing from the sides. This groining defines the limits of the Church—the remaining Western portion being simply arched, and is somewhat lower than the Eastern, thus forming a flat tympanum overhead, against which was laid the wooden partition which screened off the living-room.

“In the sill of the window on the South side, is a small piscina—and in the N. and S. walls, at their junction with the E. wall, there are small square unornamented aumbries—to the right of the door in the W. wall there is a small stoop.

“The turret at the N.W. angle surmounts the winding stairs at the basement floor, while that on the N.E. angle has a large oven beneath it—both these turrets are flat-roofed, with high and embattled parapets.”

[The able and entertaining Artist then proceeds to describe the Chrism, or Consecration Crosses which were scraped into the fresh plaster of the walls at the time of consecration of the building. He gives drawings of three. On one of them—(the same as to be seen in the lately consecrated Churches of this Diocese)—he remarks :—“With regard to these Crosses * * * * that formed the intersection of four parts of circles, and ending in eight points, is that form of this emblem which was introduced into Ireland by St. Patrick, or the earlier Missionaries.”]

“Nicholas Woding, (concludes our interesting narrator,) “the last Prior, surrendered this Priory, being seized of the same, and of a church and belfry, a dormitory, a hall, three chambers, a kitchen, cemetery, and one close within

the site thereof—annual value, besides reprisals, 3s 4d—also of one small tower, four messuages, ten gardens, one acre of arable land near St. Kearn's Pill, or creek, and the tithes of said garden—also 2s. chief rent arising from Colgan's lands in Clonmyn, aforesaid—annual value besides reprisals, 23s 8d. On the 25th of August, 35th of Henry VIII, (1544) this Monastery, with its appurtenances, together with the Dominican Friary of Rosbercon, in the county Kilkenny, were granted to John Parker, at the annual rent of 2s 4d Irish. He sold them to John Blake, of New Ross.

“It is exceedingly probable that the Church stated to have been erected by Nicholas the Clerk, at the close of the fourteenth century, is the building I have described as the Castle Church, for its architectural features point precisely to such a period. It is evident that great pains were bestowed in the construction of this remarkable building, which on emergency was intended to act as a Castle or defence to the neighbouring Abbey, should that establishment ever be beleaguered by hostile natives—and if all communication between it and the Monastery was cut off—and if the Monks and their retainers happened to be well provisioned, they could have held their own against any foray, and if necessary stood a siege.”

A castle or castles were also built at Clonmines by one of the family of Roger de Sutton, who accompanied Fitz-Stephen to Ireland. The family of Sutton lived here up to a few years since. In former times ships were able to load and unload at Clonmines, but cannot do so now.

Frazer, in his Survey of the county Wexford, tells us about the Danes having a mint at Clonmines, but does not allude to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queens Mary and Elizabeth having mints there as well as working the mines. In July, 1550, King Edward VI. sent instructions to Sir Anthony St. Leger, the Lord Deputy, and Council of Ireland, for the management of the mines of silver at Clonmines. On the 12th January, 1552, Joachim Gunderfilgen, explains to the Privy Council that he is building a work-

shop at Rosse, and was unable to send particulars about the mines. Sixteen days later Robert Record, surveyor of mines for the Privy Council of England, complains to the King of the great waste of the Almain miners in their washings, meltings, and finings. He says, "The waste is excessive. He hopes to save two thousand pounds yearly, till the mines may be sunk deeper, and then he hopes to have much greater gains. The English and Irishmen employed are better skilled than the Almain. The King's charges are at this hour over £260 per month, and the gains not above £40, so his Majesty loses £220 monthly." Record sends, at same time, an account of the silver and lead got at Clonmines, and molten at Ross. Mr. Record evidently, by this report, wanted to get the management of the mines and works into his own hands, for we find shortly after that Gerard Harman writing to the Privy Council imputing the decay of the mines "to the ill conduct of Mr. Record." This letter contains many curious particulars relative to the first working of the mines. Mr. Harman says "the mines are very rich, profitable, and commodious. He concludes his letter by complaining of "the wilfulness, pride, presumption, and covetousness of Mr. Record." Jealousy seems to be at work between those in charge of the mines. We may here mention that at this time the Lord Deputy writes to Secretary Cecil describing the miserable condition of Ireland in consequence of the unsettled state of the currency, and complains of "the negligence and ignorance of the Bishops of Ireland." The King in answer directs that Martin Pirry, under treasurer to the mint; Oliver Daubeny, comptroller; and William Williams, assay master, should go over to Ireland to coin money. Martin Pirry was also directed to visit the mines at Clonmines and report on their management. On the 12th August, Pirry sent an inventory of all the King's "stuff" remaining at Barristown, Clonmines, and Ballyhack. Mr. Record having received a check from the Privy Council of England relative to his management of the mines, sends back on the 9th May, 1552, "an account of

the total sums expended in the mines from the 13th day of April, 1552, up to that period." Six days after the date of Mr. Record's letter, Joachim Gunderfilgen complains again to the Privy Council on Record, and informs them "that many of our body (workmen) have fallen sick, and three have died for lack of victuals." On the 1st of August, 1552, Joachim sends his book of checks of the Dutch (Almain) miners from the commencement of their work on the 17th July, 1551, to the 1st August, 1552, at Clonmines and Ross.

In October 1553, Queen Mary sends instructions to the Lord Deputy, to cause a cessation of all works at the mines. Her Majesty in the same letter commands the Lord Deputy "to restore the old religion, and to reduce Leinster," the Kavanagh's and others at that time being rather troublesome to the government. That Her Majesty's order for reducing Leinster was truly carried out, so far as Wexford is concerned, we find Lord Justice Fitzwilliam writing to the Lord Deputy, Sussex, informing him that he had dealt with the Wexford rebels, the Lord Power, John Butler, Walter Gaule, the Sheriff of the County, and Henry Doueless. "The Lord Power has sustained a great burning in his country, at which perished both women and children, and some men by the sword." He also writes that he had dispersed Richard Keating and the rebels of Wexford.

Whether the mines were closed during the remainder of the short reign of Queen Mary, we are unable to state, but that they were working in the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth we have sufficient proof, for on the 2nd November, 1562, we find that Sir Wm. Fitzwilliam writes to Cecil, Secretary of State, relating his dealings with Walter Pepparde concerning the lead and ore at Clonmines and Ross. He says, "that Pepparde will only give him half his demand, but his skill is not great in such matters." About this time, John Eustace and Patrick Sarsfield enter into recognizances with the Government for the sum of £2,000, that Pepparde will pay the ninth of the metals of

Clonmines, and the tenth of the metals of the other mines in the County of Wexford, for the Queen's use, and also offering Her Majesty the pre-emption of the gold at 2s. per ounce, and of the silver at 4l. per ounce. Pepparde also gave bonds for the exportation of the ores and metals of the mines. He afterwards entered into a bond with Queen Elizabeth to give up all the tools, instruments, &c., used in the mines on the expiration of the lease. Notwithstanding all the bonds and deeds entered into, Sir William Fitzwilliam did not seem to like how Pepparde was going on working the mines, and he informs the Secretary of State "that he is going to have one cwt. of the ore from Clonmines fined in his own house." He also requests that Pepparde "may be stayed till he has made this experiment."

On March 24, 1564, Pepparde appeals to Cecil, "that he may have a letter to the Commissioners now coming over to examine into his grief and end it according to right." On the 10th of May, John Chaloner writes to Cecil that he has heard that Walter Pepparde had no workmen at Clonmines for the last eight months, which is contrary to his indenture. He requests that Pepparde's lease may be seized into the Queen's hands and granted unto him, as Pepparde refuses to give him up the store.—In October, 1565, Queen Elizabeth directs the Lord Deputy Sidney to examine into the affairs of Pepparde, who appears to have died in the interval, concerning Clonmines, and to cause a certificate to be returned of the truth thereof, and what he shall deem meet for Her Majesty to allow Pepparde's widow, in equity and conscience.

Pepparde's son was afterwards accused of treason, but acquitted. He and his mother applied to the Privy Council that they might be permitted to proceed by law against such as did spoil them of £4,000 notwithstanding their pardon for treason. Owing to the constant quarrelling going on between persons trying to get the mines into their possession, they ceased to be worked for many years.

About the year 1840 the mines of Barrystown were

again re-opened. A gentleman from Cornwall, experienced in mining matters, had them in charge, but the famine came, and with it the general decay of business which caused the works to be discontinued.

TINTERN ABBEY—THE COLCLOUGHS.

Francis Leigh, Esq., the first of that name, on whom the estate of Rosegarland was specially conferred by Charles II., soon after the Restoration, has left us the following, in what he calls “An Account of ye Town of New Rosse in ye County of Wexford, and of some of ye Baroneyes there.—By Robert Leigh, of Rosegarland—this 29th March, 1684.”

“TINTERN HOUSE.

“Tinterne Castle, being the aforesaid Sir Cæsar Colclough’s dwelling-house, lyes south-west of Clonmines, at two miles distance, and is seated upon a rising ground or rock, but sheltered on all sides, at some small distance, by higher grounds, and several groves of Oake and Ash Trees. Under the house, at a pistoll’s shot distance, in a vally running through a small grove of ash trees, and pleasant cleere River, or streame, whereon stands a Corne Mill, and runs along the vally to a place called the Salt Mills, where it falls into the River of Banno aforesaid. On the West Bancke of the which River of Banno (on Tintern side), there is an oyster bedd, belonging to the said Sir Cæsar Colclough, which is extraordinary large, and accounted the best oister in that County (if not in all Ireland). They were brought thither about 70 years ago, in a bark from Milford-Haven, by order of Sir Thomas Colclough, of Tinterne, and sunk there, where the soyle proved so naturall to them, that they grew much bigger and better tasted than those now had at Milford Haven.* Tinterne was a large Abbey of St. Bernard’s order, which

* There is no trace of this Oyster bed at the present time; nor have been covered with shifting sands.

had about 1200*l* a yeare in lands and Tythes belonging to it. It is saide to have beene founded soone after the Englishe were masters of those parts, under Strongbow Earl of Chepstowe, and that it took its name from an Abbey in Wales, called also Tintern, which Abby I have seen described in some mapps of England, and soe the rather believe this may be true. There is at Tinterne a large Church, that belonged to the Abby, called St. Bernard, and another which is nowe the parish Church,* wherein stands a large marble monument, or tombe, of Sir Anthony Colclough, Knight, the first of that family that settled in Ireland in the reigne of King Henry 8th, whose guards (called the gentlemen pensioners) he commanded, and who gave him for his greate services the aforesaid Abby of Tinterne, with its possessions. As to his Parentage and esteem at that time, as well as his Issue, I refer you to the Inscription on ye aforesaid toombe, which is hereunto annexed:—

[The inscription is here supplied from the monument which still (1859) exists in the ruined parish church of Tintern:—

IN . OBITVM . EGREGII . VIRI . ANTHONII . COLCLOUGH . MILITIS
 PRISTINA . SVBLIMI . PROAVORVM . STEMATE . DVCTA
 ET . SEREES . MAGNIS . ORTA . AB . IMAGINIBVS
 ATQVE . SVPERBA . MANVS . VARIIS . ORNATA . TROPHEIS
 HÆC . SORTIS . FRAGILI . SOLA . PARANTVR . OPE
 AST . SINCERVS . AMOR . PATRIÆ . VOX . CONSONA . VVLGI
 ET . VERVS . VERO . CANDOR . HONORE . NITENS
 NESCIA . VEL . DVVIS . FLECTI . CONSTANTIA . REBVS
 NON . ALIENA . SED . HÆC . NOSTRA . VOCARE . LICET
 VTRVM . PLVRA . DARET . SORS . ET . NATVRA . VICISIM
 CERTAVNT . VNO . HÆC . CVNCTA . VIATOR . HABES

* This Church is now in ruins, and the present Parish Church stands on a rising ground to the right of the road, as you enter the village of Salt-mills from Tintern Abbey. This Church, a neat edifice in the later English style, with a square tower crowned with pinnacles, was erected in 1818, at an expense of about £1000, of which £600 was a loan from the late Board of First Fruits; the remainder was assessed on the parishes of the Union.

HERE . LIETH . THE . BODY . OF . SYR . ANTHONY . COLCLOUGH .
 KNIGHT . ELDEST . SYNE . OF | RICHARD . COLCLOUGH . OF .
 WOLSTANTON . IN . STAFFORDSHIRE . ESQUIRE . WHO . CAME |
 FIRST . INTO . THIS . LAND . THE . 34 . YEER . OF . HENRY . THE .
 8 . AND . THEN . WAS . CAPTAYN . OF . THE . PENSIONERS . IN .
 WHICH . PLACE . AND . OTHERS . OF . GREATER . CHARGE . HE .
 CONTINUED | A . MOST . FAITHFUL . SERVITER . DURING . THE .
 LIFE . OF . EDWARD . VI . AND . QUEEN . MARY | AND . UNTIL . THE .
 XXVI . YER . OF . OUR . MOST . NOBLE . QUEEN . ELIZABETH . AND .
 THEN . DIED . THE . IX . OF . DECEMBER | 1584 . HE . LEFT . BY .
 HIS . WIFE . CLARE . AGARE . DAUGHTER . OF . THOMAS , AGARE .
 ESQUIER . 7 . SONS | FRANCES . RATLIFE . ANTHONY . SYR .
 THOMAS . COLCLOUGH . KNIGHT . JOHN . MATHEW . LENARD .
 AND . 5 | DAUGHTERS . JACQUET . WAS . MARRIED . TO . NICHOLAS .
 WALSH . ESQUIER . OF . THE . PRIVY . COUNSAILE . AND | ON .
 OF . THE . JUSTICE . OF . THE . KING'S . BENCH . IN . IRELAND . FRANK .
 MARRIED . TO . WILLIAM . SMETHURKE | OF . SMETHURK . IN . CHE-
 SHIRE . MARY . MARRIED . TO . JOHN . COTTS . OF . WOODCOTE . IN .
 SHROPSHIRE | ESQUIER . CLARE . MARRIED . TO . WILLIAM . SNEAD .
 OF . BRODWAL . IN . STAFFORDSHIRE | ESQUIER . ELINOR . DIED .
 IN .

The inscription is given verbatim et literatim, except that "Shrorshier"—an evident mistake of the sculptor—is corrected to "Shropshier." It will be remarked that Sir Anthony Colclough's son is termed "FRANCES," and his daughter "FRANK," (Frank) the reverse of the present usage. The letter "V" is also used for the letter "U" always.]

"Sir Cæsar Colclough, Bart., (continues Mr. Leigh,) who is the present possessor of Tintern, is great-grandson of the aforesaid Sir Anthony Colclough."

Such is so far interesting about Tintern and the Colcloughs of early days.

Tintern Abbey was founded by William, Earl Marshall, who, in the reign of Henry II., was in extreme danger at sea, when crossing into Ireland. He made a vow, if he made land safe, to found an Abbey on the place of safe arrival, which he did and called it De Voto, of the Vow,

peopleing it from Tintern Abbey in Monmouthshire. It has continued ever since the reign of Henry VIII., in the male heirs of the Colclough family, until lately it passed into the female line. The estate, by right of his wife, came into the possession of John Thomas Rosborough Colclough—who assumed his wife's family name, on his marriage with Mary, eldest daughter of Cæsar Colclough, of Duffry Hall, who was first cousin of Cæsar Colclough, the last owner of Tintern Abbey. She was born in Prince Edward's Island, during the time her father was Chief Justice there. The late Cæsar Colclough, of Tintern Abbey, was of rather eccentric habits. He had been to France soon after the Revolution but returned. During the short Peace of Amiens, as it was called, between that country and England in 1802, he went to Paris, and on the sudden renewal of hostilities he was unable to get back, and was prisoner on parole until the abdication of Napoleon the Great, in 1814.

Long before the Reformation Tintern Abbey was a place of great repute. In 1447, the Abbot having represented to the King, Henry VI., that the lands of the Abbey were very much wasted, and that he had rebuilt the house at his own particular cost, it was enacted in Parliament that the Abbots of Tintern should not in future be compelled to attend Parliament and other great Councils at their personal cost.

In the 31st Henry VIII., John Power, the last Abbot, surrendered, but seems to have been left in possession—and in the 18th Elizabeth, 1576, it was, with its appurtenances, which were extensive and valuable, granted to Anthony Colclough, in capite and for ever, at the annual rent of 26s. 4d. Irish.

The Abbey Church was in extreme length 175 feet, and 54 in width.

The last Cæsar Colclough, who dwelt at Tintern, had a dislike to have "cabins" so near him, and the old village of Tintern was pulled down, and Saltmills arose.

DUNBRODY ABBEY — THE ITCHINGHAMS, &c.

Nothing in the architectural attractions of the past, within the bounds of the County Wexford, can equal, and little of the same class in Ireland, can surpass what the Abbey of Dunbrody was—what its ruins were—alas! were. Since first we visited it the tooth of time and the still hastier destroyer, the hand of man, coupled with neglect, has effected much to be regretted. The noble window in the western gable—the attraction of visitors, whether like ourselves, or artists—admitted to be unique has fallen, and a general feature of “ruin, ruin, ruin,” rests on, and around the once splendid Abbey of Dunbrody.

This ancient and venerable pile, anciently called “Dunbrothy,” situated at Port St. Mary, once a small town near the confluence of the river Barrow and Swire (now Suir,) is a lasting monument of monastic greatness—but the pealing anthem and the swelling choir have died away in the distance, on the stream of time. Visiting this ancient pile, we will never forget the awe which the grandeur of its stupendous arches and gloomy cells imposed on us. The entrance is on the north side, and a winding stairs in an angle tower brings the visitor to the top of the northern wing, over whose broad wall he may walk in safety to the body of the building, which is ascended by stairs of cut stone, till he arrives at the turrets. Some are bold enough to stand on the giddy heights, and a few years ago, a gentleman, in attempting the feat, fell to the ground, and was killed. The site of the ruins is thus described by an old chronicler:—

“The grounde planne of this verie interestinge and auncient pile, was, as usuall, cruciformed—the towerr, which raises from the crosse, being rather lowe, in proportion to the extente of the nave and chauncell. Two open arcades trisect the great aisle, formed by pointed arches, springing

from pillars of a square forme, and three chappells, arched and groined, issue from each side of the chauncell. The greate westernne window, like to that of Furness Abbey, has a doore beneath it, and is remarkable for the perfection of the tracerie and fillagree work which adorns it."

Another, but later account, yet of many years past, says :—"The ruins of this fine structure present a trisected aisle of vast magnitude, the walks of which are separated by two noble arcades, supported by square pillars.—Three handsome chapels are still entire, the ceiling of which are vaulted and groined. The tower which is supported by four lofty arches, is yet perfect, and the western gable, containing the famous window, so frequently represented in published views of this graceful structure. Dunbrody Abbey will not lose in comparison with the famous Abbey of Furness in the North of England, and its ruins, perhaps, were never of more interest to the artist than at present."

The accompaniments and by-works of the landscape, we may add, at the present hour are completely in harmony with the location of this venerable pile. Kilmanock House lies nearly opposite to N.W. with Hore's Wood Chapel, and the massive ruins of the castle of Ballykerogue still more to the right. To the W. at the end of the former estuary, can just be seen the old top of Buttermilk Castle, erected by the Abbots in the protection of their fishery rights, and just opposite and across the tide of the united waters of the Suir, Nore, and Barrow rivers, often diversified with the sails of foreign commerce, or of the river traders, are seen the white houses of Cheek Point, with the hills beyond them in the County of Waterford, and the gently uprising lands on the west of the Suir, in the county Kilkenny.

The ruins of Dunbrody are great, and have a grandeur which at first sight inspires reverential awe—to which the solitude or the place, and its wildness not a little contribute. The cloisters and out buildings covered nearly three acres of ground, but little can now be seen, save the traces

of the foundations, and a small chapel still used as a burial ground, which the lamented John Banim made one of his most interesting scenes in the story of "The Croppy" in his "Tales by the O'Hara Family"

Grose, in "Antiquities of Ireland"—he who collected all the views engraved in the works so called, but who did not live to write the descriptive portions, gives two views of this Abbey, and Fisher in his "Views in Ireland," and in other minor works, has given a good illustration of the N.E. view of the Abbey, one not embraced in any one formerly made, and showing the Norman Castle, independent of the Abbey, at a short distance to the left, or the southern side of the engraving. Viewed from any side, Dunbrody is "a picture."

It is a matter of controversy now, as to the time and the founder of this Abbey, but it is generally attributed to Harvey De Montemarisco, who is usually styled, in the records of the time, the Seneschal of Wexford, and of the whole estate of his nephew, Richard de Strigul, or Strongbow, who introduced for its first occupants Monks from the Cistercian Abbey of Bildewas, in Shropshire, in 1182. The deed of grant, however, was witnessed by Felix O'Dullany, Bishop of Ossory, and the Bishop of Wexford, but in consequence of the Abbey not having been built where the Grantor designed, the Monks of Bildewas resigned the government of it to the Abbey of St. Mary's, Dublin.

It is asserted by some that Harvey de Montemarisco was interred here, whilst others say that he died a Brother of the same Order in Canterbury, where in a fit of chagrin, followed by remorse, this impetuous and rude chieftain, is said to have retired, and to have died, and been interred. However these things may be, the death of the Grantor, who had made arrangements for the due fulfilment of his grant, could not affect the design, and it was now, even through circumstances, by him unseen, placed under the control of an Irish-Anglo-Norman house instead of the intended Anglo-Norman one, and Prince John on his visit to Ireland, confirmed it to the Abbey of St. Mary's, Dublin.

In 1232 King Henry III. confirms to the abbey of the Port St. Mary (Dunbrody,) the order of the Abbot and chapter general of the Cistercian order regarding the abbey of Ghinewadam, reducing it on account of its poverty to a grange of the former abbey of Port St. Mary, or Dunbrody, in its neighbourhood.

Earl Norfolk in 1232 began a heavy contest with the Abbot as to the right of possession, but all his claims were disallowed.

In 1296, Walter, Earl of Pembroke, confirmed the grants of Hervey de Montemarisco, with considerable additions, and in particular Duncannon—that it, and Dunbrody should be enjoyed by the community, with the churches, chapels, and free customs thereto belonging.

In 1342 the title of the Abbot of St. Mary's (Dublin,) over Dunbrody was further confirmed by the Abbot of Millefont, as head of the Cistercians in Ireland, and also by the Abbot of Bildewas, at a general meeting of that Order.

In 1348 King Edward III. confirmed the Charters of the House. The same monarch, a short time after, on the representation that “the religious of this establishment, did not exercise hospitality, or the due distribution of alms, according to the order, rules, and charter grant,” seized on all the temporalities.

Here began the independence of the Abbey of Dunbrody. The Bishop of the Diocese interfered with the King about the seizure of the temporalities as a mediator between the Abbot and the King, and both referred the case to the Pope, who exempted the Abbey from the jurisdiction of the Bishop, arranged the dispute that gave rise to the complaint with the King, and made the Superior of the Abbey of Dunbrody, and his successors, a “Mitered Abbot,” to have a seat in Parliament, as then assembled (1373) in Dublin.

In 1375 the Abbot was appointed one of the Guardians of the Public Peace in the county Wexford, with powers “to protect true subjects, destroy rebels, prevent the giv-

ing of victuals, horses, or arms, to any of the Irishry who wavered in their allegiance, and to seize at sea any vessels employed in the conveyance of such." This appointment shows that the Abbot must have had some vessels of force himself, or the control of them, and that the place was a port of some importance then. As before mentioned, the name of the then port was "Port St. Mary," as that of Waterford was "Porta Largi."

In 1377, the Abbot was summoned to attend a Parliament at Tristledermot, since called Castledermot—and again to one in 1380, convened in Dublin, on which latter occasion it was enacted, that no mere Irishman should be preferred, or thereafter be suffered to possess himself in this, or in any of the other superior Abbeys.

In 1401, the Abbot was summoned to another Parliament in Dublin, and again in the following year, in which King Henry VI. granted a confirmation of the rights and possession of this house.

We learn little remarkable of Dunbrody from the above date until 1492, or about the time, when Baron Finglass in his "Breviate," advised the suppression of this Abbey, and of some others, not named, "as adjoyning to ye Irishrie, and giving more supportacion to those Irishmen than to ye King, or his subjects."—and that "they (the Abbeys) should be given to the young lords, knights, and gentlemen, out of England, which shall dwell upon same." This shows that the then class of inmates must have been "*ipsis Hibernis Hiberniores*"—more Irish than the Irish themselves. This "Breviate" was but an attempt made to carry into force the celebrated Statute of Kilkenny passed in 1367.

It is remarkable that from the year 1400 to after the year 1500, very little of notoriety happened. The internal commotions of party strife in England left the Anglo-Normans in Ireland to act under their own convictions, and amalgamation of their interests with these of the natives was the consequence. Now was coming on the crisis of the Reformation. In Ireland it had few, if any advo-

cates ; for the Irish as a people, ever, as at present, adhered to their ancient and national faith, and the Anglo-Normans of the country were not disposed to introduce the innovations pressed by the King, (Henry VIII.) in England. In the year 1534 the Archbishop of Dublin Alan, having been murdered by the rebel followers of "Silken Thomas," a vacancy was caused in the see, which the King filled up by the appointment of George Browne, who had been educated at Hollywell, in Oxford, in an Augustinian Friary, and was wholly devoted to him, and to his innovations. Then Reform was mooted and preached by him, and in 1537, Dunbrody and all its possessions, lands, titles, and advowsons, immunities and privileges were declared vested in the Crown, in a Session of Parliament held in Limerick.

Soon after, in 1544, it was formally surrendered by the last Abbot, Alexander Devereux, who was appointed first Reformation Bishop of Ferns.

Perhaps the most extraordinary instance of sacriligious plunder that occurs in ecclesiastical annals, is that of Alexander Devereux, the last Abbot of Dunbrody. He following the example of his Sovereign, Henry VIII., by deed dated 10th May, 1532, granted to his relative Stephen Devereux, the town and villages of Battlestown, Little and Great Haggard, Ballygow, and Ballycorcan, for the term of 61 years, at the annual rent of 22 marks (31s 4d), and having thus provided liberally for his family, he surrendered the Abbey, and was made Bishop of Ferns in 1539, the consecration taking place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, by George Browne, first Protestant Archbishop of that See, formerly an Augustinian Friar in London. In the See of Ferns, Devereux continued the same course as he had before in Dunbrody. He leased to his brother, James Devereux, and his kinsmen Philip and William Devereux, and to his brother-in-law, Alexander Turner, the lands of Beg Erin, Ballygeary, and Sledagh, with the water-mill thereon, for ever, and for small rents.—After retaining the See under Henry VIII., Edward VI.,

Mary, and part of Elizabeth's reign, he died at Fethard, in 1566.

An "Inquisition" held in Wexford, 10th January, 14th James I., (1617), shows the extent of the property of this celebrated Abbey, and how it was disposed of by the New Head of the Church.

"The late King Henry VIII. by his letters patent bearing date 14th October, in the 37th year of his reign (1546), granted to Osborne Itchingham, knight,* the site of the late Monastery of Dunbrody, in Leynster, in the County Wexford, and the whole of the grange of Dunbrody, and 20 acres of arable land, meadow and pasture, and the tithes of same, as also four messuages and 60 acres of

* On the 26th February, 1545, Sir Osborne Itchingham, being then serving with the army in the County of Cork, wrote a letter to the King, expressing his wish to serve in France; but requesting that, if his services in Ireland should be deemed more useful, the lordship of Dunbrody might be granted to him in exchange for the manor of Netherhall, in Norfolk, which he would surrender to his Majesty. The letter was accompanied by a present of a "hobby." The request of Sir Osborne seems to have been favourably received by his Majesty, for orders were issued to the Lord Deputy and Privy Council of Ireland, to have the lands of Dunbrody surveyed, and accordingly we find, under date of 11th May of same year, the following answer returned to that order:—"Right Honorable, after our humble duties. This is to advertise Your Honours, that according your honorable letters to us directed, on the Kinges Majesties behalf, touching Sir Osborne Ichingham, we herewith retorne the survey of suche landes, as he hath made sute to the Kinges Majestie to have in exchange of His Highnes for landes in Englande, the same survey signed with our handes, that for that purpose be assigned according your said letter and commaundement. And further to advertise yone of the scituation of the same landes, it was sometye an Abbey, and stondeh upon or nigh the haven of Waterforde, towards Wexforde, bordering upon a wast grownde callid the Fashowe, or Waste of Bentry, which adjoyneth hard upon the Cavernaghs on that cost, who have alwais ben robbers and distroyers of the same landes. And although, thanks be to God and the Kinges Majestie, the sed Cavernaghs be nether so evell disposed, as thei have byn in tymes past, nor yet of so great strength, yet be thei not in suche perfeccion, but there remayneth still emonge them many evell doers, whereby we think it more mete to have suche one assuured servaunte of His Majesties planted there, as werehable, of hym self, to staye ther malice, if they wolde hereafter attempte the same; for it liethe so, as suche a man may do ther great service; and no dought the same Sir Osborne, having, as he hath, convenyent nombres under him of the Kinges Majesties retynue, being once setteled there, shall reduce that corner to muche quyat and civilite."—State Papers.

arable land, meadow and pasture, and a wood, with the customs of same, and three fishing-weirs, in Dunbrody aforesaid, a water-mill, and all the tithes of Dunbrody townland, and the messuages and 60 acres arable and pasture within the village of the parish of Cowle, in said county—the tithes and customs of the towne of Cowle—120 acres arable and pasture and meadow, within the town and parish of Shilbeggan and Ballyvayde, in said county—and the customs, tithes, &c., of Shilbeggan and Ballyvayde aforesaid—120 acres within the parish of Battailstown in said county—60 acres within the parish of Kilbride—80 acres within the parish of Duncannon with all the weirs and customs of same—60 acres arable and pasture within the parish of Clonsharragh, and all the customs thereof—180 acres in the parish of Ballygowe, and 60 acres in the parish of Clonard—20 acres within the parish of Newbridge, and all the customs and tithes thereof—9 tenements, and 3 messuages within the town of Ballyhacke, and all the customs and tithes of the same—60 acres and all the tithes and customs of the town of Kilhile—120 acres and all the customs and tithes within the town of Ramsgrange—60 acres of meadow and pasture, and all the customs and tithes within the town of Barransley—40 acres, and all the customs within the town of Rowestown—60 acres within the parish of Ballinvrar, as also, all and singular the messuages, &c., with their appurtenances within the parishes and villages of Ballycadden, Ballydongan, Newhaggard, Callaghtowne, Knockandacon, and Poulmanhowe, in the county Wexford—3 messuages lying within the city of Waterford—20 acres in the parish of Poulmanhowe, in the county Wexford, &c., all of which were parcels of the Monastery of Dunbrody, in Leynster.

The Abbey had various other possessions in the counties of Dublin, Galway, Waterford, Limerick, and Kerry.

The aforesaid Osborne died seised of the aforesaid premises in the county Wexford. After the death of the said Osborne, all the premises descended to Edward, son and heir of said Osborne Itchingham.

In the Paschal Term, in the 20th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1578), John Dutton and Ralph Grimsditch, by briefe of entrance, the tenor of which briefe is entered in the original, recovered the premises against the aforesaid Edward Ichingham. The aforesaid Edward afterwards died without issue.

After the death of said Edward, all the lands in the said recovery mentioned, descended to John Ichingham as the blood relative and heir of the said Edward, viz., the son and heir of Charles Ichingham, brother and heir of said Osborne Itchingham.

The aforesaid John Dutton died, and the aforesaid Ralph Grimsditch survived him, and was seised of the lands, tenements, &c.

The same John Ichingham, on the 5th May, 1597, by deed of enfeoffment confirmed [—] all the said lands and tenements in the said recovery and letters patent mentioned, except the lands of Ballydongan, Callaghtown, Carrenshaw, and Haggard, which deed and endorsement thereupon follow in the original. By another deed bearing date 17th August, 1605, he granted [—] all the lands aforesaid, as by the said deed appears in the original.

The aforesaid John Ichingham, together with Richard Whitty, of Ballyteigue, and others, by deed bearing date 10th April, 1608, granted to John Skiddy, of Waterford, all the premises in Coule, Coleman, Clonsharragh and Haggard, in the barony of Dunbrody, as by the said grant, which follows in the original, appears. By another grant, dated 20th October, in the 6th year of the now King, (1606), he granted to James Duffe, of New Rosse, and Peter Lea-Fitz-John, of the city of Waterford, all the castles, messuages, lands, and tenements, in Ramsgrange, Trealbston, Popiston and Ballesallaghe, in the barony of Dunbrody, as by the said grant appears. By another grant bearing date 6th July, 1614, he granted Matthew Graunte, of Waterford, all the great and small tithes of all kinds of Wheat and Grains growing in and upon the said lands of Cowle, as by the grant aforesaid appears.—

By another grant dated the 2nd September, 1608, he gave to Nicholas Sharpe, of the city of Waterford, and William Lyncott, of the same, all the castles, messuages, lands and tenements in the town of Cormore and Tynknoche, with the tithes, as follows in the original. By another grant, dated 15th April, 1607, he granted to James Duffe, of New Ross, all the castles and lands of Kilheile and Horeistowne, with the tithes of wheat of same, as follows in the original. By another deed, dated 12th January, 1612, he granted to Solomon Strange and Patrick Whitt, of Waterford, all the towns and lands of Rowestown and Boderan, otherwise Boderansbush, in the barony of Dunbrody, as in the original.

The aforesaid John Ichingham, by his deed bearing date, 23rd January, 1601, gave to Andrew Whitty, of Ballyteigue, all the messuages, towns, lands and tenements in Balligowe, in the barony of Bargy, in the aforesaid county, as in the original.

The aforesaid John Ichingham, for a certain sum of money paid him by John Brockette, Knight, demised the lands of Duncannon to the said John Brockette, for 21 yrs., to pay a certain rent per annum.

The aforesaid John Ichingham also granted to John Talbott, the town and lands of Battailstown, for a term of 21 years, to pay £10 per annum.

The aforesaid John Ichingham on the day on which he died, was seised of all the lands, tenements, rents and services in the townes, &c., of Duncannon, Mershen, Ballyhacke, the Nugge, the Grange, Dunbrody-salt-mill, and Ballyvalike, with appurtenances, in the county aforesaid, and of certain annual rents arising out of Battlestown and Ballygowe, the Haggarde, Clonsharraghe, the Grange, the Nugge, the Salt-mills of Dunbrody and Ballyvelike with the appurtenances, in the county aforesaid—with 2 weirs, namely the Skire-weare and the Ebb-weare of Dunbrody, with the tithes of Dunarde, Shilbeggan, and Clone-land, together with certain annual rents and observances arising out of the lands of Kilbride, and the water-mills of

Moltingranny and Shaneclone, with one weare at Duncannon.

The aforesaid John Ichingham, on the 26th July, 1616, declared his last will and testament, the tenor of which is in the original.

Afterwards, viz., on the 26th July, 1616, the said John Ichingham, died at Ballyhacke, in the county Wexford.

Osborne Ichingham is his son and heir, and the aforesaid Osborne was 19 years of age at the time of his father's death.

The premises are held of the King by Knight's tenure, viz., by one fortieth part of one Knight's fee."

The Sir Osborne Ichingham to whom Henry VIII. made the first grant, was a Norfolk Knight, Marshal of the Army in Ireland. His descendant, an only child, and heiress, was married in 1660, at the early age of 13 years, to Arthur Chichester, Earl of Donegal, and the Dunbrody property still continues in his descendants possession. Lieut.-Col. Arthur Chichester, was elected (along with Lord Valentia) one of the Members of Parliament for the county Wexford, in 1830, and on the 10th September, 1831, he was raised to the Peerage of Great Britain and Ireland under the title of Baron Templemore.

The following lines appeared in a Wexford Newspaper about 40 years ago:—

Dunbrody ! 'neath thy stately pile,
Dunbrody ! up the roofless aisle

 Off have I wished to stray,
And gaze upon thy ivied walls,
And wander thro' thy ruined halls,
 And thro' thy cloisters gray.

Yes, up thy lonely aisles to tread
In reverence o'er the silent dead,
 And think of what thou'st been ;
And think how oft thy crumbling walls
Have echoed to the preachers' calls,
 Now tapestried in green.

What scenes of joy and deepest woe
Through ages was thy lot to know,
 O venerable pile !
How oft beneath the torch's gleam
Funeral trains with pomp were seen
 T' advance along thy aisle.

And when the mould'ring dead was laid
Within the vault—the blessing said—

 How slowly they withdrew.
Throughout thy courts on festal day
Beneath the sun's enliv'ning ray,
 What happier scenes you knew !

But now old Time, with cruel sway,
Has made thy stately walls decay,
 Once deck'd with chis'l'd stone,
Now but the owl from the tower,
Which in the ivy made its bower,
 Screams with discordant tone.

Save it, 'tis silence all around ;
No voice is heard, no other sound
 Disturbs the quiet scene ;
Thou'lt only now, oh, ruin'd pile
Tell to the stranger that our Isle
 " The land of Saints " has been.

Of the records of Dunbrody Abbey there are existing in many libraries "Extracts from its Registry," and a "Chronicle of the English Kings," and of the "Family of William LeMareschall, from 1176 to 1274" transcribed thereout—also the "Registry of its Charters" which is perfect in Trinity College Library, Dublin.

NEUKE CASTLE, NEAR DUNBRODY.

(ABOUT A.D. 1350.)

Whoever passes in vessel or steamboat down the river Suir from Waterford, whether bound upwards to Ross, or downwards towards the entrance into the spacious Harbour at Hook Tower, cannot fail to have his attention irresistibly attracted by the appearance of a singularly strong, grotesque, low castellated building on the south side of the estuary which formerly spread or ran up to Dunbrody Abbey, and belonged to that religious establishment. This is truly a singularly interesting building, and well worth the visit of the curious in one part of historic lore.

At page 146 we have given from the able pen of the talented and lamented George V. DuNoyer, a lucid description of the mixture of ecclesiastical and domiciliary purposes in one of the ruined Churches at Clonmines, and we now append from the same graceful and accurate source, the account of another building in which the military element is joined to the others afore-mentioned:—

"The ruined chapel of St. Catherine (writes Mr. DuNoyer), which was erected within the precincts of an ancient earthen embankment, which cuts off the extremity of a small promontory on the shore of Nooke Bay, to the North of Ballyhack, in the county Wexford, is a striking example of the peculiar kind of Church architecture to which I allude. The style of this building is late decorated, and we may therefore suppose its date to be the middle of the 14th century.

“The walls of this building are massive, and batter from their base, to the height of four or five feet—and they terminate in a projecting parapet. The east gable is pierced by a flat-headed window of two lights, terminating in simple but graceful tracery of flamboyant character.—At either side of this window there is a peep hole, which originally commanded a view of the land approach to the place.

“The north doorway is equilateral pointed, the arch being formed of two large stones, the angles of which, and those of the doorway being chamfered as low down as the commencement of the batter.

“On the exterior of the wall, to the left of this doorway near the springing of the arch, and at the height of six feet from the ground, there is a small tricusped niche, which from its peculiar position, would lead one to suppose that it was intended to receive a lantern to act as a beacon to vessels passing over the neighbouring portions of the Waterford estuary. On the opposite side of the doorway, and just beneath the string course of the parapet, there is a small window, by means of which a parley could be held with any one at the door.

“The doorway in the south wall, which is seen through that in the north wall, is flat arched in the interior, but is surmounted by a massive single lintel externally.

“What gives this little Church such peculiar interest is the fact, that a small portion of its west end has been designedly constructed so as to answer all the purposes of a dwelling house, and which was evidently separated from the sacred portion of the building by a wooden partition, or possibly, a thin wall, and was divided by a wooden floor into a basement and upper story. We have here presented to us some very novel features in Church architecture. In the left hand corner, at the base of the gable wall, an arched recess has been constructed to receive a bed or shallow cupboard, most probably the former—and near it, in the south side wall, is a small loop-hole for lighting this lower apartment—at the opposite corner of the gable there

is a narrow flat-headed doorway, leading to a flight of steps constructed in the thickness of the gable wall, which conducts to the doorway raised above the ground, and near the centre of the gable, which allowed access to the second floor. The stairs was prolonged to the parapet of the south side wall, access to which is by a door in the wall of the gable. Above the lower doorway, in the west gable, there is a fireplace intended to heat the upper floor, which was lighted by a small window close to the door way in the south wall. The stairs were lighted by three small square apertures and a loop in the outer shell of the gable.

“It is probable that the door-way in the south wall was the private entrance into the non-sacred portion of the building.”

[According to some accounts, this building was chiefly intended for the shelter of such lay brothers, or servants of the Monks of Dunbrody as had the care and management of the valuable fishing-weirs belonging to the Abbey, in the adjoining rivers—and hence the mixture of profane and ecclesiastical purposes in the structure.]

BEGERIN, PAST AND PRESENT.

The following communication on Begerin, accompanied by rubbings and sketches, was contributed by George Henry Kinahan, M.R.I.A., to the “Journal of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society,” in July, 1873:—

“Begerin was formerly an island in the north portion of the Wexford estuary, but now it and the associated islands are surrounded by the Reclaimed Mudlands. Of this island Dr. Joyce, in reply to a letter of inquiry writes:—
 “Begerin, or Beg-Eire, in the Latin life of St. Ibar, is translated ‘Parva Hibernia’ (Little Ireland), and according to O’Cleary’s Irish Calendar, that is the Martyrology of Donegal, St. Ibar, who died A.D. 500, erected a Church in the island, where his patron, or festival, was kept on the 23rd April.—(O’Donovan, note to ‘Four Masters.’) Ac-

according to the authorities quoted by Dr. Lanigan, St. Ibar was a native of Ulster, and resided chiefly in his monastery of Beg-Eire. Ecclesiastic schools, or seminaries under the name of Monasteries were established and governed by several Irish Prelates at this period, (5th century).—“Another renowned school was that of Ibar, in Begerin, which he established after having preached the Gospel in various parts of Ireland, and in which he instructed a vast number of persons.”—(Lanigan.)

“The following is from Ussher:—‘*Adultus sacerdos et multa sanctimonia vitæ pollens, Ibarus missus est ad Evangelium prædicandum per Hiberniam, in qua innumeros ad fidem Christi convertit. Ad finem Lageniensium venit, et Australem ejus partem ubi est litoralis parva insula Begerin, id est Parva Hibernia, dicta, ubi celebre cœnobium, et sacras ibidem literas aliasque artes optimas docuit ad maximam multitudinem Hibernorum et aliarum.*’ The Four Masters record in A.D. 819, ‘The plundering of Beg-Erie and Darmis Caemhain by the foreigners (Danes.) In A.D. 884, died Diarmaid, Abbot of Beg-Eire. In A.D. 964 Crummhail, Abbot of Beg-Erie and Lector of Taimlacht, (Tallagh, near Dublin,) was drowned at Tochar Euchdhach.’—(So far Dr. Joyce.)

“During the reclamation of the North Estuary Lands it was found that in ancient times Begerin had been joined to the islands on the south-east by a narrow bridge, or causeway. This way ran nearly due south from the south-east end of Begerin, and the site of it was discovered in a straight line when opening three nearly E. and W. ditches. The remains consist of two rows of oak piles, 1 foot 6 in. by 9 inches section. The rows are 4 feet apart, with about 5 feet between each pair. On the piles there would seem to have been originally longitudinal and transverse beams—but no traces of them were found. To the W.N. and N.E. of Begerin there was formerly a Channel that tradition says was once the passage for ships going up to Wexford. This, to the W. is called on the Ordnance Map, ‘Begerin Channel, and on the North ‘Bunatroo Channel’—but lo-

cally it is known as 'the Pill,' and at the northern extremity of the island, on the margin of Bunatroe Channel, are the remains of a wharf, which consists of eight oak piles, while others are said to have been drawn at the time the lands were reclaimed. Three quarters of a mile N.E. of Begerin, in a small bay off the estuary, were two islands, on the most northern of which, now in the townland of Ballinamorrhagh, are the remains of a large circular mound, about 75 feet in diameter. This seems to have been a sepulchral mound, but no tradition in regard to it now remains. Perhaps the word 'Morrhagh' in the townland name, may have some connexion with the individual who was buried there. [We rather think the word is the same as "Murragh," a salt-water marsh.] On the mainland due W. of Begerin, there seems to have been once a Church—as the place is called Kill-misten—[we rather think it is from "Coil," a wood—not from KILL, a Church]—while in the townland on the N. [Ardcolm] are a Church and a Well dedicated to St. Columb, and to the S. are a Church and Well dedicated to St. Cavin (Kevin.) The ruins of Ardavan show that the last Church erected there, although extensive, was not a very ancient building—it probably having been built between the 14th and 16th centuries. St. Columb's Church was not as extensive, but both seem to have been erected about the same period. On Begerin none of the old buildings remain. There are, indeed, the ruins of a Church, but this evidently was erected subsequently to the monastery of St. Ibar, and probably at a very recent date. Immediately S. of the ruin is a green slaty disc of grit, about 7 feet in diameter, that tradition says "marks St. Ibar's grave." Years ago a hole was dug under the W. side of this stone looking for treasures, into which the stone has fallen, so that the original surface cannot be examined. In the grave-yard to the S.E. of the ruin are two ancient crosses cut in slate, one being red, and the other green. The stone on which the first is cut is now 2 feet 6 inches long, the upper circular portion being a foot in diameter. The cross originally must have

been very handsome, but is now weathered, and partially defaced. The second is more perfect, but not as elaborate. Its stone is about 3 feet long, the circular part being 14 inches in diameter. The raised cross is a little to the right of the slab. Besides these, there is a very rude cross, 18 inches high, by 11 inches wide,—also a flattish massive stone, 1 foot 10 inches, by 1 foot 3 inches, having cut in it a rude rectangular figure, 9 inches by 7, that encloses a plain incised cross—and an oblong granite stone, on which is a plain cross. This stone is 18 inches by 11, perfectly flat on the back, and convex on the cross-inscribed face. There are no other undoubted antiquities here.”

It is stated that on this island, A.D. 420, St. Ibar, the patron saint of Wexford, founded a Monastery over which he presided until his death. Ibar, held his pastoral sway over a large part of Leinster before St. Patrick preached the Gospel in Ireland, and historians tell us that on the arrival of St. Patrick, Ibar at first refused to accord him precedence. The school established at Beg Erin was renowned all over Europe. Ibar, himself, instructed the pupils in sacred literature and science, until he breathed his last on the 23rd of April, A.D. 500, and was interred in the monastery of St. Ærgus, who, in his litany, invokes one hundred and fifty saints, disciples of St. Ibar.

Giraldus Cambrensis relates that the rats having destroyed a great portion of St. Ibar's library, “he placed his curse on them, and no rat was ever after seen on Beg-erin.” The ban has long since passed away, and rats are in plenty.

Shortly after the arrival of the English in this country, we find Beg Erin mentioned as the place where Robert FitzStephen was kept as a prisoner for some time. On the arrival of FitzStephen and Harvey de Mont Marisco before Wexford in 1169, the people of Wexford town went out to give them battle, but awed by their numbers retired within the walls of the town, having first set fire to whatever property lay outside. When the invaders attacked the town, they were gallantly repulsed by the inhabitants,

but after three days laid down their arms on condition of recognising Dermod as their sovereign. The town and lands adjoining were now given to the two English chieftains, and FitzStephen, the better to secure himself in the possession of his property, commenced to build Ferry-carrig Castle, where he resided. Shortly after the main body of the English left Wexford to proceed to Dublin, the inhabitants of Wexford and district surrounded Ferry-carrig, and demanded the surrender of FitzStephen. He refused, and held out against them until told that Strongbow and all his army were destroyed, when he gave himself up, and was sent, along with his retainers, as prisoners to Begerin, where they were kept until released by Henry II. on his arrival in Waterford.

In 1549 the Island was alienated by a fee farm lease to James Devereux, granted by Alexander Devereux, Bishop of Ferns, as mentioned at page 162. At present the place is in possession of Mr. Hoey.

THE OSTMEN OF WEXFORD.

After the surrender of the town of Wexford to Robert FitzStephen in 1169, such of the inhabitants as wished had liberty to go where they pleased, and the remainder were to be provided for in adjoining places best suited to their habits and occupations previously. The Ostmen of Wexford had for nearly two centuries lived in the town quietly, and distinct in almost every respect from the native Irish. Being originally Vikings or Sea-Rovers, they traded with the Irish in many foreign articles not otherwise procurable, and many ties of intercourse and friendship were thus created, whilst they still continued a distinct people. Soon after the surrender, these people were placed under the care of the Seneschal of the Liberties of Wexford, and the district now known as the Parishes of Roslare and Ballymore in Forth were assigned him as Manors attached to his office. As the Ostmen in general had followed the sea-

faring life, either as fishermen or traders, the majority of them were very properly sent to the seacoast district of Roslare, where they continued to follow their old pursuits, and the remainder became agriculturists and artisans in Ballymore. In these places they continued to exercise their habits as industrious fishermen and farmers, vassals and serfs of the Seneschal of Wexford for the time being.

The following document is copied from the original in the Charter House, Westminster, respecting these people :

“ To all seeing or hearing these Letters, Robert of Imer, now Seneschal of Wexford, greeting. Know all you that I, by order of the nobleman, Lord William of Valence, have taken an inquest on the rents, services, and customs of the foreign Eastmen of the county of Wexford, by the oaths of the subscribed—viz., Henry Wythay, William Marshal, William of Kidwelly,* Clement Cod, John the Steward, Robert of Amera, Robert of Arderne, David son of Richard, John, son of Philip the Harper,† John son of David the Harper, David Chever, and Adam Hay. Who, being sworn, say that in the time of the Marshalls, Lords of Leinster, there were within the county of Wexford five times twenty foreign Eastmen, very wealthy, possessing many cattle ; of whom each in his time was accustomed to render yearly to the bailiffs of Wexford, at two periods in the year, sixpence for his body, that is, at Easter and Michaelmas, and twopence at the feast of St. Peter ad vincula (1st August) for each cow belonging to himself ; and fourpence at the feast of All Saints, that he should not enter the army ; and three oboli in autumn for reaping the corn of his lord at Roslare for one day in the year ; and fourpence for each steer and ox that he possessed, on the feast of St. Martin, or to plough for every steer and ox half an acre of land there, at the need of his lord. They say that

* Kidwelly is the name of a castle and town on the coast of South Wales.

† The ancestor of this Harper may have been Welsh minstrel to Strongbow. “ Harperstown, near Taghmon,” says Mr. Herbert F. Hore, “ came by an heiress, Agatha Harper, in the fourteenth century, into the family of Mr. Hore-Ruthven, its present (1857) possessor.”

truly there are not now within the said county but eighty Ostmen, possessing few oxen; and twelve who serve the English, and others, for their sustenance, and possess nothing in goods. And they say that in the time of the Marshals the said Eastmen were accustomed to hold land of whatever lord they wished in the county, paying and rendering the said rents and services to the Lords Marshal. And that our said Lord William of Valance desires to keep them in the same condition, or better, for the health of his soul, and of the souls of his ancestors and successors. Nor does he wish that any living people should be borne or sustained of the dead, nor distrained for the dead. The said Eastmen now existing are for ever free from all burdens, rents, and services which the dead were accustomed to sustain while they lived, by command of our aforesaid Lord William Valance. Giving them, by the same mandate of our Lord, license to hold land of whatever lord they will within the county. Also, that they shall not be severally distrained for any rent to be rendered, or services to be performed, unless they who are living, and according to their ability. In testimony of which I have affixed my seal to these present letters, together with the seal of Thomas Hay, now sheriff, and the seals of the aforesaid jurors."

This curious document, in the abbreviated text of Law-Latin of the day, must have been drawn up between the marriage of William de Valence to Joan Marshall (by which Valence became Lord of Wexford), and his death in 1296. This very eminent nobleman was half-brother to Henry III., and came over to England in 1248. He was created Earl of Pembroke after espousing the eldest co-heiress of this Earldom. His monument in Westminster Abbey is one of the finest of the ancient tombs in it.

An old document in the "Southwell Papers," informs us that in the sixteenth century Roslare was the property of a family named "Scurlocke," which had come over to Ireland with Henry II. from South Wales, where there is

a castle of that name. We find a Dr. Rowland Scurlocke, who was Physician to Queen Mary, and afterwards to Queen Elizabeth, receiving from the latter a grant of the Manor of Roslare, unto whom the Copyholders by their tenure performed homage, divers customary duties and services not elsewhere used—many of which were servile. None could marry in his Lordship without his permission and previous License, nor build a house, nor suffer it to be demolished, or fall, or decay. If a Copyholder married a maid, a certain fine was payable to the Lord—if a widow, double as much—a woman whose chastity had been violated, more, which fine, or duty was termed “Lotherwite.” All tenants deceasing were liable to Heriotts or fines. Transgressors of such, and many other strange customs, incurred forfeiture of their respective interests in their Copyholds.

It has been stated on what appears good authority, that these tenants were, perhaps, the only Copyholders in Ireland. They, doubtless were descended from the Ostmen—and if the rule regarding marriage continued to be in use to the year 1558, it was in use here probably at a later date than any where else. The original design of this custom was to prevent the settlement of aliens or enemies among denizens. “Lotherwite,” may mean “Lother’s law.”—“Wire” is a fine or penalty. “Heriotts” were the best beast, or piece of furniture due to the Lord on the death of his tenant, who being originally a slave, was supposed to have no property. The custom has, very justly, died out, and even its memory and name is scarcely known at the present day.

In 1575 the Earl of Kildare procures one James Hickey to murder John and Meyler Keating, lest they should reveal his secrets.

In 1584 John Devereux, of Wexford, petitions Queen Elizabeth to grant him in his own name the Clerkship of Peace and Crown in Wexford, which he had bought of Roger Radford.

SIR WILLIAM BRERETON'S ACCOUNT OF WEXFORD IN 1634.

In the Library of the British Museum is to be seen an account of a visit to the County Wexford, written by Sir William Brereton in 1634. Sir William, a man of wealth and speculative enterprise, came over from England with the intention of making some good investments in Ireland, the condition of the country from the Outlawry of the "Rebells," as he frequently uses the term, causing much land to be at the disposal of the Owners, or the Crown, in every County. Sir William was accompanied by other friends on a similar speculation, perhaps a "joint stock" one, a Mr. Plummer and a Mr. Needham, but Sir William seems to have been the chief person, and to have acted himself as the Secretary. In his "Diary," which he kept with great regularity, he bears in manner and method a strong resemblance to his prying and gossiping countryman, Samuel Pepys, and making allowance for his prepossessions and prejudices, his remarks and conversation-like sketches are not only pleasing, but interesting.

"THE DIARY."

"Ennerscottie, July 10.—We went hence towards Washiforde; (Wexford,) which is accounted 8 miles, butt they are very long miles. We crossed the river at Ennerscottie on horseback, and at the Carrick, a mile from Washiforde, we passed over a narrow ferrie. Still, the grass in the countrye is burned uppe, and here they complain of drought, and affirm they never felt such intense scorching hott weather in Ireland. Here are divers of the Roches, which have much lande about Washiforde, and who would willingly sett or sell. Their lande lyeth very convenient for a Cheshireman. About a mile hence lies a farme called the "Parke," which is now leased unto

one Mr. Hardey, (Harvey?) an Englishman, who lives uppon itt, and hath an estate in itt about 13 years. The Landlord is one Mr. William Synode, (Sinnott) of the Lough, (Garrylough), a man in neede of money. This land is almost an Islande, and the rent which Mr. Hardey payes is about £16 a yeare. Hee saith itt contains about 300 acres, others say 200 acres, and that itt will keep 30 milch kine, and yield sufficient corne for a small familiey. Itt affordes abundance of rabbits, whereof there are soe many, soe they pester the ground—and here may be more fish and fowle provided than to keepe a good familiey—for on 3 sides itt is compassed with great Loughes, a mile or two broade, soe as the floode being in, itt flowes to the verry bank-sides—when the floode is out the shoare is muddie, bare and drie. The depth of the mudde is half a yarde, or a yarde, butt I could not finde the mudde bare, and this was the reason given by Mr. Hardey, that soe long as the wind blows west, itt cleares itt of water—butt now the wind being at east, keepes the tyde in. When the flood is in, itt is said to be nott above 1 yd. deepe of water (except at some extraordinary spring-tydes.) I can-nott believe butt that this mudde will much fertilize, and enrich the ground. This I do believe is a place of much securitie for cattle or goodes, as are therein kept, and this they affirme that they have nott lost any since they came thither, which is about 8 years.

Here is the best feeding for fowle that I ever saw—this grass which comes from the mudde is good foode for them, and there is good store of itt :—and here is a little grove of oakes, wherein is no good timber, butt, itt soe stands as itt is most strong shelter for the fowle that feede or frequent under itt. Here is the most commodious and convenient seate for a Castle that ever I saw, butt there is no more roame whereuppon to erect a Castle betwixt the water and the high bank of the woode, than 4 or 5 roode in breadth, but sufficient in length : soe as you must either make soe mucche of the mudde firm lande, whereuppon to build your Castle, or else you must only make good one

side with two pipes, or you must erect your worke upon a pointe of lande which lyeth much eastwarde, and is in view of the towne, and much more inconvenient, or must carry away abundance of earth to make pond and pipes in some grounde yett much too high at the north-west end of the wood. Here grow Ollers sufficient to plant a coy, and here is sufficient wood to cleave into stakes for all uses :— and as I am informed, reeds may be provided out of Sir Thomas Esmond's land which is on the other side of the water, and all necessities may be supplied by water from the Slane.

Mr. Hardey demands for his interest, which is for 13 years, £55, and will not abate anything. Herein grow good cherries, and all wood planted flourisheth well. Mr. Turner, father-in-law to Mr. William Synode, demanded an £100 fine for a lease of 80 years in reversion, after the determination of the 13 years now in being—of the unreasonableness of which demanding convinced, he sent next day a message and a letter to his son-in-law, who desired to know what I would give. I would offer nothing—butt Mr. Mainwaring offered £20 for a lease for 80 years. Mr. Turner replied that £40 would not be accepted, whereupon this wee breake off.

We lodged at Washiforde, at the sign of the “ Windmill,” att the house of Paul Bennett.

Washiforde.—This towne is seated uppon a brave spacious harbour, capacious of many 100 sayle, butt itt is much prejudiced and damnified by a most vile barred haven, which notwithstanding, is better than formerly. Two narrowe bankes of sand runne along on both sides of the Channell, or passage. Trade much decayeth in this towne, and it is very poore, by reason of the Herring-fishery here failing. They report here an incredible multitude of Herrings ordinarily taken in one night, in this vaste and large harbour, by 5 or 6 men in one boate of ten tuns burden; sometimes to the value of £20, sometimes £30, sometimes £40, sometimes more. This was affirmed me by one that ordinarily fished here, and tooke this pro-

portion. Now of later times the Hearnings having forsaken the coast, this towne is much impoverished and decayed, their keyes goe to ruine, and are in noe good repaire.—There belonged sometimes unto every great merchant's house seated on the shoare, either a key, or a part interest in a key, or a private way to the key. Their haven was then furnished with 500 sayle of shippes, and small vessels for fishing, and is now naked.

July 18.—This day I went to the Court, (the Assizes being now held here for this County of Washiforde, which began on Wednesday last, and ended this day,) where is the Shire-Hall. The Judges that ride this circuite, are Sir George Shirley, Lord Chiefe Justice of Irelande, and Sir John Fillpott, one of the Judges of Common Pleas, a little black, temperate man. The one, viz., my Lord Chiefe Justice, sits upon Nisi Prius—the other upon matters of misdemeanours, and trials for life and death. Here I saw 4 Justices of Peace upon the bench with Sir John Phillpott, among which was one Devereux and my cousin Mainwairing, unckle to Mr. Mainwaring that now is ; a courteous, grave, civill, gentleman, who came from the bench and saluted mee in the hall, and accompanied mee to the taverne, and bestowed wine upon mee. He is agent to Sir Henry Walloppe, and is a Justice of the Peace for the Countey, and was a Burgess of the Parliament. He told me there were three Rebellles condemned, as alsoe, he advised mee, rather to goe by Ballihack, and by the way of the Passage, than by Ross, because of the rebells which frequent thereabouts. Hereof, hee said, there were about 6 or 8, and these furnished with some pieces, pistolls, darts and skenes, and some of them most desperate spirrits, and soe cruell that the inhabitants of the countrie dare scarce travell that way. These are proclaymed rebells, and as such are to be hanged, drawn and quartered, soe soon as they are apprehended—soe, alsoe, are those to be dealt with who are now to be executed. One of them I saw in the streets returning towards the Castle, and the women and some others following, making lamentation,

sometimes soe violent, as though they were distracted, and sometimes as itt were a kind of tone singing. One of these ('twas said) was his wife. This is the Irish garb here. This towne is governed by a Maior and 2 Bayliffes, or Sherriffes, and 10 or 12 Aldermen. Beyonde the Barre alsoe, itt hath a very safe harbour, and shelter for shippes to ride at anchor in, who want tide to bringe them into the haven. Sir Adam Coteliffe (Colclough) told mee that he had dined at Milford, in Wales, and supped in this towne, which is about 24 hours sayle from Bristoll, and as much from Dublin.

By reason of the Assizes here, the inhabitants of the country resorted hither in greater numbers and better habbitts (Irish garments I mean,) than I have yett seen.—Some gentlewomen of good qualitie, I observed clothed in good handsome gownes, petticoates and hatts, who wore Irish rugges which have handsome, comelie large fringes, which goe aboute their neckes, and serve instead of bandes. This rugg-fringe is joined to a garment which comes round about them, and reacheth to the very grounde, and thus is a handsome comlie vestment, much more comelie as they are used, than the rugg short cloakes used by the women uppon festivall dayes in Abbeville, Bullen, and the nearer parts of Picardie, in France.

The most of the women are bare-necked and clean-skinned, and weare a Crucifix, tied in a black necklace hanging betwixt their breasts—itt seems they are not ashamed of their religion, nor desire to conceal themselves—and, indeed, in this town there are many Papists. The present Maior, Mr. Mark Chevey, (Cheevers), attended the Judges to the Church doore, and soe did the Sheriffe of the Shire, both which left them there, and went to Mass, which is tolerated here, and publicly resorted to in 3 or 4 houses in this towne, wherein are very few Protestants, as appeared by that slender congregation at Church where the Judges were.

This morning I went unto and visited both Judges, and was respectfully used by them. The Maior, a well-bred

gentleman that hath an estate in the countrie, and was Knight of the Shire for the last Parliament, invited mee to dinner, as alsoe to supper with the Judges. He is an Irishman, and his wife Irish, in a strange habbitt, with thread-bare shorte coate with sleeves made like my green coate of stuffe, reaching to her middle. She knew nott how to carve, looke, entertaine, or demeane herself.—Here was a kind of beere, (which I durst not taste) called Charter Beere, mighty thicke, muddie stuffe—the meale nothing well cooqued nor ordered.

Much discourse here—complaint and information given against the Rebels, the Captaine whereof is called Simon Prendergast, whose brother alsoe will be brought to trouble. Three carriers were robbed between Ross and this towne, on Friday last, and 2 other travellers, and one in his lodging, by three of these rebels, well appointed, who said, if they had taken my Lord Kildare, who passed through them nakedly, unattended, he should have prayed their pardon.

There was a letter sent and reade this night att the supper, advertising a gentleman in towne, that last night they came to his house with a purpose to take away his life, because hee prosecuted against them, and informed that they had taken from him to the value of £200. The Judges here said, if the Justices of the Peace did nott waite upon them to Ross, to guard them from these rebels, he would fine them deeply. The junior Judge told mee of a verie wise demean of the now Maior of Ross, who being informed that three of these rebels lay asleepe neere the towne, and being required to send out some 10 or 12 with him to apprehend them, he ansured that he would provide for the safetie of his towne—he commanded the gates to be shutt, the drumme to be beaten, and warning pieces to be discharged, wherebye they awaked, and so took notice thereof, and escaped.

July 20.—We left Washiforde and the Lord provided a good guide for us, and directed us to a better course than wee intended, for instead of going over the Passage (which was this day soe much troubled and soe roughe, as my

Lord Kildare was in great danger there, and himself and his servants constrained to cutt the sail-ropes and jack-lines), wee took upp our lodging att Tinterden (Tintern) a dissolved Abbey, where now Sir Adam Coteliffe lives, and where wee were exceeding kindly and courteously entertained. This is a verie long statelie house, and of good receipt—adjoining the Abbey which is still in good re-paire, and Sir Adam keeps a good, hospitable boarde, well supplied and attended, and is to all a most warm-hearted and courteous gentleman. Wee stayed two dayes here until the storm abated, when we left him, highly gratified for his kind entertainment, and passing over the Passage, proceeded to Waterford.”

So far writes Sir William Brereton, and we are indebted to him for his observations in general, and for those on female dress in particular, as we have little account of costume at that period. Of his courtesy to the female sex, however, we can say but little. The Mayor’s wife and the Mayor’s dinner he is not very complimentary to—and indeed they appear not to have been in keeping with the household of “a well-bred gentleman,” as he styles the Mayor to be. This Mr. Cheevers was, afterwards, one of the Deputation to Cromwell when before the town, in 1649, in the quality of Alderman of Wexford. The picture, too, of the state of the country is interesting; from it, one might be induced to think such lawlessness could not exist anywhere else, or at any time—but a recent peep into the “Diary of Narcissus Lutterell,” kept from September, 1678, to April, 1714, assures us that England itself has produced a state of society nothing more creditable, at even a later period. While thieves and murderers at the gallows had their own way—except in one way, “hanging”—the streets of London and environs, were at the mercy of those yet unchanged. Mr. Lutterell informs us thus:—“Most part of this winter (1690), have been so many burglaries committed in the city of London, and adjacent parts of it, and robberies of persons in the evening as they walk in the streets, of their hats, periwigs, cloaks,

swords, &c., as was never known in the memory of any man living.” “Further, (saith the same athrowity,) this day (17th April, 1692), was convicted an individul at the Sessions House, for burglary, sacrilege, rape, murder and robbery on the highway—all committed within the space of 12 hours”—but the Diarists does not tell the doings at the execution.

The picture, too, is interesting as of manners and men two centuries ago, showing how they differed from the present. It affords us a striking instance of the change of the value of landed property. The townland of Park—a name still unchanged—is thus set down in the “Ordnance Survey and Valuation” of 1840 :—“Park, 249a. 2r. 8p—annual value of land, £326 11s. 0d.—annual value of houses, £3 7s. 0d.—Total, £329 18s 0d,” and this is the property for which, in 1634, Sir William Brereton “would offer nothing, but Mr. Mainwairing offered £20 for a lease of 80 years.” What would our forefathers say were they to revisit this sublunary sphere, and spend a day in the Landed Estates Court—or in Park, wherein now are no rabbits, with a high-road running through what was “the wood of oaks,” and a railroad through the length of the townland. The change, too, in the “Herring fishery” is still greater, for it scarcely exists—and Wild-fowls are also very scarce, and five times the price they were even thirty years ago.

In 1136 Donagh or Murragh MacMurragh, King of Leinster, was treacherously slain at a public assembly in Dublin, while in conference with the Danes, who, as a mark of indignity, buried him with a dog.

In 1737 there was a George Ogle High Sheriff of the County Wexford. He also was one of the representatives in Parliament for the borough of Bannow. Who was this Mr. Ogle—was he father of the Right Hon. George Ogle ?

In 1790 the present bridge over the Slaney at Scarawalsh was built.

NOTICES OF THE FAMILY AND SURNAME OF
SUTTON, SUTTUN, DE SUTTON, DE SUTTOUN,
&c., &c., &c.

Extracted from Mr. D'ALTON's Genealogical Indexes, MS.,
and Illustrations of upwards of 2,500 Families of
Ireland.

This family surname is of record in all the above varieties of spelling, and, notwithstanding the French prefix of "de" as above, it appears to have been of Saxon origin, and to have preceded the invasion of William the Conqueror. When that monarch directed the politic survey called Domesday, of the various districts of his new acquired territory and their respective occupants and proprietors to be taken, one of the Commissions held in pursuance thereof, reported Richard 'de Suttuna,' giving the name the Norman parlance, as a landholder within the Exeter division, while in the Hundred of Ely were found located Tancred and Alured de Suttuna, as in that of Winchester were William and Humphrey de Suttuna.

Of its origin in Ireland it is said that Sir Roger de Sutton was one of the Knights who accompanied Strongbow to that country, and that he witnessed the first charter granted to Dunbrody Abbey by Harvey de Monte Maresco, as Seneschal of Richard, Earl of Pembroke. That grant is preserved in Dugdale's Monasticon (last edition, folio, vol. vii., p. 1130); and I do find that grant so witnessed exemplified as on inspeximus in a patent of 1404 in Chancery. The earliest distinct record of the name here that on present search I can discover, is in a patent of the 31st year of Edward the First (1303), whereby Gilbert de Sutton and Henry Esmund were joined in commission to provide shipping in Wexford and other places along the Irish coast, and to have same in readiness at Dalkey on a day named to transport Richard de Burgo and his armament to Scot-

land, in support of the English king's invasion of that country, and Gilbert was himself invited to do service in that war. In 1308, Henry de Sutton was one of the magnates summoned to attend the Coronation of King Edward the Second, at Westminster ; and the same authority (Rymer's *Fœdera*, ad. ann.) shews the gallant service of Richard de Sutton in the Scottish war. In 1318, — Sutton was one of the Captains who fought at Faughart, under the Lord de Birmingham, against Edward Bruce. In 1325, Herbert de Suttoun was Sheriff of the County of Meath. This Herbert de Suttoun was, in two years after, the King's escheater. In 1335, he was appointed Constable of the King's Castle of Athlone, and was also summoned to do military service in the Scottish war. At this time a branch of the family was seized of estates in the County Kildare, to which John, son of Thomas de Sutton, for some years the ward of John de Wellesley, succeeded in the last-mentioned year (1335). Redmond his brother and heir succeeded to these estates in 1345. In 1347 Philip de Sutton had a confidential commission connected with Tintern Abbey in Wexford. In 1359, Gerald de Sutton was one of those who were appointed by King Edward to assess what military service should be rendered by Maurice, Earl of Kildare, against the incursions of the Irish enemy. In 1376, Gilbert Sutton, precentor of Ferns Cathedral, sued out one of those political pardons which the state of the times recommended in prudence. At this time Robert Sutton was Master of the Rolls in Ireland. He had a renewed appointment to this office in 1382, and in 1423, he was yet more signally appointed by King Henry the Sixth, "Keeper of the Rolls," (as the office was then termed,) in consideration of the laudable services he had performed to the Kings—Edward the Third, Richard the Second, Henry the Fourth and Fifth. William Sutton, who probably was Robert's son, was then constituted his Deputy, and succeeded in 1430 to that high judicial preferment. This last judge was, in 1461, appointed a Baron of the Irish Exchequer.

In the intermediate year of 1370, Robert Sutton, Clerk, was presented by the Crown, under the great seal, to the Living of Trim. In 1385, Robert Sutton was a Justice in Eyre in Wexford, and he was subsequently appointed a permanent Guardian of the Peace for that County; and in this year Isabella, as the widow of John de Sutton, Knight, had an assignment of her dower thereof. In 1390, Robert de Sutton, Master of the Rolls, was especially summoned to attend a Parliament in Kilkenny; and in five years after he was appointed Keeper of the Great Seal in Ireland. In 1406, Robert Sutton, and his son John, were appointed Guardians of the Peace in Waterford and Wexford. In 1408 the above William Sutton, was a Justice in Eyre in Wexford. In the following year, Robert Suttoun, styled Keeper of the Grand Seal, was commissioned to raise an amnesty for Art MacMurrough, the justly celebrated Irish chief. In 1412, the custody of the Royal Manor of Esker in the county of Dublin, was committed by the King to William 'Suttoun.' In the same year Robert 'Suttoun' was Justice in Eyre, acting over seven counties of the Pale. In 1414, John Sutton was a Commissioner of Array, in the County Wexford, and authorised to assess and charge the inhabitants therefor. On the death of William Suttoun at this time, and the consequent possession of his estates by the Crown, same were granted during the abeyance to Robert Bulthorp, Esq., when these estates are named as Rathcorne, Kylleavey, Sheeprath, Shillyok, and Wiytkinstown. All these denominations are, I apprehend, the ancient names of localities in the County Wexford, and local knowledge may possibly identify them with Ballykeerogue or its vicinity. I do not find the latter denomination in any record previous to Henry the Eighth. In 1429, Sir John de Sutton, Knight, being then Viceroy of Ireland, held a Parliament or great Council in Drogheda; the acts passed wherein, are noticed in my history of that town (pages 115 and 116.) During his Viceroyalty he led an army against the O'Byrnes. In 1432, the Chief Sergeantry of Meath was conferred on William Suttoun, styled Wil-

liam Suttoun, junior ; and in the same year the parish church of Slane was filled by him on Royal presentation ; he was seized of lands in Meath.

In 1464, say my notes, a very important commission was directed to Robert de Sutton, but they are not more explicit. The commission itself, however, is given in the 1st volume of "Rymer's Fœdera" at this year. In a few years after a branch of this family was seated at Castletown, in the county of Kildare. Garret Sutton was the head of this line. David, his son and heir, married Catherine, a daughter and co-heiress of Christopher, the seventh Lord Killan, and he, as well as his father, were suspected of favouring the rash rising of Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, the silken lord, in 1536, &c. David was accordingly attainted in 1569. The inquisitions then taken upon him and his possessions are of record in the Rolls and Commissioners' Offices. An inquisition taken at Trim in 1563, finds that a Robert Sutton, Archdeacon of Dublin, and one of the Trustees of the Earl of Kildares estates, died some years previously, leaving William Sutton, of Tipper, his brother and heir, who also died, when John Sutton, of Tipper, was his son and heir. An inquisition taken in 1621, on the death of this William Sutton and his estates, is preserved in the Rolls' Office. One of this surname, Nicholas Sutton, having had occasion to visit Spain in 1579, wrote to Lord Burghleigh an account of his Journey thither and his return thence, which is preserved in the British Museum, but is now much obliterated.

Inquisitions taken on Gerald Sutton in Dublin and Kildare in 1586 and 1587 ; ditto on David Sutton in Kildare ; ditto on Oliver Sutton, are on record.

The above William Sutton, of Tipper, died in 1592, having previously conveyed his estates in Kildare to Trustees, to the use of John Sutton, his son and heir ; remainder, on his decease, without issue, to Gerald Sutton, of Rachardstown, in said County of Kildare. John, the said son and heir of William, was, at the time of his father's death, aged 24 years, and married. The estates of Wil-

liam Sutton, in Wexford, were found at Wexford in 1621, and Ballykeerogue is not included in them ; but another inquisition taken at New Ross in 1629, shews that he, William Sutton, there styled of Ballykerocke, held also lands within the manor of Taghmon. Ballykerocke is shewn by a Wexford inquisition to have been itself, at that time, accounted a manor with certain dependence, and therein named ; while I must here mention that in the reign of Edward the Sixth, in 1548, three patents of pardon were sued out for William, Gerald, and Michael Sutton, all described as of Keroge, in Wexford, i. e. Ballykeeroge. Amongst the many state pardons taken out at the commencement of the reign of James the First, is one to Patrick, styled, son of John Sutton, of Ballykeerogue. A record of 1610, relates to Thomas Sutton, of Clonard, in Wexford, probably an ancestor of the Count Clonard.—His estates and pedigree are suggested through other records in Chancery. The above Gerald Sutton, of Richardstown, the remainder man in the settlement of William Sutton, of Tipper, before mentioned, died in 1619, leaving Gilbert Sutton, junior, his son and heir, then aged 43, and married. This Gilbert was also seized of estates in Tyrone. He died in 1631, leaving Gerald Sutton his son and heir, then a minor of 8 years old unmarried.

Of those attainted in consequence of their loyalty in 1642, were the above Gerald, with William Sutton, junior, (who was nevertheless one of the Confederate Catholics assembled at Kilkenny in 1646,) Laurence and Nicholas of Tipper. The latter was then member of Parliament for Naas, but was by vote of the 22nd of June in that year, expelled the house, together with Patrick Sarsfield, one of the representatives of the County Kildare ; John Taylor, M.P., for Swords, and Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P. for Enniscorthy, and many others. On the restoration, however, the above Nicholas and John Sutton, obtained, in 1666, confirmatory patents, the former of Halverstown, the latter of Richardstown, &c., in said County of Kildare. The Decrees of Innocence of this period include the names

of Anne, Gilbert, and John Sutton, while the latter appears on the roll of Connaught certificates. — Sutton, of Richardstown, maintained the cause of royalty until the decapitation of Charles the First, and he consequently appears on the roll of those who obtained subsequent adjudication for such and other faithful services.

A daughter of Edward Sutton married John, the eldest son of Sir Christopher Chevers, of Mantown, County Meath, by whom she had issue, Edward Chevers the eldest son, who was created Viscount Mount-Leinster by James the Second before the meeting of his Parliament of 1689, in Dublin. This John Chevers was transplanted to Connaught by Cromwell.

A genealogical manuscript in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, traces links of Sutton's pedigree during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. I do not think, however, it would show much (if any) that I have not given here.

A Bond from Patrick Sarsfield, the celebrated Earl of Lucan, in 1684, to Thomas Sutton, is noticed in the 1st vol. of the Report of the Commissioners on Irish Records, p. 615.

On the attainder of 1691, seven of the name of Sutton appear, and of these are David and Augustine Sutton, of Ballykeerogue, and John Sutton, of the County Kildare, styled in his inquisition of Halverstown. He appears to have been identical with the John Sutton who is shown to fill the post of a captain in Fitzjames's noble Regiment of Infantry; and on the sale of his forfeited estate to the Ullver (Hollow) Swords' Blades' Company, in 1700, his wife, Bridget Sutton, claimed and was allowed her jointure.

The descent of Ballykeerogue to the present proprietor, if required, may, I think, be ascertained by a search in the Registry Office, through an intelligent clerk; or it might be better and more officially communicated by Sir Bernard Burke, our intelligent Ulster King-at-Arms.

My own exertions in connection with Wexford localities

or families are much cramped by the sale of my County Wexford MSS. to Sir Thomas Esmonde, and by that of my very copious notes and extracts from the valuable manuscripts of our Trinity College, to Mr. J. H. Talbot, of Ballytrent.

I have, however, here digested the available details for present inquiry, while I must say that I have many more in Ireland and in England that are not here glanced at.—Those in the latter country are spread over Cheshire, Guernsey, Norfolk, Kent, Leicestershire, Essex, Lancashire, Oxfordshire, Surrey, Yorkshire, and in London.—And I must add, that references I have to Normandy would lead me to suspect that the surname may have been there before William the Conqueror.

JOHN D'ALTON,

48 Summer Hill.

18th December, 1863.

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTES BY THE LATE M. J. SUTTON.

A Record on the books of the Old Corporation of New Ross, giving an account of the reception of the Charter of James the II. to that town, raising it to the dignity of a corporate borough, is signed "David Sutton," Town Clerk.

Mr. Herbert F. Hore, of Pole Hore, the celebrated antiquarian, kindly allowed me (M. J. Sutton) access to his notes of the Anglo-Norman Families of Wexford. From his notes I have made the following extracts:—

Dominius Gilbertus de Sutton was witness to the Charter from Roger le Bygod, Earl of Norfolk, to the town of Ross.—Carew Manuscript, 632, p. 230.

John Sutton, of Ballykerock, 1246, held of the Earl of Pembroke.—Ibid, 611, f. 14, Wexf. VII.

Sir John Sutton, holding 2 carucates in Ballykerog, three in Athbunwan, &c., &c. ; half a Knight's fee in Ballybrasil, 1307. Also two carucates in Collya, alias Ballylinnan, two car. in Tillaghraghtin, and three car. at Car-

newagh, all held of the Earl of Norfolk.—Wexf., Vol. IV., 290.

William Sutton, of Ballykerocke, 1379.—Brit. Mus. Bibl. Eg. 75, p. 179.

Robert Sutton, cust. pac. Co. Wexford, 10 Ric. II, 1386; do. appointed 12th January, 9 Ric. II. (C. R. P. C. H., 137, 187, 127); of Ballykerok, 6 Ric. II. (W. II., 274); Justice in Co. Wexford, 9 and 10 Henry IV. (C. R. P. C. H., 193,) and Waterford, 7 Henry IV. (C. R. P. C. H., 184).

John Sutton, Commissioner for raising money in the barony of Shelburn, for a present to the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, for his services in the County of Wexford.

Richard Sutton, of Clonard, (1379) received grant dated 1379, of lands (three messuages, three plough lands, and 80 acres) in Clonard and Ballyboweer, and a Burgage in Bishop Hoelt, Wexford, from the Bishop of Ferns.

Richard Sutton, of Ballykerock; he was killed (with Richard Prendergast), by Cahir McArte Kavanagh (Baron Ballian), within the franchises of Ross, before 1557—MS. Addt., 4763.

David Sutton, Lord of Sutton's land or Ballykerogemore. (See Vol. II., p. 201).

William Sutton, Lord of Ballykerogemore, (visit Wexford.) See p. 240.

William Sutton, of Ballykeerogemore, Esq., rebelled in 1641. (Wexford II., 129). Took the oath of Catholic Association (Addt. MS. 4781.)

Colonel Sutton commanded under Lord Mountgarret in the rebel army and was taken prisoner in battle, April, 1642, and lost his head.

David Sutton, of Old Court, Co. Wexford, Esq., died 12th March, 1601; held his land by the service of finding a Marshal for the principal house of Ballykerogemore, from time to time.

James Sutton, owning 20 acres in Fethard, 1640 (Doonburry). James Sutton, of Fethard, Esq., went out in a frigate of Captain Doran's, and other frigates that kept at Wexford, and took several English Protestant ships.

John Sutton, of Wexford, gent., information filed against him for intrusion into Clonard : 8 Jac. I. (W. II., 217) ; of Great Clonard, Co. Wexford, gent., deceased, lately in 16 Jac. I., (W. XVIII, 179.)

Patrick Sutton, Esq., Clonmines, 1704, surety for Priests.

ADDITIONAL NOTES BY EDITOR.

In 1210, on the vigil of the feast of St. Peter and Paul, before the Earl of Sailsbury, Robert de Burgate, and John de Bassingburne, at Dublin, a number of Knights are named as receiving presents or advances, the first on the list being Robert de Sutton.

The month following, on the feast of St. Margaret, a Robert de Sutton is mentioned as receiving "Prest" at Cracf'gus (Carrickfergus).

In April, 1230, a mandate is issued to the sheriff of Kent to cause William Bidcot to have peace touching 4 marks extracted from him for "prest" made in Ireland at the time of King John to Robert de Sutton.

In 1236, a protection was granted to William de Sutton, chaplain, whilst on a message to the King, from Maurice FitzGerald, Justicary of Ireland, touching the affairs of said Maurice.

In 1537, David Sutton makes a presentment to the King's High Commissioners of the oppressions sustained by the counties of Kildare and Carlow, from the illegal exactions of the late Earl of Kildare and his subordinate officers.

In 1544, the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland petitions the King that David Sutton, a gentleman of the co. Kildare, who had rendered very acceptable services, be appointed a member of the Irish Privy Council, and that he be allowed to purchase the lands of the Commandry late of St. John's, called Tully.

In 1548, Oliver Sutton, sheriff, transmits a letter that he had received from the Vicar of Rathmore, with information that Hugh M'Shane had gone to Cahir McArte Kavanagh, and they had agreed to make a prey, and with it to get silk, saffron, and cloth at Kilkenny. The sheriff

states that he was going to Clonmore to see if he can take certain thieves. This sheriff appears to have been an active man, for a very short time after, he writes to Lord Deputy Bellingham, stating that Shane O'Folan, who was hanged at Naas, confessed that Cantwell, servant to Morris FitzThomas, and another, had stolen the nine kine which were taken at William Tallon's house; the said Tallon was indicted and confessed his crime.

In 1568, there was a lawsuit between Morough M'Gerald Sutton and Sir Peter Carew, concerning the ownership of barony of Odrone, which resulted, after long contest, in favour of the latter.

In 1551, Oliver Sutton acted as interpreter between Sir Anthony Sentleger and a messenger of the Earl of Tyrone's.

In 1565, Oliver Sutton, of Richardstown, in county Kildare, petitions Queen Elizabeth for a fee farm or reversion of the late Augustinian friary of Naas, the customs of Naas, the Nunnery of Kildare, &c., &c., and for a special commission to the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to proceed to a final determination of lands, goods, and debts detained from him. At same time he exhibits complaints against the Earl of Kildare for the many great enomities committed by the said Earl and his retainers, and states that he (Sutton) is compelled by them to forsake his ploughing, and abide in Dublin or England for the safety of his life.

In 1566, Oliver Sutton, through the machinations of the Earl of Kildare, appears to have got into trouble, the Earl having obtained Sir Francis Knollys to prefer counter charges against Sutton. To the charges Sutton makes a reply, which he forwards to the Earl of Sussex, by the hands of his chaplain, Sir (Rev.) Christopher Gaffney.—The Kildare interest at the time was too powerful for Sutton to contend with, and from thence forward the family declined in that county.

In 1568, the same Oliver Sutton brings his case before the Privy Council, and states that he has been hindered by the Earl of Kildare to the value of £2,000, and that he is

in continual fear of his life for having disclosed the Earl's disorders. He appears to have met no redress, and was greatly impoverished in his endeavours to obtain justice.

In 1637, an inquisition was taken at New Ross, into the lands of Thomas Sutton, of Clonard, who died in the April of that year, and he was found to have possessed land in Clonard, Larkenstowne, Larnestowne, Killeen, Ballingeigh, Park, Newtown, &c., and 2 burgages in Bishop's-street, Wexford.

In 1639 an inquisition was taken in the estates of James Sutton, of Old Court, who died on the 14th August, 1631, and was succeeded by Robert Sutton.

In 1666, there was inrolled, under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, a deed confirming to John Sutton, of Richardstown, county Kildare, 924a. 2r. 30p. statute measure of land, at a quit rent of £11 11s 1½d per annum.—And at same time, 228a 1r 24p was confirmed to Nicholas Sutton, of same county, at a quit rent of £2 17s 1½d per annum.

In 1679, there was a John Sutton and a John Cheevers, obtained under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation lands in the county of Galway. Most likely these men were banished from the County Wexford under Cromwell's cruel laws.

There are at the present time several respectable families of the name resident in the County Wexford.

In 1634, Connell O'Murchoe (Murphy) gentleman, died at Toberlimnich, (Toberlamina,) and was buried in Castle Ellis. He was the eldest son of Art, who was the son of Donnell More, (who was THE O'MURCHOE, or chief of the name,) son of Art, son of Teige O'Murchoe. Connell left five sons, of whom Teige was the eldest. The Murphy's of this race are now very numerous in this county. At the same period there was another branch of the family residing at Oulartleigh.

Thomas Gervase m. 1110
Anastasia m. 1110
family.

THE CODD FAMILY.

This ancient family was among the very first of the Anglo-Saxons of the Strongbownian Colony planted in the Baronies of Forth and Bargie, soon after the Invasion of 1169. The name has been variously spelled "Cod," "Code," and "Codd."

Walter Code, of Morewell, in Cornwall, married the heiress of Damorell of Gidleagh Castle, in Devonshire, in 1129, as we find by "Pole's Survey of Devonshire." Osbert Code, third son of the aforesaid marriage, came over to Ireland with Robert FitzStephen in 1169, and soon after settled on the lands of Moliordock, near Carnsore Point, in the Parish of Carne,—the place is now known as Castle-town.

The arms of the family are—a shield argent, with a cheveron (Λ) gules, between three Cornish daws, sable, beaks and legs gules.

In 1307, we find John Codde, Robert Codde, William Codde and David Codde, named as Jurors on the Countess of Pembroke's lands in the County Wexford. William Codd held one carrucate of land in Ballydungan, in 1323, and was Chief Justice of Assizes at Wexford in 1335. Sir Osborne Cod, son of the aforesaid William Cod, settled at Rathaspeck, and erected a castle there in 1351. Raymond Codd, William Codd, and Geoffrey Codd, were summoned to attend the Lord Chief Justice with horse in 1345.—Roger Codd, of this family, was Abbot of Tintern in 1346. Nicholas Codd, Marshal of the Liberties of Wexford in 1599, married Margaret, daughter of Richard Wadding, of Ballycogley, and died in 1600. Martin of Karne—the subject of the following "Post Mortem Inquisition," written in the Law language of the day, (a mixture of bad Latin and Norman French very much abbreviated), married Alison, daughter of Patrick Cheevers, of Ballyhely,

was made a Commissioner of the Peace, and died a Protestant, the first of the name who embraced the Reformed creed, in 1627.

Jasper Code, of Clogh East Castle, (a branch of the Castletown family,) married Christian, daughter of John Cheevers, of Ballyhely, and died 30th January, 1587.—Jasper Code, his son, married Joan, daughter of John Devereux, of Deeps, and died 30th June, 1625. James Codde, of Clogh East, born in 1608, married Mary, daughter of William Talbot, Mayor of Wexford. In 1625, he was found seised of one Castle and 120 acres of land in Clogh East, and 60 acres in Churchtown, held by military service. He was a Captain in the Confederate army in 1643. Walter Codde, of Ballyumphan, now Ballyfane, a scion of the house of Castletown, married Catherine, third daughter of Edward Hay, of Tacumshane castle, in 1594. James Codde, of Ballyfane, was one of the Gentlemen of Forth, in 1608, holding one castle and 120 acres of land. He died 5th July, 1635.

James Codde, son of the aforesaid, married Mary, daughter of Nicholas Stafford, of Ballymackane, and was killed at the siege of Duncannon, in 1645. Nicholas Codde, of Castletown, received a renewal Grant from Charles II. of 165 acres in Castletown, and 19 acres in Buncarrig, now called Nineteen acre, the castle of Ballyfane and 76 acres of said land. He and Philip Hore, of Harperstown, were the only members of the numerous Strongbownian families of Forth and Bargie, who were reinstated in part of their lands after the Restoration. The grant is dated 21st Charles 2nd, 4th September, (1681). He was one of the Commissioners for raising a loan in the county in 1688, and finally lost all his lands under King William III.

James Codde, of Clogh East, who was killed at Duncannon, left only one child, a daughter surviving him. On the Cromwellian Distribution of 1654, Clogh East fell to Captain Richard Waddy, who very prudently married the heiress of Clogh East, and with her received all the deeds

and papers of the original owner. These documents were preserved with religious care, and the last owner, the late good and beloved John Waddy, M.D., LL.D. and J.P., was proud of being able to show legal rights to Clogh East castle, of far older date than any other Cromwellian descended proprietor. He died, justly and deeply lamented, and without issue 15th January, 1875.,

INQUISITION INTO THE PROPERTY OF MARTIN COD,
OF CARNE, TAKEN IN 1628.

Martin Cod in his life time was seised of the Manor of Castletowne, otherwise Moliordocke, and of the towne and lands of same containing 60 acres of arable and 70 acres of pasturage, in which are the following enclosed townlands (Ballytra, and the two Nethertownes excepted) parcels of the aforesaid manor, and having common pasturage—aso the two Nethertownes, containing 60 acres, St. Vake's 6 acres, the Bushe 11 acres, the Nine (9) acres, Bunarge 9 acres, Barnawheel 11 acres, Gunnertowne 8 acres, the town of Three acre (3 acres), Pullentowne, containing 8 acres, the Choure 11 acres, the Mortowne (Mooretown,) 4 acres, the Caules (Coolles), 4 acres, Hilltowne 6 acres; Ballytra 60 acres, and also receives as service out of the following belonging to the said manor (viz.,) for the towne and land of Ballychene, 3 ounces of pepper, for Buncarrig, 3 ounces of pepper, and for Ballyumphan (Ballyfane), $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of pepper, along with homage and service, and 7 shillings annually paid as Court-Baron of said manor, as made by an ancient writing (deed) by Osborne, son of John Cod, [dated 14th May, 1413,) the tenour of which is set forth in the original. The aforesaid Martin Cod being so seised, by virtue of a deed dated 24th August, 1625, of all the aforesaid premises, and along with James Keating of Balthanstowne, Balthaser Cod of Ballyneclash, William Sinnott and Walter Cod of Wexford, granted the premises to Walter Roche of Newcastle, Robert Roche of Dungan, Hugh Rochforde of Tagonan, and Thomas Walsh of the Bushe, by deed, the particulars of which are set forth in the original.

The aforesaid Martin Cod and others, by Indenture bearing date 20th August, 1619, demised to James Keating of Balthenstowne, the town and land of the Bushe, and a portion of Barnawheale, called the "Nine Acres," for a term of 21 years.

By another Indenture bearing date 1st July, 1624, for the consideration of £250, he granted for 99 years, to Patrick Cheevers Fitzwalter, of Wexford, all the houses and lands containing 60 acres in Ballintra, in the parish of Carne; and by another Indenture bearing date the last day of August, 1624, in consideration of £200, he granted the aforesaid Patrick Cheevers, all the messuages [dwellings and offices], and 11 acres of land in Barnawheale—all the messuages and 4 acres in Moretowne, and all the messuages and 6 acres of land in Hilltowne, with the Oaten Park, the Hempen Park, and the New Park, in the aforesaid parish of Carne, for the term of 99 years.

Robert Cod, of Garrylough, in the Murrowes, in the County of Wexford, by Indenture bearing date the 13th April, 1598, for the consideration of the sum of £40 sterling, granted John Devereux all the messuages and 30 acres of land in and about the Upperhold of Nethertowne, for a term of 41 years from the Feast of Easter, 1609.

The aforesaid Martin Cod and others, by Indenture dated the 20th January, 1613, in consideration of the sum of £20 sterling, granted to David Newport, the Three acres, in the parish of Carne, with all the houses and land of same, and 30 acres in and about the Upperhold of Nethertowne aforesaid, in the parish of Carne, for a term of 21 years.

By another deed, dated the 31st January, 1620, he (Martin Cod) demised to the aforesaid David Newport all the houses and 3 acres moore, meadow, pasture, and arable land in the Three Acres aforesaid, for 31 years.

By another Indenture dated the 1st October, 1620, he granted the aforesaid David Newport 1 acre in Shilmore, for a term of 41 years.

By another deed dated 15th March, 1622, for the con-

sideration of £30, he granted Nicholas Newport of Carne, "fisherman," all the messuages and 3 acres in Cordinan, [not now known,] in the aforesaid parish of Carne, along with two heyes [gardens], near the moor, and the wood, and the pasture of the Bogher up to the said blind Bogher, with the grass for 12 sheep, 2 cows, 2 horses, 2 pigs, and 1 goose and her increase, in English "her brood," on the aforesaid land, for a term of 61 years.

By another deed bearing date 20th March, 1623, he granted Jasper Cod of Summertowne, of Carne, 1 messuage and the land commonly called "the Coule," for a term of 61 years; and by another deed bearing date the last day of January, 1620, he granted the said Jasper Cod half an acre in Shilmore and half an acre in the same place commonly called "the Hall of Cargally," [now unknown,] for the term of 61 years; and by a deed dated 17th January, 1624, for the consideration of £20, he granted the aforesaid Jasper Cod, half an acre in Shilmore aforesaid, called the "Short Acre," and half an acre in same called "Cargalloy," [unknown now,] for 61 years.

On the 9th October, same year, he granted the aforesaid Martin and John Cod, one acre of Shilmore, called the "Acre of the Three Stangs," for 61 years.

By another Indenture dated 19th December, 1624, he granted Patros Browne, otherwise Cod, widow, and Martin Cod FitzJohn, $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Shilmore, for 99 years.

By another deed dated 30th August, 1625, he demised for the consideration of £20, to the aforesaid Patros Cod and Martin Cod FitzJohn $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre in Shilmore aforesaid, and to the same Patros Cod and Martin Cod FitzJohn, in consideration of £30, he granted 1 messuage and 11 acres of the Choure, 4 acres and houses of the Coules, and 1 acre in Ringesheran, for 99 years.

The aforesaid Martin Cod, in consideration of £10 granted to Philip Hay of Carnsgat, in the parish of Carne, half an acre in Shilmore.

The aforesaid Martin Cod and John Cod, by Indenture dated the last day of October, 1619, for the consideration

of £10, granted Stephen Cod and Walter Cod, sons of Stephen Cod of Newtowne, [unknown now,] of Carne, half an acre in Shilmore, for 60 years.

By another Indenture dated 20th February, 1622, he granted to Patrick Piers of Castletowne, half an acre of Shilmore, near the Widdyditch, [unknown] for 61 years.

By another deed of 23rd December, 1619, he granted Walter Barre one acre in Shilmore, called the Short Acre, and half an acre in Shilmore, called the Half Acre, for 80 years.

By another deed dated the 25th August, 1623, he granted Richard Whitty, of Barnawheale, 1 acre in Shilmore, for 99 years.

By a deed dated 1st April, 1611, for the consideration of £68, he granted David Keating, the town and lands of Pullentowne and St. Vakes, for 61 years.

By a deed dated 4th May, 1617, he granted to William Barry, one acre of meadow in Shilmore, for 61 years.

By another deed dated 29th August, 1621, he granted to Thomas Synnott, 1 acre in Shilmore, and in October, 1621, he granted to Stephen Newport, half an acre in Shilmore, near to Congally [unknown], for 41 years.

By a deed dated 26th July, 1617, for the consideration of £46 2s 6d., he granted to William Hore, 3 acres in Shilmore, for 99 years, and by another deed dated 20th February, 1626, for the consideration of £2 he granted David Cod of Buncarrig, all the messuages and 8 acres of land in Bonard, for 24 years.

By another deed dated the 16th July, 1627, he granted the said David Cod, one "stang of land" in Shilmore, for 41 years—and by another deed ——— he granted several other premises not heretofore mentioned, to divers other persons, for different numbers of years not yet expired, with the exception of 38 acres in Castletowne aforesaid.

The aforesaid Martin Cod died 28th February, 1627. Nicholas Cod, his son and heir, was then 18 years of age, and not married. Catherine Keating, otherwise Cod, is still alive and enjoys a dowry out of the property."

Under William III. the Castletown property was granted to Captain John Armer, or Armour, whose daughter, Mary Armour, married the father of Admiral Sir Hugh Palliser. Sir Hugh, after his disruption with Admiral Rodney, came to reside in Castletown, and built the spacious modern mansion house, having the original Castle of the Cods incorporated in its western wing. The estate is now enjoyed by as worthy and benevolent a pair as the United Kingdom contains, the Hon. John Manly Arbuthnot Kane, and his incomparable lady, the sister and successor of the late Sir Hugh Palliser-Palliser, Bart. The family name Palliser became extinct in the male line by the death of the late Sir Hugh.

THE DONOVAN FAMILY.

(From the Appendix to the "Annals of the Four Masters," by John O'Donovan, L.L.D., M.R.I.A., Barrister-at-Law.)

The descent of the Wexford branch of the O'Donovans had been sent to Munster by a member of that family about the year 1740. James O'Donovan of Cooldurragh, in a letter to the Editor, dated January 16, 1843, writes: "I had an old manuscript pedigree of the Leinster branch of the O'Donovans, written about 100 years ago, which I gave Collins, and thought no more about it till the present time. It has lately occurred to me that something material might be contained in it, and I have made every inquiry, and taken several journeys in search of it, but all to no purpose." Taking for granted that this pedigree was correct and correctly copied by Collins, the descent of the Leinster Donovans will be as follows:

Donnell Oge na Carton O'Donovan, who died in 1629, was father of Richard na Carton O'Donovan, father of Murrough O'Donovan, who was father of Murtough O'Donovan, who had a son,

Rickard Donovan, who left Munster, and settled at Clonmore, in the county Wexford. He was bequeathed

the Wexford estates by the will of his brother-in-law, Alderman Thomas Kieran, on the 20th of January, 1694.—On the 13th of August, 1696, on the marriage of his then eldest son, Mortagh, he made a deed of settlement of the castle, town and lands of Upper Ferns, together with all the other townlands he possessed, to trustees, to the use of his son, Mortagh, and the heirs male of his body lawfully to be begotten; and, for want of such issue, to the heirs male of the body of the said Rickard Donovan, his father, lawfully to be begotten; failing such remainder, to the issue female of the said Mortagh; and in failure of such remainder, to the right heirs of said Mortagh for ever.—Rickard Donovan married, first, Bridget, sister of Alderman Thomas Kieran, who was Sheriff of the City of Dublin in 1687. He married, secondly Juliana Carew; and had issue by his first wife, five sons and three daughters, viz. :—(1) Rickard, died unmarried. (2) Mortagh, his heir, head of the Ballymore family. (3) Cornelius of Clonmore, who married, first, Bridget, daughter of Abraham Hughes, Esq., of Ballytrent, county Wexford, and had issue—Abraham, a physician in Enniscorthy, died unmarried; Rickard of Clonmore, married Winifred, daughter of Henry Milward, of Ballyharren, county of Wexford. His will was proved in Dublin in 1781, and he left issue five co-heiresses, viz. : Eliza, married to Cadwallader Edwards, Esq., of Ballyhire; Sarah, married John Cox, Esq., of Coolcliffe; Winifred, married Rev. Joseph Miller, of Ross, second wife; Lucy, married John Glascott, Pilltown; Julia, married Richard Newton King, Esq., of Mackmine, all in the county of Wexford. Cornelius Donovan, of Clonmore, married, secondly, Mary daughter of John Harvey, Esq., of Killiane castle, county Wexford. His will is dated 20th October, 1735, and was proved in the diocese of Ferns, 18th July, 1739, and he had issue by his second wife, John, Cornelius, Elizabeth, and Juliana, who married Cornelius Fitz-Patrick, Esq., and had issue Cornelius Donovan Fitz-Patrick. (4) Rickard, who resided at Camolin Park. He was a Captain of dragoons, and married a daughter of

Richard Nixon, Esq., of Wexford, and had issue five sons and one daughter, viz.: George; Cornelius, who had a daughter Mary, who married Robert Blaney, of Camolin: Richard; Rickard; Denn-Nixon; Juliana, married, first, 15th September, 1741, Richard, sixth Earl of Anglesey; secondly, Matthew Talbot, Esq., Castle Talbot. (5) Thomas, who married a lady of the Fitzgerald family, and had issue a son Murtagh. (6) Mary, who married — Gough, of Ballyorley, and had issue four sons, Arthur; Michael; James; Clement; and two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. (7) Anne, who married Jeremy King of Macmine, and had issue Richard, William, and Mary. (8) Elizabeth, who married (articles dated 24th July, 1701), the Rev. Michael Mosse, Prebend of Whitechurch, county Wexford, and had issue Mary.

Rickard Donovan, of Clonmore, first settler in Wexford, made his will, 2nd June, 1707; it was proved in the diocese of Ferns, 4th December, same year, and he was succeeded by his second son—

MURTAGH DONOVAN, Esq., of Ballymore, a colonel of horse, who was born the 20th May, 1697, and baptized 7th June following by the Rev. Nathaniel Huson, the sponsors being Colonel Robert Wolseley and John White, Esq., Godfathers; Mrs. Christina Shapland and sister, Mary Archer, godmothers. He married, first, 1696, Lucy, daughter of Henry Archer of Enniscorthy, and had issue—(1) Richard, his heir. (2) Henry, who left issue. Colonel Donovan married secondly (settlements being dated 23rd May, 1704), Anna, third daughter of Robert Carew, Esq., of Castle-town, county Waterford, by whom (whose will was proved in Dublin in 1713,) he had issue two sons, Robert being one of them, and three daughters; one of them, Catherine, married the Rev. S. Hayden, Rector of Ferns, who was killed on Castle Hill, Enniscorthy, in the rebellion of 1798. Colonel Donovan died intestate in 1712, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

RICHARD DONOVAN, Esq., of Ballymore, a Captain of Horse, who in Trinity Term, 1731, suffered a common re-

covery of the estates, and thereby docked the several remainders created and limited by the deed of 13th August, 1696, and shortly afterwards married, Elizabeth, daughter of Major Edward Rogers, of Bessmount, near Enniscorthy, and had issue—(1) Edward, his heir ; (2) Lucy, married Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., of Brayton Hall, Cumberland ; (3) Mary, unmarried, will proved in Dublin, in 1805 ; (4) Frances, married Charles Hill, of St. John's, Enniscorthy, and had issue. (5) Henrietta, died unmarried ; will proved in Dublin, in 1795. Captain Donovan's will is dated 8th June, 1767, and dying 15th July, 1768, his will was proved in Dublin same year, and he was succeeded by his only son—

EDWARD DONOVAN, Esq., of Ballymore, who was called to the Irish bar. He married (the deed of settlement made by his father on said marriage being dated 19th January, 1747,) Mary, daughter of Captain John Broughton, of Maidstone, in the county of Kent, and had issue—(1) Richard, his heir. (2) Robert, of 24, Peter-street, Dublin, Attorney, died unmarried ; will proved in Dublin, 1828. (3) George, went to America, married Miss Devereux, and had issue. (4) John, of Dublin, and also of Charles-street, Westminster, London, died unmarried ; will proved in Dublin, 1817. (5) William, of Dublin, Lieutenant Royal Navy, died unmarried ; will proved in Dublin, 1814. (6) Edward, in holy orders, of Ballymore, in the county Westmeath, died unmarried ; will proved in Dublin, 1827.—(7) Mary, of Dublin, died unmarried ; will proved 1824.—(8) Eliza, died unmarried, February, 1831. (9) Julia, married Robert Verner, Esq., of Dublin, and had issue ; she died in 1840. (10) Lucy, married James Barker, Esq., of Dublin. (11) Caroline, unmarried. Counsellor Donovan's will is dated 15th March, 1773 ; proved in Dublin, 26th April, same year. His widow's will was proved, same place, 1794. He was succeeded by his eldest son—

RICHARD DONOVAN, Esq., of Ballymore, who, having attained the age of twenty-one years on the 6th May, 1778, in the Easter Term of that year, suffered a common re-

covery of the estates, and it was declared by said deed, that the said recovery should enure to the use of the said Richd. Donovan, and his heirs and assigns for ever. He married (settlement being dated 27th and 28th June, 1780), Anne, daughter of Goddard Richards, Esq., of the Grange, county Wexford, and had issue—(1) Richard, his heir. (2) Goddard Edward, Captain 83rd Regiment, died unmarried at the Cape of Good Hope, 1808. (3) Robert, married Miss Taylor, and had issue ; Richard ; Robert ; Henry ; Edwin ; Albert William ; Henrietta Anne, married, 1837, James MacKenny, of Dublin ; Lara ; Mary Medora. (4) John, died unmarried ; will, Dublin, 1829. (5) George, married, and had issue. (6) William, of Enniscorthy, Attorney, married Miss Dallas, of Portarlinton, and had issue William John ; died 7th January, 1863. (7) Henry, died unmarried in Jamaica. (8) Solomon, in holy orders, now Rector of Horetown, Diocese of Ferns. (9) Arthur, died young. (10) Anne, married Solomon Speer, Esq., of the county of Tyrone, called to the Irish Bar, and had issue. (11) Catherine, died unmarried, 24th January, 1837. (12) Mary, married John Glascott, Esq., of the county Wexford, called to the Irish bar, and had issue. (13) Eliza, married William Russell Farmer, Esq., of Bloomfield, Enniscorthy, and had issue—William Henry, who was married, and had issue ; Anna Jane ; Catherine, married Rev. S. B. Burtchael ; Elizabeth. (14) Caroline. Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, was in the commission of the peace for the county of Wexford. He died 9th January, 1816, and was succeeded by his eldest son—

RICHARD DONOVAN, Esq., of Ballymore, born 21st April, 1781 ; married, 18th October, 1816, Frances, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Edward Westby, Esq., of High Park, county Wicklow, and had issue—(1) Richard, his heir. (2) Edward Westby, born 6th September, 1821, and is now a General in the British Army. (3) Henry George, born 2nd February, 1826 ; baptised at Clifton, Gloucestershire, 17th April, 1826, Lieutenant 33rd Regiment ; killed at the storming of the Redan, Sebastopol, 1855. (4) Robert, born

5th April, 1829 ; baptized at Clifton, 17th April, same year. (5) Phœbe. (6) Frances. (7) Anne. Richard Donovan was in the commission of the peace for the county of Wexford, and served the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1819. At his death, he was succeeded by his eldest son—

RICHARD DONOVAN, Esq., now of Ballymore, born 17th October, 1819 ; served some time as Captain in the Wexford Regiment of Militia ; married, —, only daughter of Rev. Henry Wynne, Rector of Ardcolme, (Castlebridge,) and has issue. Mr. Donovan is in the commission of the peace for the county of Wexford, and served the office of High Sheriff in 1859.

ARMS.—Argent, issuing from the sinister side of the shield a cubit dexter arm, vested gules, cuffed azure, the hand proper grasping an old Irish sword, the blade entwined with a serpent proper. CREST.—A falcon alighting. MOTTOES.—“*Adjuvante, Deo in hostes ;*” also “*Vir super hostes.*”

ESTATES.—In the counties of Wexford, Queen’s County, and Tipperary. SEAT.—Ballymore, Camolin, Wexford.

Ferns was granted by Queen Elizabeth, in 1583, to Sir Thomas Masterson, Knight, a Cheshire gentleman, who was sent over as governor of this district, and appointed Grand Seneschal and Constable of this castle, with a lease of the manor, whose son, Sir Richard Masterson, Knight, left, in 1627, four co-heiresses, viz. : Catherine, married Edward Butler, Esq., of Cloughnegariah, (now Wilton,) county of Wexford, Baron of Kayer ; Margaret, married Robert Shee, Esq., of Uppercourt, in the county Kilkenny ; Mabell, married Nicholas Devereux, Esq., of Balmagair, in the county of Wexford ; and ——— married, Walter Sinnott, of Rosegarland, in the county Wexford. This property was forfeited after the Rebellion of 1641, and was granted by patent of Charles II., dated 20th May, in the twentieth year of his reign, to Arthur Parsons, Esq., comprising the townlands of Upper Ferns, the Castle part of the town ; Ferranagahanagh, Pouledeogherory, Bally-

shane, Ballgormockane, and Agheremore alias Agnemoire, alias Aghnemoire, with their appurtenances, containing 1070A. 2R. 32P.; Ballymollen alias Milltown, containing 95A.; Kilkesan, alias Killany, Ballycreene, Ballyregan, Ballymore, Ballyall, alias Ballyolly, alias Ballyfolly, containing 900 acres in fee.

Thomas Kieran, by his will, dated 20th of January, 1694, bequeathed (with the exception of Ballymore, which by same will he bequeathed to Mortagh Donovan), all the above townlands unto his brother-in-law, Rickard Donovan, of Clonmore, in the county of Wexford, Gent., his heirs and assigns, which Rickard is mentioned in said will as father of Mortagh Donovan; and which will was witnessed by Cornelius Donovan, Eskenah Carr, and Owen Bardan.

25th Nov., 1667, Charles II., by patent, granted 100 acres of the south-east part of the town of Clonmore to Charles Collins.

30th June, 1668, Charles Collins conveyed same to Thos. Holme.

7th January, 1681, Thomas Holme conveyed same to Francis Randall, acknowledging in the deed that the patent was made in the name of Charles Collins only as a trustee for Randall, who was an officer stationed at Barbadoes.

7th January, 1713, Samuel Randall, merchant, of Cork, son and heir of Francis Randall, granted a lease of lives, renewable for ever, to Cornelius Donovan, of the townland of Clonmore, with all the rights, &c., &c., as heretofore enjoyed by Rickard Donovan, father of Cornelius, reserving a head rent of £16, and renewal fines of £8 each life.

20th July, 1740, Richard Donovan of Ballymore, renewed the above lease at the desire of Rickard Donovan of Clonmore; he Richard Donovan of Ballymore, having acquired the fee from Samuel Randall.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE SINNOTT FAMILY.

At page 38, we give some extracts from an old manuscript account of "The Domestic Manners, Habits, and Arts of the Barony of Forth in 1670." In that paper mention is made (page 48) of the many branches of the Sinnott family then existing in the County Wexford. We now proceed to lay some particulars of this family before the reader, as we find them given in the "Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society," for 1862. We had not seen a copy of the Journal at our printing the former part of this paper. The writer says:—

"There are many distinct families of the Sinnots in the said county (Wexford) in number exceeding any other ancient name within the limitts; whose Estates were valuable before the late tyrannicall usurpacons; amongst which the howse of Ballybrennan, in Forte, was esteemed the most eminent: whose possessors frequentlie were intrusted with greatest Authority in affaires of publique Concerne in that County, from whose progeny descended several men remarkable for schoole learning and persons indowed with heroicke spirits and martially disposed minds, vigorously active in theyre constant Loyall affection to the Crowne of England, during all Combustions and Rebellious Insurrections in Ireland, wherein they resolutelie demeaned themselves, exposing what was most deare unto them and theyre Lives in opposing, repelling and suppressing Common Enemyes, invading the said County, as also elsewhere especially during the 15 yeares warrs in Queen Elizabeth's Reigne, when Richard Sinnot of Ballibrennan aforesaid, commanding and haveing the conduct of Forces raised in the said County (attended by his sonns and many other Sinnots his Relations and dependants) affoorded signal testimony of their valour and loyalty to their

prince and country in several violent and fierce conflicts returning with theyre party victorious; wherein Walter Sinnott, eldest sonne of the said Richard, was slaine (then Sheriffe of the said County), neere Iniscorthy."

[There is an enrolment of a deed of John, son of Richard Synod, of Ballybrennan, temp. Edward II, in the Close Rolls. Walter Sinnott, of Ballybrennan, died 20th May, 1530, leaving issue Richard, Walter, (of Farrelston or Ballytramont, sheriff in 1591), and other children. Richard Sinnott, of Ballybrennan, Esq., the eldest son, performed eminent services to the crown during Elizabeth's reign.—He was knight of the Shire in 1579; purchased the grant of Enniscorthy abbey and lands from Spenser, the poet, and sold it to Sir Henry Wallop: is frequently mentioned with eulogy in the state papers; the viceroy, in a letter dated 19 Aug. 1582, greatly praises "Richard Synot, a man of good birth, living and credit." Was granted the manor of Rosegarland: died 9th Sept. 1591. His eldest son having been slain in battle, his grandson, Martin, succeeded to Ballybrennan, who married Anistace, daughter of Robert Esmonde, Esq., of Johnstown, and left his heir Richard, born in 1621, who dying 7th August, 1640, was succeeded by his uncle Colonel David Sinnott. He was military governor of Wexford, and during the massacre in that town by the Cromwellian soldiers on the 11th October, 1649, and was shot whilst endeavouring to swim on horseback across the river to Ferrybank. Colonel David Sinnott is mentioned in Carte's Life of Ormonde, (vol 1, page 367,) as being brought to Wexford in September, 1642, by Colonel Preston, and in another place he is called Lieutenant-Colonel of Preston's regiment. Preston and Sinnott had commanded the famous Anglo-Irish regiment in the Austrian service, first known as Butler's, and then as Devereux's, (Cave's Itinerary.) He was son of Michael Sinnott, of Raheen, by Mary, daughter of Edmond Hore, of Harperstown. His son Timothy, was brought up a Protestant in Londonderry, but by whom we are unable to find. Colonel Oliver Sinnott was in the service of the

Duke of Loraine, and was sent to the Marquis of Clanricarde in 1651, on the King's service (Clanricarde's Memoirs). It is observed in a State Paper of 1614, printed in the "*Desiderata Curiosa Hibernæ*," that many of the Irish Gaels had, as Officers in the Continental service, and as Ecclesiastics educated abroad, acquired extraordinary endowments rendering them formidable.] The old manuscript thus proceeds :—

"For which, their numerous demonstracons of Fidelity and noble service, the said Richard Sinnott became her Majestie's favorite, on whom as a Royal Gratuity, her Majesty vouchsafed gratuslie to conferre a considerable Estate of forfeited lands (which after the death of his eldest sonne aforesaid) he distributed and settled on the younger.

"2. To James Sinnot, the Manor or Barony of Rosgarland." [By an Inquisition held at Enniscorthy, on the 12th December, 1626, it was found that Queen Elizabeth was seised in her demesne, as of fee, in right of her crowne, of the castell, towne, hamlets, and lands of Losganlane, Ballilannan, Clongene, Loughnegir, Kilmurristowne, Rospoile, Ballyclomackbege, Kilbreny and Clonfad, with their appurtenances in the County of Wexford; and, beinge so seised, did by her letters patents, bearing date the 3rd December, in the 25th year of her reign, make a lease and demise in reversion of the premises, unto Richard Synnott, by the name of the manor of Rosegarland, in the county of Wexford, 1 castell, 1 hall, 1 orchard, and other small houses of office within the said manor, and 7 carnes of land, mountaine, furs and pasture, unto the said Richard Synnott and his assigns, for the tearme of 40 yeares. The said Richard Synnott being interested in the premises by virtue of the said lease in reversion, did, by his deed bearing date the 1st of May, in the 29th yere of said Queen's reign, demise unto James Synnott, his sune, his whole estate and interest in said lands. The aforesaid lands were, by the late King James's letters patents bearing date the 5th April, in the 2nd year of his reign, granted and

confirmed to Sir Oliver Lambert, Knight, his heirs and assigns, in fee simple for ever, to hould of our said lord the King, in free and common socadge. The interest which the said Sir Oliver Lambert had, by virtue of the aforesaid letters patents passed unto him by King James, was (for valuable consideration of £309 paid by James Synnott to the said Sir Oliver Lambert,) granted by said Sir Oliver to Walter Synnott, sune of said James Synnott, by deed bearing date the 25th day of April, 1604; and, by virtue of said deed of assignment, the said Walter was and is reputed to be seised, in fee, of the premises. The said James Synnott being possessed of the lands of Loughnegir and Balleclennockebege, parcell of the premises, and the said Walter Synnott, of Ballenarnocke, and others, of same, to hould to them and their heirs for ever, to the use of Pierce Synnott, second sone to the said James and his wife Alson Cullen, for the space of fourskoare and one yeares, and after the expiracon of the said years, to the use of said James Synnott and his heirs, for ever, by virtue of which the said Alson Cullen is now possessed of the said lands of Loughnegir and Balleclennockbegge.]

“3. To John Sinnot, Coole dyne, with 1200 acres.

“4. To Nicholas Sinnot, Parke, Lough, and other villages, with several howses in Wexford.” [This Nicholas Synnot’s son and heir is mentioned by Sir William Brereton, in 1634, as “Mr. William Synod of the Lough,” &c. See page 178.

“5. To Sir William Sinnot, Knight, Balifarnocke, with 24 plowlands intire in the Murrowes.” [Sir William Synnott governed the country of the O’Murroughoes (Murphys), by lease from the Queen. By letter dated 15th July, 1600, the privy council speak highly of his “qualytye and services,” (Council Office Register.) He was knighted on the 22nd June, 1600, (Carew MS. 619.) He was one of the justices of the peace, and resided at Ballyfernock. His son, Walter, had his estates created into a manor, in 1617, and was Knight of the Shire in 1613. His son, William, married a daughter of Sir James Carroll, mayor of Dublin.]

“6. To Edmond Sinnot, Lingstowne, with other villages.

“1. Leaving onely to his Grandchild, Martin Sinnot, the Ancient Manor of Ballicaran and Ballibrenan aforesaid. The present proprietor whereof persevering in his predecessors’ zealous Loyalty to his King, was by the late Regicide usurper expelled and Exiled, his Estate, anno 1653, being as a gratuity given unto General Monke, and since detained by his Grace the Duke of Albemarle.”

[General Monk, having been the principal power which effected the Restoration, retained all that had been granted him during the interregnum, as did Sir Charles Coote, Lord Broghill, Arthur Annesley, and other chief men of the restoring party. In fact, the Restoration was planned in Ireland, by Coote and others, on condition that the soldiery of Cromwell’s army, and the Adventurers who had been settled on Irish land, under the English act of 1642, should not be deprived of their allotments.]

“The proprietor of Ballybrennan, though distressed, preferred an Existence in some forraigne Region before transplantacion into Connaught, especially his dear and dread Sovereign being exiled, he neither desiring nor accepting (when officiously procured) any compensation in lieu of his ancient inheritance (as most other proprietors in Ireland,) depending on divine providence and his Majestie’s Charles 2 unparaled Clemency and Bounty.

“Sinnot of Ballibrenan, bears in his Escutchen or Coate of Armes a Swan or Cignet sable, the field argent (*Elementa Coloris*). Besides the foresaid familys and howses of Sinnots, the ensuing severall Branches and familys originally descended from the howse of Ballebrenan, gentlemen enjoying good Estates for many descents, from whom also several persons famous for learning and chivalry, in Germany, France, Spain, and Muscovie, &c., were extracted.

“In the Barony of Fort, Sinnot of Balligery; Sinnot of Rathdowney; Sinnot, of Stonehowse of Wexford; Sinnot of Gratkesocke.

“In Ballaghene Barony—Sinnot of Owlort; Sinnot of Balymore; Sinnot of Garrymusky; Sinnot of Tinraheen.

“In Shilmaleere—Sinnott of Garrymusky; Sinnott of Owlortvicke; Sinnott of Ballinhownemore; Sinnott of Ballinvacky; Sinnott of Balleareele; Sinnott of Balliroe; Sinnott of Ballinkilly; Sinnott of Moynyvilleog; Sinnott of Mogangolie.

“These Gentlemen compleatlie armed and mounted on horsbacke, in Queen Elizabeth’s warrs, adhearing and unanimous in theyre resolutions, vigorouslie opposed such as appeared Rebellious or disaffected to the Crowne of England; they enjoyed their freeholds and ancient Inheritance untill the late usurped Government, being then as proprietors trasplanted. How innocent soever, Loyalty to there King seemed Criminal.”

The Synnots in Spain may have descended from John Synnot, who is mentioned in the Life of Sir Peter Carew as having been employed as an “honest lawyer;” but who having lent money to Gerald, 16th Earl of Desmond, and being otherwise implicated in this nobleman’s rebellion, exiled himself.—Maclean’s “Life of Carew,” pp. 80, 250.

Simon Sinnott of Ballygeary, was one of the gentlemen of the barony of Forth in 1608.—(Carew MS. 600) As was also Jasper Sinnott of Rathdowney, one of the small ancient freeholders of the district. Henry Sinnott of Greatkyrock, is similarly recorded in the same M.S. Synnot’s “Stone Howse” in Wexford is of record. Of this branch was Colonel David Sinnott, governor of the town. James Sinnott had a grant of the castle of Owleord, and 920 acres in socage, and died in 1618, leaving Edmund who was expelled. Jasper Sinnott of Ballymore, had a son Arthur, who held 859 acres, and was at the battle of Ballinvegga or Ross, 17th March, 1643.—(Printed Inquisitions). Edmond Sinnott is mentioned as of Garrynisk, in the parish of Castle Ellis. Matthew Sinnott is mentioned as of Tinraheen, in the parish of Killisk. Richard Sinnott is mentioned as of Ballinvackey, in the parish of Kilnemanagh. Besides the above there were others of the name proprietors in Ballaghkeen, as appears by the Book of Survey :

as Piers Synnott owning 755 acres in Ardemine ; Edward, 421 acres in Ballyhuskart ; Arthur, in Garryvadden, and another Arthur in Killily. David Sinnott of Ballyroe, in Edermine, had a grant of lands, 15, Jac. I., by his wife Alison Roche, he had an heir Richard. Walter Sinnott, son of Richard (son of Walter of Farrelston or Ballintroman,) by “ Amy daughter of Rosse M’David, of the familie of M’Davidmore,” lived at Ballykayle, and by this Amy, daughter of Cahir O’Doran, had an heir, Melchior Sinnott, who was deprived of his property by the Parliamentary Government.

In 1205 it is said that Constable Harvey de Montmoency died, aged 75 years, and was buried in Dunbrody.—The monument said to be his remained until 1798, when it was removed and wantonly broken by a party of soldiers from the Fort of Duncannon. The monument was ornamented with small pillars, the capitals of which represented fleur-de-lis, and sustained a slab, on which was placed the recumbent effigy of the deceased, his shirt of mail appearing characteristically beneath his religious garment. In the right hand, which reposed on his heart, he held a chalice ; and in the left, apparently a short truncheon.—Here also, near the above monument, was interred Herlewin de Marisco, Bishop of Leighlin, who died in 1216.

In 1331 the Castle and Town of Ferns were sacked and burned by the sept of the O’Tools.

In 1337 there was granted to William le Davis, three plough lands and 45 acres called Katfield ; and the townlands of Ardmore, Ballyboys, Clounakilty, Mulladoc alias Mulladuff, alias Blackhill, and the half tate of Ballinadrum, barony of Forth, and county of Wexford. We have endeavoured to trace the position of these townlands, but have failed to do so.

In 1372 Ross was declared to be “ an antient borough town,” or borough by prescription.

THE O'TOOLE FAMILY IN COUNTY WEXFORD.

The learned and lamented "Editor" of the "Annals of the Four Masters," the late John O'Donovan, LL.D. and M.R.I.A., in an annotation, page 1902, vol. vi, year 1590, remarking on the O'Tooles of the county Wicklow, says:

"Two families of the O'Tooles settled in the County Wexford, where they still inherit property (1856.) The head of the more distinguished of these families, in the last century, was Laurence O'Toole, Esq., of Buckstown and Fairfield, in the County Wexford. This Laurence was born in 1722, served in the Irish Brigade in France, and died in 1794, and was buried at Killilly, near Castle Talbot, County Wexford. He married, first, Margaret Masterson, of Castletown and Monaseed, in County Wexford, and had by her Colonel John O'Toole, of the French service, who was considered the handsomest man in Paris before the Revolution. He died at Ballynafad, near Gorey, about twenty-five years ago. This Count John O'Toole married Lady Catherine Annesley, daughter of the last Earl of Anglesea, and had by her Lorenzo O'Toole, Esq., who married a Miss Hall, of Hollybush, Derbyshire, an heiress of very large fortune, by whom he had a son, Lorenzo O'Toole, who succeeded to his mother's property, which is worth about £20,000 per annum, and changed his name to Hall.

"By his first marriage he had, 2, Luke, who was in the French service, and was guillotined at the Revolution, leaving one daughter, whose fate is unknown to the family. 3, Laurence, who settled in the Isle of Bourbon, where he married the daughter of the Governor, and died there, leaving a son who, in 1847, was living in the Island of Maida. 4, Edward, who sailed with Lord Rodney, but no account of him has reached his family for the last sixty years. He had also three daughters, who married, and left issue, the third of whom, Mary, married William Tal-

bot, Esq., of Castle Talbot, who died in 1796, by whom she had issue four sons, Matthew, William, Roger, and Laurence, and three daughters—1, Maria Theresa, who married John, now Earl of Shrewsbury, [both since dead, leaving no issue, so that the title and estates have passed to the Protestant succession.] 2, Juliana, who married Major Bishop; and 3, Margaret, who married Colonel Bryan, of Jenkinstown, county Kilkenny.

“Laurence O’Toole, Esq., father of Count John, married, secondly, Eliza, second daughter of William Talbot, Esq., of Ballynamona, county Wexford, and had by her—1, William, who was in the Irish Brigade in France, and died unmarried, 1798. 2, Matthew, who was in the French service, which he left at the Revolution, and afterwards, in 1798, served in Baron Hompesch’s [Hessians] Hussars, and died about 1806, leaving by his wife, Francis Tighe, of Warfield—1, Matthew, Captain in 82nd Regiment, now (1847) aged about 55 years; 2, Edward, in India, and three daughters.

“The third son of Laurence O’Toole, by his second marriage, Bryan O’Toole, who was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the British service, [as a Roman Catholic he could then be no higher,] Commander of the Bath, Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword, (Portugal,) Cross of Merit, (England,) and Cross of St. Louis, (France,) and of St. Lazere, (do.,) Colonel of the Portuguese Cacadores in the Peninsular war. He died at Fairfield, near Wexford, sine prole, in February, 1825, and was interred in Piercestown Chapel-yard, in the Barony of Forth, where a monument was raised to his memory by his relative, John Hyacinth Talbot, Esq., Talbot Hall, late M.P. for New Ross. 4, Andrew O’Toole, who served in the Armie des Prince, and died of fatigue. Laurence had also several daughters, two of whom lived also at Fairfield, near Wexford.

“The late William Toole, Esq., of Edermine, near Enniscorthy, was the head of the second branch of the Wexford O’Tooles. He married Eliza, daughter of Henry Archer, Esq., of Ballyseskin, in the County of Wexford,

and had issue—1, Laurence O'Toole, Esq., of Edermine, who sold Edermine to Sir John Power, Bart., of Roebuck, Dublin, and died, sine prole. 2, William Toole, Esq., Captain in the 40th Regiment, a Magistrate of the County Wexford, now (1856), living. He possesses a small estate in the barony of Shilmalier."

So far O'Donovan writes. Laurence O'Toole, of Edermine, married Miss Jacob, daughter of Dr. Jacob, Wexford, and had issue, viz.—1, William John, an officer in the British Army; 2, Mary Anne, married to Edward Turner, Esq., J.P., Newfort, and left issue; 3, Isabella, unmarried; 4, ——— unmarried.

William Toole, Curracloe House, Esq., J.P., Capt. 40th regt., married Isabella, daughter of — Lyster, Esq., Wexford, had issue two sons, one of whom died young; he was succeeded by his son and heir, Wm. J. Toole, Esq., now of Curracloe House, married Margaret, daughter of Dr. Thompson, of the H.E.I.C.S., and has issue. Captain Toole entered the army at an early age, and served with distinction from the landing of the British forces in Portugal to the siege of Badajoz. He was several times wounded, but it was at Badajoz, whilst gallantly leading on the grenadier company of his regiment (the 40th) to the attack, that he received the wound that disabled him from further duty, and deprived his King and country of the service of a gallant and honorable soldier. He was raised to the rank and half-pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel, and well he deserved it. On his retirement from the army he settled on his estate, in the neighbourhood of Wexford, where he filled the duties of a faithful and honourable country gentleman, and from his amiable and gentle manners won the love and esteem of all who knew him. He lived to a good old age, and was "long permitted to enjoy the blessings of that peace he contributed to secure, and now sleeps the sleep of those whose trust is in the Son of God." He served the office of Mayor of Wexford in 1828. He died on 3rd September, 1859.

J. C. O'Callaghan, Esq., in the notations to the 1st vol.

of his "History of the Irish Brigades in the service of France," says—"Of the O'Tooles, who were officers in France, the following may be noticed. Nicholas O'Toole, born in 1707, served in the gendarmerie and infantry sixteen years, in the Gardes du Corps ten years, and received ten wounds at the battle of Dettingen in 1743. William O'Toole, born in 1745, served in the Regiments of Berwick and Dillon, of the latter of which he was Lieutenant-Colonel in 1791, and a Chevalier of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis. Captain O'Toole, of the Regiment of Berwick in 1787, was a Chevalier of the same Order.—After the Regiment of Walsh became the 92nd Regiment of the Line, the Lieutenant-Colonel in command of the second battalion at St. Domingo in 1792 and 1793, was William O'Toole. * * * * *

In April, 1837, Francois O'Toole, Captain of the 73rd Regiment of the Line in France, was a Member of the Legion of Honor."

Our gifted county woman, Mrs. S. C. Hall, in her "Ireland, its Scenery, Character, &c.," thus describes, in her own beautiful style, a member of this distinguished family, and the friend of her youthful days :—

"The race of the O'Tooles, notwithstanding the attempts to extirpate them, are not even now extinct. Some direct descendants of 'the Kings' still live in the county Wexford. In our early youth it was our lot to be acquainted with one of them—the immediate representative of the brave but intractable sept. We used to anticipate his visit to our house as one of the greatest treats we could enjoy. His presence was princely, but not austere; his tall slight figure, silver-mounted hunting-horn and fowling piece, noble horse, and perfect dogs, bespoke the gentleman; but when his head was uncovered, and his long silver hair flowed over his shirt-collar, and you observed the extraordinary brilliancy of his eyes and the exquisite proportions of his features, you could not fail to inquire who he was, and to pay involuntary homage to manly beauty and polished demeanour. His very dogs were

courtly ; Bran had the credit of being a genuine Irish wolf-dog, and certainly was the only animal we ever saw that answered the description of the noble breed. He was, indeed, a

“Rough fellow, stont fellow, brave-hearted and true,”

a most sagacious, and, as we have said, a courtly brute, for he would never precede a lady when entering a room. His master would not, under any circumstances, endure to be styled ‘Mr.’ O’Toole, holding ‘Mr.’ as an unworthy designation, but would be called simply O’Toole. Meeting Lord Aaron one day in Sackville-street, he bowed (his bow was perfection,) and said ‘O’Toole salutes Aaron.’ But though proud on points of etiquette, he was the humblest of the humble to the poor ; he would watch beside the bed of a sick dependant, and enter with exquisite feeling into sorrows which he loved to alleviate. As long as a coin remained in his pocket, no one ever solicited his aid in vain ; and his family would often restrain his liberality, not by argument, for that would be very ineffectual, but by lessening the contents of his purse, while he remained unconscious of the friendly robbery. His peculiarities were many, but none of them were evil. It is impossible to imagine a love more chivalrous or devoted than that he cherished for his native country ; his acquaintance with foreign lands had increased his affection for his own, and it was no uncommon thing to hint at something disparaging to Ireland for the purpose of rousing O’Toole’s energies. Then, indeed, his eyes would flash, his fine musical voice acquire new tones from the intensity of his feelings ; even Bran would rouse him from his lair, and place his head upon the table, looking with inquiring eyes into his face. With him Ireland was the alpha and omega of the world. Her history, real or imaginary, formed his political creed. He would assure you that no Chinese tea was equal to that which could be made by an infusion of the sloe, with a few leaves of bog myrtle. His shirt-buttons were of Irish diamonds set in pure Wicklow gold. Fond, like all gentlemen of the old regime, of jewels, he wore none that were

not Irish. His snuff-box of Wicklow pebble was set with Irish pearls, his fingers glittered with Irish amethysts, the chimney-pieces in his house were of Irish marble—everything about him was of Irish manufacture, and his hunting-coat of ‘Lincoln green’ was grown, shorn, dyed, wove, and made on his own estate. When we doubted the truth of any statement—hinting, for instance, that he had been misinformed—he would promise ocular demonstration; start at break of day with his faithful servant, who always carried the results of his master’s geological speculations (no light one either), and return to the breakfast-table, eager to prove that what you believed to be yellow clay was gold-dust, and that every stone on the Irish coast was a jewel. Upon this one point the mind of our noble friend wandered; and upon that it was dangerous to contradict him. He would brew the most noxious decoctions, and swallow them, because they were made from Irish herbs. He had his gooseberry and currant vintage, and always declared that the word NECTAR signified Poteen. Regardless of the state of the weather, he might have been often seen, preceded by his dogs, followed by his trusty squire, wading through bogs in the hope of discovering some new Irish specimen of root or flower; or climbing the crags to collect mineralogical specimens to bear out his theory, “that everything necessary for the life, the health, the happiness, and the adornment of man was to be found in Ireland.” The very corn-birds he asserted to be the same as the ortolans of Italy. One of our childish delights was to climb to his knee (and a good long climb it was), and in the grey, dim twilight of evening coax him to repeat Ossian, or some real Old Irish ballad. His memory was wonderful, and he would take as much pains to please a wayward child as if an audience waited on his words.—Nothing could exceed the beauty of his recitation, except perhaps his method of reading the Old Testament; it was, indeed, repeating, rather than reading. We can bring him before our mind’s eye at this moment—his dogs grouped at his feet, the old family Bible on a reading

stand before him, his hands clasped fervently upon the holy book, his head thrown back, his eyes half closed, while chanting the Psalms, or wailing forth the lamentations of Jeremiah. It was only upon the one subject that his intellect wandered; upon every other it was bright, clear, and overflowing. It seems to us, after the lapse of so many stormy years, a privilege to have known such a man—the chief of such a race. Long, long ago, the grass was green upon his grave, and people say, when they look upon it, ‘There are no such men now.’ He was like Bayard, ‘sans peur et sans reproche.’ Little did the kindly and excellent and venerable gentleman imagine, when talking to us of OLD Ireland, as we sate upon his knee, that he was planting seed for a future harvest; still less did he fancy it would be, in after time, our pleasant duty to revive, for respect and affection, the memory of another of the race of the O’Tooles.”

In the month of October, 1584, Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls, furnished the Lord Deputy with the report of Assizes he was after holding in Leinster. He says:—“Such as were found to be rangers and masterless men I left in prosecution by common consent of the rest, without any danger of disturbance to the quiet of the country. The number of prisoners on this circuit was 181, whereof were executed 48 by the trial of their own nation, and of those there were two principal gentlemen of the Kavanaghs, by whose attainder Her Majesty is entitled to a country three miles long and three miles broad, called the Leveroke, and also sixteen towns standing upon the river Barrow, adjoining the house of Leighlin, where the boats passing that river were continually robbed by those wicked inheritors.”—Calendar of State Papers relating to Ireland during the reign of Elizabeth, edited by Hans C. Hamilton, Esq.

In 1240 John, Bishop of Ferns, held a Synod in the Priory of SS. Peter and Paul, Selskar, Wexford.

THE ETCHINGHAM FAMILY.

The following sketch is by a gentleman of this county well known for his archæological researches, and who is quite “*au fait*” in genealogical lore :

“ As it may be interesting to you to know the details of the Etchingham Estates in this (Wexford) county, I send you herewith a sketch of some of the family descent, with the account of how the property came into the family, and how it left the name. It seems odd that when the Patent united the estate to heirs male, John Etchingham could bar entails in the 17th Charles I. ; but that he did so is a matter of public record in the courts, and at all events the Act of Parliament passed in 1723 conferred the estates on the descendants of Jane Etchingham, and could not afterwards be questioned. I am very much interested in genealogy, and have compiled the pedigrees of nearly all the old families in the County Wexford, and amongst others, of course, the Etchingshams. I always am more anxious, when property leaves an old family, either by an heiress, will, or by forfeiture for adhesion to any of the Royal Family of Stuart to trace out and keep up the descendants of those who lost their estates, and that is the reason I write on the subject. Seeing the name of Mr. Arthur Etchingham, of Ballyvake, it struck me at once, that he must be a descendant from Arthur Etchingham, the undoubted heir male of Sir Osborne. I have got from English record an unbroken male descent of the family from Simon de Etchingham, Lord of Etchingham, in the county of Suffolk, who was living so far back as 1150, down to Sir Osborne, who got the grant of Dunbroaday Abbey. I have traced myself by wills, inquisitions, public records, and post mortems, the male descent from Sir Osborne down to the last Rev. Philip Etchingham, when I have been obliged to stop, in all twenty-one unbroken

male descents, so that I dare say from my own knowledge of genealogy, there is no older family in the three kingdoms. I will be glad to make out the descent of Mr. Arthur Etchingham from the last Arthur, and I think from what I have already discovered, it will be easily done. I have met the name spelled different ways, Etchingham, Itchingham, Echingham, and Wetchingham, but Echingham is the more correct way. It was the way the old lordships, from which the name is derived, was spelled.—Did you ever hear of John and Thomas Etchingham, the brothers, who lived at Blackwater, in this county, about 20 years ago.

PATENT ROLLS, 37 HENRY VIII., NO. 35.

King Henry VIII., by patent dated 4th October, 1546, granted Sir Osborne Itchingham, Knight, and the heirs male of his body, the Monastery of Dunbroady, the Grange of Dunbroady, three fishing weirs, mills, and titles, the customs of the town of Coole, and all the possessions of the dissolved Monastery, in the county of Wexford, to hold in capite by Knight's service, at a rent of £3 10s 6d. These lands descended regularly to his grandson. Osborne Itchingham of Dunbroady, born 1597, married Eleanor, daughter of Sir Arthur Savage, and died 11th July, 1635, leaving two sons, John (his heir) and Arthur, of whom presently. The eldest Sir John Itchingham, of Dunbroady, was born in 1618, married Sarah, daughter of Sir Adam Loftus, by whom he had two sons, Osborne and Adam. Both died unmarried, and a daughter, Jane, born in December, 1646, married 9th March, 1660, Sir Arthur Chichester, who afterwards became second Earl of Donegal. This John Itchingham did, at Trinity term, in the 17th year of King Charles I, bar all entails, and cut off the remainder to the estate, and by his will, made in 1650, left all his estates to his daughter, Jane, for life; to her sons, and if she had no son, then she was to have only £10,000, and the estates were to go to the right heir. He died in July, 1650, and his daughter got the estates, and they went to her son, Arthur, third Earl of Donegal,

whose second son, Hon. John Chichester, obtained a special Act of Parliament, which obtained the Royal assent 10th February, 1723, entitled "an act for the better settling of the manor of Dunbroady, in the county of Wexford" on the Hon. John Chichester, for life, with power to settle a "jointure on any wife he shall marry, and for raising portions for younger children." The estate has descended from this Hon. John Chichester, to the present Lord Templemore. Refer back now to Arthur Itchingham, the brother of the last mentioned John Itchingham. This Arthur Itchingham, of Coole, some time after the death of his brother John, notwithstanding his will, took forcible possession of Dunbroady and the estates, as the heir male of Sir Osborne, by virtue of the entail granted in the patent of Henry VIII. Sir Arthur Chichester, the husband of his niece, Jane, on the 10th February, 1665, complained by petition to the House of Commons, that he was disturbed in the possession of the lands of Dunbroady and Salt Mills by Mr. Arthur Itchingham and John Moore, and he got an order to the Sheriff of the County Wexford, signed by "the Speaker, to be returned to the possession thereof." This Arthur Itchingham died in 1684, and the administration was granted to Margaret, his widow, 27th June, 1684, leaving a son.

"John Itchingham, who held the lands of Killesk, Coole, Drillentown, and Boderen, which formed part of the old possessions of the Monastery, and had been granted by Charles II. to William Ivory, in trust for him, forfeited these lands by his adhesion to James II., in 1688, and Killesk was granted to John Glascott and Sir Nicholas Loftus; Drillentown to the Earl of Anglesey; and Coole and Boderen to Colonel Thomas Palliser; the tithes were annexed to the curacy of St. James, Dunbroady. He died in 1690. I don't know what family he had except a son, Rev. Philip Itchingham, who was buried at Whitechurch, about three miles from Dunbroady, 24th September, 1741, and a daughter Margaret, born 1690. Three months after the death of him, she married Patrick Carroll, Esq., of

Carroll's Land, near Rosbercon, county Wexford, and died in 1803, aged 113 years, and her grand-daughter, Anastacia Carroll, died 28th July, 1865.

Charles Itchingham, of Bearlough, Roslare, barony of Forth, born 4th March, 1736, and died 10th February, 1823, leaving issue four sons and two daughters. James, his heir, born in 1780, married, 8th April, 1811, Mary Roche, and died 4th November, 1850, leaving issue four sons and three daughters. Arthur, his heir, born 14th October, 1816, married, May 20th, 1864, Agnes, daughter of Mr. William Murphy, of Ballyveake, county Wexford, and has issue, viz., (1) Thomas, born 10th October, 1865 ; (2) Agnes, born 14th August, 1868 ; Arthur Etchingham, born 1st April, 1873. This branch of the family are now resident in Dublin.

LIST OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS IN THE BARONY OF FORTH,

PREVIOUS TO THE ARRIVAL OF CROMWELL.

In Rathaspocke peece, a Church dedicated to St. Bridget, patroness of Ireland. [Rathaspock, i.e. "fort of the bishop," now the parish of that name. The present church is a modern building, and was erected in 1823 at a cost of about £900, aided by a grant from the Board of First Fruits.]

A Church dedicated to St. Peter, Apostle, near Wexford, demolished by the soldiers of Cromwell. [St. Peter's was just outside the walls of the town, near the site of the present Franciscan Church.]

A Church dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, [now Maudlintown], let fall into run after being sacked, and profanely used as a dwelling house.

An Hospital for Lepers, adjoining the latter church ; the houses, lands and revenue belonging to same being

given to the soldiery. [In the tenth year of his reign (1408) King Henry IV. granted to John, son of William Rochford, during life, the custody of the Hospital for Lepers, under the invocation of the Brethren and Sisters of St. Mary Magdalen, near Wexford, with the lands, rents, possessions, churches, tithes, &c., thereunto belonging, the said John to support the houses, buildings, &c., and to defray all other expenses at his own proper cost and charge. By an Inquisition taken the 27th of August, in the eighth year of King James, it was found that at Maudlintown, near Wexford, there was an hospital for Lepers, governed by a Master, Keeper or Prior, who with the Brethren and Sisters thereof, had on the 19th of June, in the 12th year of King Richard the Second, acquired and appropriated to themselves and successors in perpetuity, contrary to the statute of mortmain, 120 acres of land in the townlands of Maudlinton and Rochestown, with the tithes of the parish of Ballyvolo, and the towns of Molgonone and Pembrokeston, annual value, besides reprises 20s ; also, three small messuages in the parish of St. Mary, Wexford, annual value, besides reprises, 2s ; and that William Browne, of Molranca, and his predecessors, always enjoyed and had the nomination to the said Mastership whenever vacant. Lepers' hospitals were numerous throughout Ireland. They seem to have been filled with patients suffering from scorbutic affection, caused by eating unseasonable salmon and other salted food, both of which formed their principal articles of food during winter, prior to the adoption of modes of feeding cattle which render them available during this season of the year. These asylums were usually situated outside and at some distance from towns.]

A Chapel dedicated to St. Michael Archangel, near Wexford, demolished. [This was St. Michael's of Feagh or Faythe.]

A Chapel dedicated to the Blessed Trinity on Castle Hill, near Wexford, demolished. [There is no doubt the materials of both this and St. Michael were used to repair the

damages done on the Castle by the batteries of Cromwell in 1649. They were situate within a very short distance of the Castle.]

A Church and Steeple dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, near Wexford, demollished and its stones and materials converted to profane uses. [This church stood just outside the walls. Not a stone of it now remains to point out its site. By an Inquisition taken at Wexford in 1541, it was found the Hospital of St. John, near Wexford, and the tithes of the parish of St. John, were appropriated to the prior of Kilclogan.]

A Convent for Friars of St. Francis, near Wexford, with an elaborately sumptuous Chapel, with a spacious walled precinct, in ruins. [Unfortunately there are no remains of this building, which appears to have been unusually ornate.]

A Convent or Habitation for Knights Templars at Kilaloke, decayed. [Now Kerlogue, a small parish of three townlands.]

In Rathmaknee peece, a Church dedicated to St. Martin, ruinous. [St. Martin, though a foreigner, was a favourite saint amongst the Irish, nominally in virtue of St. Patrick's alleged relationship to him, but really on account of the intimacy between the Church of Tours and the early missionaries to Ireland. The present church was erected in 1813, at a cost of about £800.]

A Chapel dedicated to St. Catherine, at Walshestown.

A Church dedicated to St. Devan, lately become ruinous. [Probably a mistake for Kevan.]

A Chapel dedicated to St. Catherine at Murrentown.

In Maglass peece, a Church dedicated to St. Fintan, at Maglass, where also hath been a sumptuous ancient house, the residence of the Dean of Ferns, ruined. [This was Fintan, son of Gobhrain. His acts are given by Colgan, February 17.—See Acta SS. pp. 349-357. This church was one of the largest. A handsome doorway, with circular ornamented arch, remains. The Dean's house was near the present chapel.]

A Chapel dedicated to St. ———, at Tagunnan. [Now changed to Mount-Pleasant.]

In Dreinogh peece, a Church dedicated to All Saints, at Kilmacry, demolished ; its materials profaned. [It now forms part of the parish of Piercestown.]

A Church dedicated to St. Kevan, at Dreyknogh. [Now Drinagh parish. The remains of the ancient church still exist in the grave-yard.]

A Church dedicated to St. Jeffellen, at Great Killian.— [Probably for “ St. Helen.” “ St. Helens, alias Killiane,” is the modern denomination of the parish.]

A Chapel dedicated to St. Deiguian at Little Killian, ruined lately.

In Ballimore peece, a Church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mother, ruined ; the Golden Chalice thereof plundered by Cromwellians.

A Chapel dedicated to the same.

In Ballibrennan peece, a Church dedicated to St. Kevil, demolished, its Bells and materials profaned.

A Chapel dedicated to Seven Saints, Sisters at one birth brought forth, at Ballibrennan, commonly called in Irish Shaght Eneen Eee, or the seven daughters of Hugh. [Now the parish of Ballybrennan. See p. 24.]

A Chapel dedicated to St. Michael Archangel.

A Chapel dedicated to St. Munn, lately become ruinous, [This is Fintan, or Munna, son of Tulchan. His festival is the 21st October. See note in Reeves’ “ Adamnan’s Life of St Columba.”]

In Kilsowran peece, a Chapel dedicated to St. Inicke, one of the seven sisters aforesaid. [Now Kilscoran parish. The church is modern, being a second time restored by the Board of First Fruits, and a grant from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. St. Imockes or Imoghes, was formerly in the advowson of the Colclough family, together with Bannow. The name Killinick is derived from St. Inicke. The present church of Killinick was built in 1828 at a cost of £1100.]

A Church dedicated to St. Bridget.

A Chapel to the same at Sladd, ruined. [A townland in Kilsoran parish.]

A Chapel dedicated to the same at Trummer.

A Chapel dedicated to St. Ralnan, at Hill.

A Chapel dedicated to St. ——— at Ballimac usheen.

In Tacumshan peece, a Church dedicated to St. Munn, ruined, its Bells and ornaments plundered and profaned. [Taghmon, in Wexford and Westmeath, are named after St. Munn, as is also Ishartmon. In this churchyard is an old tombstone which seems to belong to the early part of the 15th century.]

A Chapel dedicated to St. Catherine, at Tacumshane, ruined, Bells and ornaments profaned.

A Chapel dedicated to the same at Ballisampson.

A Chapel dedicated to our Lady at Tacumshan.

A Chapel dedicated to St. Michael, at Ballimarkin.

A Chapel dedicated to All Saints at Ballitory.

In St. Ibarius peece, a Church dedicated to St Ibarius. [St. Ibar, of Beg Erin, whose festival is the 23rd of April ; he is the patron of Wexford ; he is called St. Ivory in patents temp. Jac. I.]

A Chapel dedicated to St. Anthony in Fursytown. [A townland in Tacumshane parish.]

A Chapel dedicated to St. Catherin in Butlerstown, in St. Iberius parish.

A Chapel dedicated to St. Margaret, to whom women are much devoted, their patroness in travaile with childe, much visited, ruined.

A Chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, at the Island, frequently visited. [Lady's Island parish. This chapel is in ruins. The stones were used in 1803 to build a modern chapel. This latter has also been removed, and a splendid chapel erected in its stead.]

A Chapel dedicated to St. George at Rathmore. [Perhaps Rathmore in St. Iberius' parish.]

In Carn peece, a Church dedicated to St. Fintan, with a fair house, used as the mansion of the Treasurer of the diocese of Ferus.

A Chapel dedicated to the most holy and undivided Trinity, at Carne,

A Chapel dedicated to St. Vake, in pilgrimage frequented by persons afflicted with toothache, where praying are immediately eased. [Now St. Vauk's, a townland in Carne parish, with ruins of a church.]

A Chapel dedicated to St. ———, at Castletown.

In Kilrane peece, a Church dedicated to St. Rane.

A Chapel dedicated to St. ———, at Hilltown. [In Kilrane parish.]

A Chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas, at Ballyconnor, ruined. [It is stated that the site of this chapel is now used as a stable.]

A Chapel dedicated to St. ———, at Ballitrent.

A Chapel dedicated to St. Tullan. [Perhaps of St. Doolough or St. Helen's.]

In Roslare peece, a Church dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mother; the Bells and ornaments plundered. [This ruins has some faint remains of fresco painting, in red colour, representing antique shipping.]

A Chapel dedicated to St. Breagh, where late miraculous accidents happened, God demonstrating his Indignation with Signal Severity against the contemnners and scoffers of his beatified Servants and profane violators of things and places dedicated to divine service, to the Confusion and immediate Chastisement of impious Blasphemers. [This chapel was pulled down some years ago, and a school-house erected on its site. Is this saint meant for St. Brioc or St. Bridget.]

This finishes the list, and it will be observed that no Church or Chapel—although there were many of them—in the town of Wexford, is mentioned, notwithstanding its being in the barony of Forth.

In 1541 the Crown presented Donald M'Murrough to the rectory of Kiltelin (Kiltannel.)

SELSKAR ABBEY,*

CALLED ALSO THE PRIORY OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL OF
SELSKAR.

The Danes are said to have been the founders, and the family of Roche, the patrons of this place, and were munificent benefactors. In 1240, John, Bishop of Ferns, held a Synod here on the morrow of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin. On the 16th of June, 1402, King Henry VI. granted a licence to Patrick, Bishop of Ferns, to appropriate the Church of Ardkevan to this house. In 1418, Sir John Talbot, Lord Talbot of Furneal and Weysford, granted to this Priory the Chapel of St. Nicholas of Carrick. The Prior of this house sat in Parliament as a Baron. John Heygharne was the last Prior.

By an Inquisition held on the 23rd of March, in the 31st year of Henry VIII, it was found that the Prior was seized of a church and belfry, dormitory, hall, four chambers, a kitchen, two stables, two gardens, four orchards, two parks containing one acre and a-half, two acres of meadow, and a pidgeon-house, within the precincts ; with 15 messuages and 14 gardens, in Wexford, annual value, besides reprises, 30s ; the manor of Ballyrelike, with a certain annual rent and four capons ; 8 acres of land in Kis-

* Selsker Abbey is remarkable as the spot in which the first treaty was signed with the English, in the year 1169, when the town of Wexford surrendered to Fitz-Stephen. It was enlarged and endowed by Sir Alexander Roche of Artramont, under singular circumstances. When a young man he became enamoured of a beautiful girl, the daughter of a poor burgess of the town ; his parents, to prevent his marriage, prevailed on him to join the crusade then on foot for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre. On his return from Palestine, he found himself a free agent by their death, but, on revisiting the dwelling of the lady, he ascertained that, in the belief of his rumoured death in battle, the girl had entered a convent. In despair he took a vow of celibacy, and endowed this monastery, dedicating it to the Holy Scripture (Saint Sepulchre, or by corruption, Selsker), and became the first prior.

saghmore, annual value, besides reprises, 17s ; a messuage, with 20 acres of arable, 4 of meadow, 16 of pasture, and 20 of moor in the Grange, annual value, besides reprises, 20s and four capons ; 20 acres of arable, 4 of meadow, 16 of pasture, and 20 of moor, in Rathmore, annual value, besides reprises, 13s 4d., and four capons ; a messuage, and 16 acres of arable, 4 of meadow, 10 of pasture, and 10 of moor in Churchtown, annual value, besides reprises, 13s 4d ; two messuages, and 60 acres of arable, 10 of meadow, 20 of pasture, and 40 of moor, in Alyaston, annual value, besides reprises, 46s 8d., and seven capons ; a messuage and 2 acres of arable, 1 acre of meadow, 2 of pasture, and 3 of moor, in Rathclorge, annual value, besides reprises, 4s 8d and one capon ; a messuage, 4 acres of arable, 1 of meadow, 3 of pasture, and 3 of moor, in Blackhall, annual value, besides reprises, 3s 8d., and one capon ; and one acre of marsh in Carige, annual value, besides reprises, 4d ; a castle and hall, with 30 acres of arable, 6 of meadow, and 14 of pasture, in Newbay, annual value, besides reprises, 6s 8d ; also the following rectories, appropriated to the Prior of this house and his successors : St. Patrick, with the Saints Peter and Paul, and St. Tullog, in Wexford ; Killiane, Kilmoery, St. Eweres, St. Margaret, Ballynane, Sleney, Aghkyllen, Killuske, St. Nicholas, Ballyvolden, and Ardcoline, all the said lands, &c. being in the county Wexford.

By an Inquisition held on the 3rd January, in the first year of Edward VI., (1547) it was found that this monastery and its appurtenances, with the manor of Ballerelycke, part of the possessions of the same, and 4 messuages, 55 acres of meadow and pasture in Kysshagbegge ; 1 messuage, 60 acres of meadow, arable, and pasture in the town of Grange ; 1 messuage and 49 acres of arable in Rathmore ; 1 messuage and 40 acres of arable in Churchtown ; 1 messuage and 140 acres of arable in Allenston ; 1 messuage and 14 acres of arable in Groclogge ; 1 messuage and 11 acres of arable in Blackhall, parcel of the said manor of Ballerelycke ; 2 acres with the appurtenances in

the town of Carge alias Carrick ; a castle and 40 acres in the town of Newbay ; 1 messuage and 7 acres in Insherinan alias Shacpino ; 1 messuage, 1 acre of arable, and 1 of meadow in the town of St. Margaret's ; 1 messuage and 7 acres in Kilmacree ; 2 tenements and 1 garden in Kylean ; 50 acres, with the appurtenances in Ballyla ; 1 messuage and 7 acres in Ardkenan ; 40 acres in Killuree ; 1 messuage and 2 acres in Stackyll ; 2 acres in Clane ; 1 messuage and 40 acres in Baldwynstown alias Ballywalden ; 2 acres in Killuske ; 2 acres in Killmalloge ; 2 acres in the town of St. Niche ; 2 acres in Killyle, in the county of Wexford ; and 15 tenements, occupied by sundry people in the town of Wexford, was granted for ever to John Parker, in capite, at the annual rent of 15s 0½d.

An Inquisition held on the 9th March, in the 26th year of Queen Elizabeth, found—that Philip Devereux, of Wexford, died on the 15th of June, 1583, seized of this monastery and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, from the gate called the Cow-gate-street to the cemetery of the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul ; also an old bake house and some waste lands and gardens situated between the Abbey and the weir leading to the street called Bolane's land, on the south, within the town wall to the Cow-street gate and the river Slaney, in the north part, called the Prior's Pill ; together with a water-course running near the gate of St. John the Baptist, commonly called the Hiltelacke, with 3 acres of land in orchards and gardens ; together with the postern gate leading from the Abbey to the said orchards and gardens, and half an acre of land called Whytt's Park, all held from the Queen at the annual rent of 5s., were found of the annual value, besides reprises, 20s ; also, a mill within the borough, with the water course, held from the town of Wexford, at the rent of 6d., and of the annual value, besides reprises, of 10s ; a certain annual rent of one — out of the tithes and glebes of the parish church of Killallane, held from the crown, in capite, by Knight's service, of the annual value, besides reprises, of 6s 4d ; an annual rent of one pound of

pepper out of all the messuages, and 42 acres of land in the parish of St. Ibar, annual value, besides reprises, 3s 4d, also, the several messuages, and 430 acres of land in and about Ateristowne, then waste, and a yearly rent of 20s., annual value, 26s 8d ; also one messuage, and 20 acres of land in and about Luissetown, called Polredane, alias Crosse Land, held from the Bishop of the Diocese, at the yearly rent of 6s 8d., and of the annual value, besides reprises, of 10s., and all the messuages, with 7 acres of land in the island of Beggerin, held also from the Bishop, at the annual rent of 6s 8d., and found of the annual value, besides reprises, of 10s.

On part of the ground on which this celebrated Abbey stood, Selskar church was built in 1818.

THE FRANCISCAN FRIARY—THE ABBEY, ENNISCORTHY,

Was founded for Friars minor of the strict observance, A.D. 1460, by Donald Cavenagh, surnamed the Brown, head of his sept.

In an ancient Missal belonging to this Monastery, we find, that its dedication took place on the 18th of October, same year. The Missal continues to inform us, that Donald Fuscus Lageniæ, Prince of Leinster, died the 21st of April, 1476 ; towards the conclusion of this book, it is remarked, that the said Missal was written in this Friary.

In the 31st year of King Henry VIII., the Prior of this house was found to have been seized of a church and belfry, a chapter-house, dormitory, hall, four chambers, a kitchen, two orchards, and gardens, annual value, besides reprises, 13s 4d.

On the 4th of November, in the 37th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, this Friary, with the appurtenances, a water-mill, an orchard, and — acres of land in the county of Wexford, together with the manor of Enniscorthy, was granted, for ever, to Sir Henry Wallop, Knt.,

to hold by Knight's service, and not in capite, at the annual rent of £10 16s 4d. Sir Henry was Treasurer at War for Ireland, under Queen Elizabeth, and it is stated that his exactions and unlawful customs were so oppressive on the people of Enniscorthy and surrounding district, that they became subsequently matter of Parliamentary inquiry.

The Manor House granted to Sir Henry Wallop along with the estates, stood on the ground now occupied by the residences of the Misses White and Mr. Malcolm, and we wonder how the name became changed to that of "Abbey House," as it had no connection whatever with the Abbey—it is "the Manor House."

Not a vestige of the old Abbey now remains. The tower stood until 1839, but on the 3rd of October in that year, during a heavy storm, it fell with a tremendous crash.—The following lines to commemorate the event, are from the pen of the late Rev. Edward Dillon, an Independent Minister, stationed in this county at the time of the occurrence ; they are entitled—

TO THE ABBEY TOWER, ON THE SLANEY, WHEN
OVERTURNED BY A STORM.

" Tho' sad is the thought, yet it is sublime,
That would bid us weep o'er the wreck of time ;
And chain us down with some holy spell,
Where spirits of saints are said to dwell.
Yes—the starting tear must now dim the eye
Of each silent one as he passes by ;
While waters that sparkl'd and danced in thy view
A requiem sing in their ripple for you.
O'er thy wept ruin while memory strays,
And darkly would dwell upon by-gone days ;
The visions of boyhood can only be,
Like dreams of the abbey ground and thee.
Oft did thy dark and giant form
Challenge the rude and ruthless storm,
In the proud and palmy days of life,
Fiercely to mingle with thee in strife.
An image I see of earth's pride and pow'r,
In thee, Oh thou ruin'd and fall'n tow'r :
Tho' centuries trophied thy haughty brow,
Crush'd 'neath these honours thou liest now.

An oil painting representing the old Abbey as it stood in 1787, is in the possession of the Right Hon. Earl of Portsmouth, at his seat, Hurstburne Park, and a steel-plate engraving of the same, "published by authority of Parliament," at the time, is in the possession of his lordship's resident agent, G. C. Roberts, Esq., J.P. The castle and the old bridge is also introduced into the picture, and a traveller with luggage is taking boat for Wexford, we suppose, that being the safest and cheapest mode of conveyance at the time. The traveller is embarking at the end of the bridge next the present Portsmouth Arms Hotel. About this date, and for years afterwards, portions of the Abbey was occupied as a hospital for soldiers stationed at Enniscorthy, and subsequently it was used as a warehouse or store. A portion of it also was occupied as a school-house, where "Old Simpson" wielded the birch, and imparted knowledge to our grand-fathers.

THE ABBEY OF REGULAR CANONS,

ST. JOHN'S, ENNISCORTHY.

Gerald de Prendergast, patron of this house, made a grant of the same to be a cell to the Abbey of St. Thomas in Dublin, and ordered that it should be governed agreeable to rules of St. Augustine, and the customs of said Abbey; and for the health of his own soul, the soul of his wife, and those of his father and mother, whose bodies rest here, he granted for the better support of the canons, and to contribute to the relief of the poor, the Churches of St. Senan, (Templeshannon,) Enniscorthy; St. Brigid, near Ardles, and St. John; with all the land lying and situate near this house, the tithes of his mills at Enniscorthy, &c., timber from his woods, with liberty of feeding their cattle in the same and all other necessary pasture; witness, John, Bishop of Ferns, who filled the See from 1223 to the year 1243, consequently this grant was within that time; and the said Bishop appointed, that this Con-

vent should consist of four brethren and a prior to whom Prendergast, the founder, granted two carucates of land, called Oernath, adjoining their house, in exchange for two carucates which Philip de Barry and Philip de Prendergast had granted them in the village of Sendan, near the bridge of Cork, reserving however to the canons the chapel of Katherine, in said town with the tithes thereunto belonging, and one burgage. Witness, John, Bishop of Ferns.

Gerald de Prendergast died some short time previous to 1251. He was twice married, first, to a sister of Theobald Pincerna, and by her had one only surviving daughter, whom John de Cogan married; by her John had an only son, who at the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin (September 8, A.D. 1251,) was eight years of age. He married, secondly, the daughter of Richard de Burgh, and by her had an only surviving daughter, who at the feast of St. Patrick, (March 17, A.D. 1251-2,) was ten years of age. By an Inquisition taken in October, 1251, it was found that Gerald de Prendergast, at the time of his death, possessed lands in the county of Wexford, valued at £195 8s 1d., a very large sum in those days. Sir William de Valence was appointed custodian of those lands. At the same Inquisition it was agreed that 26 librates of land of the free marriage of the grand-mother of the son of Sir John de Cogan, who is one of the heirs of Gerald de Prendergast, ought to descend to him; and the marriage of the heir would be so much more valuable. Prendergast also held large possessions in the county Cork.

On the 6th of December, 1581, a lease of the Abbey of St. John's, Enniscorthy, was granted to Edward Spenser, at the annual rent of £13 5s.

An Inquisition held on the 6th November, in the third year of King James, finds, that Thomas, Earl of Ormond, was seized of this Monastery, and that Andrew and James White being enfeofed of the same, by indenture dated 24th November, in the thirty-sixth year of Elizabeth, did grant to Edward Eustace, gent., the townland of St. John aforesaid, and four hundred acres of land in Ballinacargin,

Tomdaff, Ballineperesagh and Moynghery; together with the rectories of Temple-Thomas and Ballihurskert, in the Murrowes, for the term of, &c., annual value, besides reprises, £20.

St. John's House, the residence of the Rev. Hugh R. Hill, occupy the site of this ancient Monastery, some remains of which are incorporated with the modern building.

SINGULAR BURIAL CUSTOM NEAR ENNISCORTHY.

In the grave-yard of the old Priory Church of St. John, near Enniscorthy, was observed, until about 1825, a singular burial custom, rarely, if ever met elsewhere. Three families in comfortable circumstances, named Tracey, Doyle, and Daly, with others their connections, buried their dead here without coffins. The body being brought in a well made coffin to the edge of the grave, the friends assembled around, and the body—the face for a few moments being uncovered in order to take their last look at the lamented departed—was laid in the grave, previously prepared with great care. The grave was made more than six feet deep and long to suit the purpose—and at each end a course of stone-work, without mortar, was raised over two feet high. Much care was given to providing a tough green sod, cut about seven feet long, and two wide, from the alluvial banks of the Slaney. Several of these being rolled up, were conveyed to the grave-yard, and the grave then neatly lined with them and covering the bottom. The grave thus presented a smooth green appearance—dry grass and some flowers were strewn thickly in it, and a pillow of the same raised the head as it were in bed. The corpse in its simple, but ample winding-sheet, was then removed from the coffin, and laid in its last resting place, the grave—a stout plank or two was then placed length-ways from the stone-work at head and foot, but not touching the body, and the green sods, the

grass downwards, carefully folded over all. The grave was then filled in the usual manner, and covered with the ordinary green sod, whilst the coffin was left for the use of the first poor person who might require it. No "coinin" was ever practised, or lamentation beyond the suppression of the workings of natural grief. The last ceremony of this kind, we can hear of having taken place here, was at the funeral of John Doyle, of Craan, but since that time his family and the others who had observed their custom, have conformed to the forms and usages of their neighbours, and bury in coffins. No tradition of the origin of the custom now survives.

DOMESTIC UTENSILS OF THE BARONY FORTH.

At page 38 of this collection we mentioned some of the many and various articles of domestic use in the Barony of Forth. From the very earliest days of the Colony careful attention was paid to have amongst its members persons skilled in all trades and manufactures necessary for the welfare of a people settled in a new country. In this way they manifested consummate foresight, bringing with them, as they did, persons skilled in all the humble trades necessary for their secluded and almost isolated position, all of which were carefully fostered and kept up by their natural and characteristic habits of indomitable industry. Masons must have abounded, and the durability of their work is still proved by their Castles, Church buildings, and Manor houses, defying almost the assaults of time—and the still worse Vandal hands of man. Landlords show no anxiety to preserve these old structures—some have even used the materials in very bad condition, for their own purposes, even while good quarries were available—and the ruins of

the old Churches show that great and laborious work must have been used to bring them to their present condition. All the other trades necessary among an agricultural population, existed in every parish until a late period, and the shop-keeper had but little custom. Carpenters, weavers, tailors, shoemakers, were in every parish, and had plenty to do,—and Coopers and Dish-Turners were also numerous. Of the rural tradesmen in the present day there are comparatively few, such as carpenters, tailors, and shoemakers—but the turner and weaver, particularly the latter, are extinct, both the woollen and flax-weaver ! At the commencement of the present century there were tuck mills at Orristown, and in the Deer-park, near Johnstown Castle, where great quantities of blankets and frieze-cloths were dressed for local use—but now neither woollen nor flax spinning-wheel is in use, nor (stranger still) was there a single acre of flax sown in all the county Wexford in 1876. The turner and the cooper were formerly very profitable trades. In all farm-houses the dresser in the ample kitchen was covered with wooden trenchers all the size of the earthen-ware dinner plate of the present day—with dishes and bowls, from 60 inches diameter to 6 inches—with noggins, and with pails, all wood-hooped, and kept white as snow—whilst tubs and casks, all wood-hooped, were in abundance. There were also on every dresser, particularly in the better class of houses, dozens of pewter dishes and plates, their lustre set off behind a dozen or more brass candlesticks of various sizes—and in a word every thing calculated to produce convenience and comfort. Out-doors there was a similar exhibition of thrift, order, and comfort. An English writer speaking of Forth and Bargie, remarks : “ these industrious people have, in fact, everything, and also have a house to hold and shelter everything.” Of what is now to be found in the poorest cabin, “ earthen-ware,” there seems to have been little until comparatively recent years. But even the “ manufacture” of that found its way into the Barony, as is proved by

A POTTERY AT GREAT KILLIANE.

Among the new settlers who came into the County Wexford after the "Revolution," was a Quaker of the name of Chamberleyne, and he settled at Great Killiane, close to the retired old Parish Church, and on the water of Wexford Harbour. He was of a Staffordshire family, and had more or less knowledge of the Pottery Art. He had possession of the townlands of Great Killiane and Ballykelly, containing altogether over 410 acres. Being a Quaker, he married a young woman of the same creed, whose father had, by the Cromwellian Settlement, obtained possessions in the Glynn. As a speculation, and favoured with the convenience of water-carriage for either the import or export of material and wares, he commenced the manufacture, at first of the coarser kind of ware, for which he found a ready and remunerative demand. Succeeding so well, he was induced to embark in a more extensive and higher class of business, which encouraged him on by its success and sale. He imported material from England, and he encreased his business concerns—substantial houses and stores. On the end wall of a well built store, immediately opposite the ruins of the Parish Church, the writer of this paper saw, in large well-formed letters, eighteen inches long, and made of white earthenware, the following line :—

"JONATHAN CHAMBERLEYNE, 1719."

This remained until the wall was thrown down in 1831. The trade prospering, the enterprising manufacturer was induced to try his hand at China. The earliest efforts were successful—and the present writer remembers having seen in his young days, teacups and saucers semi-transparent, of small size, the fashion no doubt of the day, which were said to equal any English make. Elated by success, he ventured on a much larger "batch"—five kilns, it is said—and the result was a total failure, or nearly so ! in the baking !—and the consequent ruin of the enterprising manufacturer. The writer has seen

some of the wares, and in the house of a dear kind friend he was first told that they were made at Killiane. As lately as March, 1876, he had the pleasure of seeing in what was once that friendly home, but the old owner is in the grave, and the name of the family changed, two articles of this pottery. One, a jug of about a quart capacity, but it had lost the handle—the body blue and what was called “frosted”—and a larger one, having the shape of a modern wash-stand water jug, with a handle formed of two coloured twisted cords, all ornamented with red and yellow flower-leaves entwined round the body. The ware-kilns were standing grass-covered at Killiane until cleared away by the present occupant, Mr. John Pettit, who had then but recently become the tenant—and to the present day, shreds of Pottery and partially prepared clays are turned up.

Jonathan Chamberleyne, as already stated, had married a Quakeress of the name of Poole, but died without any issue, leaving all his worldly goods to his widow. On her demise she bequeathed all her rights to her paternal family, and thus Great Killiane and Ballykelly, became the property of the Poole, of Growtown, family, of a worthy and remarkable member of which, we shall now treat :

MR. JACOB POOL.

Jacob Poole, the subject of this notice, was the only son of Mr. Jacob Poole, of Growtown, near Taghmon. He was born at his father's residence there, in 1746. His family had been settled there in the centre of a small Quaker Colony from the reign of James I., and were the proprietors of four other townlands adjoining. The mother of the subject of our memoir was the only sister of another member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, of the same neighbourhood. As we have said in the preceding notice of Jonathan Chamberleyne, that gentleman had married a Poole—and dying he left all his property to his widow, who bequeathed to her paternal family of Growtown. The subject of this memoir had in his early days, before married, resided at Killiane, and subsequently fixed his home

at Growtown, but never quite withdrew from Killiane.—He was a man of high intelligence, deeply inquiring mind, and one of the kindest and warm-hearted of mortals.—He was a close observer of Nature and her works, and although he does not appear to have ever committed his thoughts to the Press, he left copious Manuscript Collections on the Botany and Birds of the County Wexford, particularly of the water birds which so abounded formerly in Wexford Harbour. Of his MSS. on the latter subject the late learned and zealous inquirer, William Thompson, of Belfast, Esq., availed himself in his excellent “Natural History of the Birds of Ireland,” and acknowledges his thanks in warm and appreciative terms.—He collected and added much to the Vocabulary of the Barony Forth Dialect, by Vallency—or perhaps, was the person who was the chief compiler of what Vallency published as his own, which it was not, but as appears by a paper in the “Kilkenny Archaeological Journal,” (contributed lately by Lady Wilde, from MSS. left by her talented husband, Sir William Wilde,) which was compiled by the Artist, Beranger, when on a tour through the Barony, and subsequently printed by Vallency, without acknowledgement, in the “Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.” One instance of Mr. Poole’s humane and liberal good-heartedness is still spoken of by the old people of the neighbourhood of Killiane, and deserves to be preserved in perpetuity. At Ballykelly, one of Mr. Poole’s townlands, lived a respectable Protestant neighbour, a Mr. William Berry, with whom friendly and familiar intercourse was always kept up. Mrs. Berry was a Roman Catholic, and at this period, even so late as 1795, the places for Roman Catholic Worship were few and ill-provided, even in the orderly and industrious Barony Forth. In the side of the road, or rather in the trench, and near to the Cross of Killiane, then, and until recently best known as “Ameen’s Cross,” (Amen Cross,) stood a small shed of mud and wood, like a box, in which on Sundays and Holidays, a Priest celebrated the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, for the

Catholic population. In the stormy winter of 1795, Mr. Poole being prevented by the state of the weather from returning to Growtown, on Saturday, to attend the following day his own Quaker Meeting House at Forest, was riding by the wretched shed on his way from Killiane.—Amid a crowd of bare-headed men and kneeling women, all exposed to a strong wind and thick mist, on the wet and muddy ground, he saw his respected neighbour, his esteemed friend, Mrs. Berry. He stopped his horse, for he would not disturb the kneeling crowd—turned back to Killiane, and early next day repaired to the house of the humble Priest of the Parish, the Rev. Father O'Toole, expressed his sorrow and astonishment at what he had witnessed the day before, declaring he had no idea that his Catholic countrymen were in so destitute a condition for religious accommodation—and begging to know could he in any way contribute to lessen so crying an evil. He at once pressed on the Parish Priest the acceptance of a gift of a plot of ground belonging to him any where convenient for the use of Catholic Worship, which he would assign FREE for ever, and would, moreover, assist towards erecting a good lime and stone built Chapel. At this period every Catholic Chapel in the Barony outside Wexford, was but a mud-built, straw-thatched hovel ! He deposited ten guineas—"golden guineas," to use the words of my old informant—in Father Toole's hand—and by aid of subscriptions in various quarters, the Chapel of Kilmachree, lime and stone, and well slated, sprung up on an angle of the townland of Ballykelly, though called "Kilmachree," actually only near, and not within the Parish from which it takes its name !

Mr. Poole was a martyr to rheumatism for many years, and spent much time at his sister's in Dublin. She was married to a Mr. Webb, printer, in Great Brunswick-street, when he arranged, and added to his manuscripts, but never had them committed to type, and they still remain in the possession of that family. Finding no relief from medical treatment in Dublin, he returned to Growtown,

where, after long and acute suffering, he died in November, 1827, and lies buried in the Quaker, burial ground of Forest, near the home of his childhood. His nephew, Mr. R. D. Webb, who spent many of his early days, cheering and soothing the sorrows of his beloved uncle, has commemorated his own fond love, and the memory of his kind and affectionate relative in the following sweet and excellent lines, entitled "The mountain of Forth," on which both had often sat together :—

THE MOUNTAIN OF FORTH.

The winds were fresh, the sky was clear, and beautiful the day,
Broad Forth's old Saxon Barony stretched far, beneath me lay,
As seated on Forth's rugged hill, and looking towards the sea,
Thick thronged sweet thoughts of other days and other friends on me.

Dreams of the blossomed bean fields, so odourous and green ; *
The woodbine covered cottages along the wayside seen ;
The Causeway that St. Patrick built, to march across the seas ; †
The dashing of the wild waves against the wild Saltees ;

The seaman's dread, and guide from far, lone Tuskar's pharos-isle ; ‡
The pleasant fields of farthest Carne ; fair Bargy's lordly pile ; §
The leaning tower, || the ruin'd fane, of our Lady's Island Lake,
By pilgrims visited of old, their peace with Heaven to make.

The stone-girt paddocks on the hill, which own no feudal lord,
Wrung from the rocks by squatters' bold, and robed in greenest sward ;
Old Wexford's towers and lofty spires that look towards the East ;
The sands that hide the buried town of Bannow in the West ; ¶

The sculptured forms and epitaphs that on the tombs are found
Of Strongbow's mail-clad followers in Bannow's church-yard ground ;
The ancient Culdee temple, the church of old Saint Vogh ; **
The roaring of the sea-stream across the Bar of Lough. ††

* The Barony of Forth is famous for its beans.

† St. Patrick's Bridge is a natural causeway, trending from the shore towards the Saltee Islands ; it consists of loose flat stones, and according to the popular legend was commenced by the Saint with the view of continuing it to France.

‡ Tuskar, a rock surmounted by a lighthouse, about 7 miles from Greenore Point.

§ Bargy Castle, the ancient seat of the Harvey family.

|| An old castle, beside the Lake of Lady's Island, which leans like the tower of Pisa.

¶ "The old town has long since disappeared ; part of its site is covered with sand drifted from the sea, in some places to the depth of many feet ; and the inequalities of the surface immediately adjoining the church-yard are supposed by some to be occasioned by the ruins of the town lying at a considerable depth, from which circumstance it has obtained the name of the Irish Herculaneum."—Lewis's Topographical Dictionary.

** The Church of St. Vogh, near Carnsore Point, is a very small and very ancient building, probably coeval with the introduction of Christianity into Ireland.

†† The rush of the returning tide over the Bar which lies across the saltwater inlet

These names are rough to polished ears, nor suit the stately line,
 But they call up thoughts of happy days within this heart of mine ;
 Bright visions of the youthful hours which there I spent together
 With one whom as a friend I loved, and revered as a father ;

His cheerful talk, his frequent sigh, his looks both mild and holy ;
 His counsel that allured to heaven, and warned from sin and folly ;
 His lowly, peaceful, christian mein, his eyes with kindness beaming,
 His honest heart that never learned the false world's hollow scheming.

But oh ! those scenes so beautiful, such long-loved charms displaying,
 Recall the time, the bitter time, that saw thy light decaying,
 When sank thy gentle spirit down, and shrank thy form away,
 As fed by hope, or racked by fear, we watched thee day by day.

These scenes too vividly recall that night of dark November,
 When by thy dying couch we sat within the silent chamber,
 Heard the last words, caught the last sigh, and marked the last faint
 shiver,
 As winged thy soul her joyous way to realms of light for ever.

How throbbed my pulse, how shook my frame, what thrilling awe came
 o'er me,
 As breathless, lifeless, soulless, lay that honoured clay before me,
 In the dread presence of the Dead how waned earth's hopes and
 treasures ;
 How my soul panted for the Fount of never failing pleasures !

Thy grave is deep on Forest's side* unmarked by cross or column,
 Man's vain attempts to consecrate the sacred and the solemn ;
 The ash-tree waves her soft green-leaves, the daisy opes her blossom,
 Where lowly lies thy place of rest on earth's maternal bosom.

As the beloved of latter days in converse sweet sat round me,
 These pensive visions of the past upon the mountain found me,
 So did I muse on Forth's dark hill on that bright summer morning ;
 To Forth's dark hill my fond heart still is ever more returning.

R. D. W.

The good Mr. Poole lived to see the work he had initiated progress and prosper, and in 1797 the little new Chapel was opened for regular public worship, and soon after its name was well known over the County, as

of Lough, in Bargo, may be heard in fine weather and in a favourable state of the wind a distance of many miles.

* The Friend's meeting-house and burial-ground of Forest, near Taghmon, is on the side of a hill which commands a fine view over a great part of the Barony of Bargo, as well as of the sea and the Saltee Islands.

THE CHAPEL OF KILMACHREE AND THE REV. FATHER KELLY.

Soon after this strange and happy event, rare in the local annals of the time, there returned from the Continent, where he had completed his ecclesiastical studies, a young Clergyman, the Rev. Denis Kelly, who was born at the mill of Rathmacknee. He was singularly devoted to piety, and to acts of self-mortification, and although the missionary life of a poor Catholic Priest, was at that time little used to a bed of roses, he longed for a still more retired and austere existence. To this end, after some time spent in performance of the duties of a Curate, he entered on a "novitiate" in the Franciscan Convent, of Wexford—for the disorders consequent on the French Revolution had so spread over and affected Europe, that he could not again go abroad for the purpose. In the retirement of the Wexford Convent he spent nearly two years—but he desired even more seclusion and self-humiliation. Prevented, as above noticed, from returning to the Continent, he resumed the duties of Curate in Piercestown, to which the new Chapel of Kilmachree belonged, residing, it was supposed in his father's house. But it was rare, indeed, to find him there—for in the little Chapel of Kilmachree, every moment not absolutely taken up by his duties through the Parish, and always and in all weathers on foot, all his time was spent in meditation and prayer, at the foot of the Altar—and in a short time, he made this little Chapel his abode by night and day—leading in fact, a strict and rigid hermit life, but ready to fly to a sick call at a moment's notice, and at any hour. He eat little food of any kind, generally fasting until sunset, and never taking flesh-meat, abstaining even from eggs and butter, and using milk only after souring, or being churned. In manners he was as gentle and innocent as a child—sweetness and piety in his every word and action, with a cheerfulness and affability that was the admiration of all, and won every heart.—When it became manifest to the parishioners that the Chapel was to be to him his only place of rest or residence, a small Vestry-room was built for his privacy, and a fire-

place in it. The people would do any and everything for his comfort, although he had never complained of want of anything—but little was the time he spent in it. A settle-bed was placed in the small room—but it was on the bare boards he lay, his only covering the thin garments he wore all day—and a spark of fire never warmed the little grate in the Vestry wall. In reality the boards at the foot of the Altar were more constantly his resting place by night, than the pallet-bed in the Vestry—and then he was invariably found awake and in prayer, by many who visited the Chapel during night hours, even up to morning—when he withdrew for the purpose of ablution, for he was scrupulously clean. He now never left the Chapel—a good and generous people zealously supplying all his wants, which were few, indeed—and proud they felt to minister to them. The little Chapel became a place of attraction, and people from far and near visited “the Holy Hermit,” as he really was, and departed full of astonishment, and edified by his humility, soothed and strengthened by his calm and holy advice. He celebrated the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass daily, about the hour of eight in the morning on week days, and at half-past ten on Sundays and Holydays for the greater public accommodation. He attended instantly to every one who desired to speak to him, laying aside his books or his beads, and conversed with ease and cheerfulness—imparting advice fully and freely to all who sought it. He never hinted the departure of any visitant, never spoke of time, and gave his blessing, which was sure to be asked, in such a sweet tone, beautifully calm countenance, and holy dignity, that never failed to make a deep impression which never could be obliterated from memory. To children and young persons he paid the most tender attention—and of his accurate recollection of every one he had once spoken to, the present writer has good reason to form an estimate from his own personal experience—having often, on Saturdays, with other school companions—(all of whom are now in their graves)—visited him on our way home from Wexford, and we never knew him to forget

a name. No one ever entered the Chapel but found him reading or at prayer. In Lent, and on fast-days, he touched no food or drink until after sunset. And thus he lived on in prayer and mortification, no murmur, no complaint escaping his lips, but ever thankful to God for the health and many blessings He had bestowed upon him—and to those who visited him, and “were so kind to him”—such was his customary expression—yet he was never known to retain or accept even, any gift except wine for the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. Everything else he would suggest to be given to the poor by the kind donors themselves.—Years rolled on, and though his placid face retained the hues of youth and health, his strength began to depart, but no absolute sickness came. By Medical advice, and by that of his Ecclesiastical superiors, he began to use the pallet-bed—the bare wooden bench, so called, with a very slight coverlet over him—until at length in June, 1824, death was visibly approaching, and on the 21st August, of the same year, his pure soul fled hopefully and joyfully to meet his Redeemer. He lies buried near the spot within the little Chapel, where he had so long, through Summer, and through Winter nights, knelt upon, and which he had doubtlessly, well and often watered with his tears, though to all the outer world he was as cheerful and gay as was possible to conceive. His death was mourned by every one who had the happiness to have even once received his blessing—and by the people of the surrounding Parishes in particular, every one felt as if their dearest friend had been suddenly snatched from them—and in a few days after he was laid in the silent grave, a memorial stone, a simple one indeed, was placed thereon to commemorate the name, the virtues, and the death of him they loved so dearly !

For years after the Holy Sacrifice continued to be offered up in the little Chapel, and thither the people flocked, and looked on it as one of the established places of Worship in the united Parishes, called collectively Piercestown—and in 1854, the people determined to put a new

roof on it, even though the Parish Priest, the Rev. Patrick Keating, did not think it necessary—but even without his consent it was done. The Parish Priest gently hinted that it would be better to have all the congregation assembled together in one Church, where religious instruction could be more easily, and oftener imparted to them. The people heard and assented to the truth stated, but still pursued their intention of putting on the new roof, the Parish Priest only gently remonstrating. He observed that there were already two large and commodious Churches, Piercestown and Murrintown—the distance was not great, and the roads were excellent—and the Bishop of the Diocese, Most Rev. Dr. Murphy, concurred with him, (the Parish Priest,)—that the withdrawal of Mass from Kilmachree, and the collection of all at Piercestown, would be conducive of general good. The people, however, clung to their old place of prayer, though the Parish Priest remonstrated from time to time, remarking that there were only two Clergymen, and that Kilmachree was isolated and inconvenient for the attending Clergyman. This perseverance and remonstrance between People and Priest went on, sub silento, until 1857, when the Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Furlong became Bishop. The Rev. Parish Priest laid his views and the position of the Parish before the new Bishop, and it was in their united judgements agreed that the further use of Kilmachree Chapel as an integral of the Union, might be dispensed with. This was duly communicated to the people—but they clung with fond tenacity to Kilmachree. Every fond and holy sense of feeling and religious respect attached the serious of them to the roof beneath which the venerated remains of the saintly-lived Father Kelly rested. Their fond attachment was appreciated—but the change which the Bishop had sanctioned was to be carried into effect as quietly as possible. It was proposed again, but it did not meet the popular approval or consent. It was then determined to withdraw silently and at once—and on the next Sunday the people assembled as usual, but no Clergyman appeared. Many hastened to

the Parish Priest at Piercestown, and were, to their astonishment, informed that, with the Bishop's approval, Mass was not again to be celebrated in Kilmachree ! When this was communicated generally, the amazement was indescribable—and early in the week, a deputation of the Kilmachree congregation went to the Most Rev. Dr. Furlong, in Enniscorthy, to lay their case before him. He, of course, easily guessed the cause of their presence. He heard them with kind attention, calmed their excitement, and sent them back with some hope, and much good advice, impressing on them the obedience due to their Parish Priest, whose chief and only desire was their eternal welfare—and expressed his hope that they would soon become reconciled to the trifling change ! Another deputation followed, but the result was the same—but many murmured, and went into Wexford to Mass, and not to Piercestown. The Rev. P. Keating dying soon after in 1858, the people appealed again to the Bishop but with like result to the former—only that they were informed that the Chapel was withdrawn from among the places of public worship—and so it has continued to the present day.—Many of the people, the serious in particular, frequented it as a place of occasional prayer—and all felt convinced that under that roof lay covered the mortal remains of as truly saintly a man as God ever raised in this country !

But alas ! for human affections, and for the stability of human things ! As the aged died out, their voices respecting the holy man whom they had known, loved and honoured, ceased to sound in the ears of their successors, and there are few only now living, who retain a personal remembrance of the Holy Man who died in the little vestry of Kilmachree, in 1824. Fifty years and over have blotted out memories once clear and cherished in more than one place. The little Chapel now stands lone and desolate on the angle of ground granted by the good-hearted Quaker, in 1795—for few are the feet that now enter within it. No daring intruder has, however, ventured to lay claim to it, or to make it his own—but it is the very impersonation of

Desolation itself. The Vandal hand of man has not, however, touched it—but he has done nothing to stay the sure hand of Time. In the month of April, 1876, the writer visited it, remembering the days of boyhood. The yard gate was gone, cattle and pigs had left marks of their presence—not many. The Chapel door was rotted away—many holes were in the roof, and all the glass had fallen from the windows. The walls were all water-stained and green, and grass was springing up on the floor, littered with many small things, and dust thick in inches. The grave was there, and a deep cavity showed that more than one person had removed clay from it, as having covered the body of a saintly man. The altar railing was falling down and rotten, and the altar itself was in the last stage of decay. Perhaps the past stormy winter has left the whole roofless—a modern, perfect, and total ruin, nearly as much as old Kilmachree itself. No house now stands near the Old Church, where were over twenty at the commencement of this century. The grave-yard is thickly tenanted, and the writer's humble prayer is—

“ May God's best benediction be
On all thou holdest, Kilmachree !”

E. H.

The Nymph Fishing Bank was discovered in the year 1736, by Mr. Doyle, Hydrographer to the Admiralty, and was named by him after the 12-gun brig in which he was when he made the discovery. The Nymph Bank is twelve leagues S.S.E. of the Hook light, and extends along the coast of Wexford, Waterford, and Cork, at a distance of from 20 to 35 miles.

In 1709 a Bill for the Improvement of the Entrance to Harbour of Wexford, was rejected by Parliament.

Arthur Young tells in his tour in 1776, that the first field of turnips he saw growing in Ireland, was in the county of Wexford.

ORIGIN OF THE BARONY FORTH ADDRESS TO EARL MULGRAVE.

The Rev. James Graves, the learned and indefatigable Secretary and Treasurer to "The Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society," in the 4th vol., (new series,) page 56, of the "Journal of the Proceedings," of which he is the Editor, makes the following remarks on introducing a "Paper on the Barony Forth" :—

"For notices of the peculiar language of this district, see Staniburst, *APUD* Hollinshed's 'Chronicle;' Fraser's 'Statistical Survey of the County of Wexford,' published under the auspices of the Dublin Society, Dublin, 1807, p. 70, and the Appendix, where a specimen and vocabulary of the language are given; Mason's 'Parochial Survey,' vol. iii., p. 411, &c. The last instance of the use of this peculiar dialect occurred during the visit of Lord Mulgrave, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to Wexford, A.D. 1836. The document is taken from the *WEXFORD INDEPENDENT* of February 15, 1860, where an interesting account of the circumstances under which the address was drawn up is given by the Editor of that paper, Mr. Edmund Hore, who was the composer, and also the reader of the document before the Lord Lieutenant. Mr. Hore's observations are as follows :—

"As the Barony Forth address to Earl Mulgrave has given rise to far more discussion about the Barony Forth and its old dialect than was dreamed of at the time, it may not be amiss to state simply its origin and the manner of it. The first to notice it was a writer in the 'Dublin University Magazine.' It then found a place in Mr. and Mrs. Hall's 'Ireland.' The late erudite Dr. G. E. Latham took particular notice of it in his learned work on the En-

glish language ; and the Very Rev. Dr. Russell, President of the Royal College, Maynooth, made it the subject of an interesting and learned paper, read at the last meeting of the British Association held in Dublin. The origin was thus :—Mr. John H. Talbot, then M.P. for New Ross, whose character for hospitality has ever been unquestionable, had the neighbouring clergymen and several lay friends to dinner with him about the 1st August, [1836,] at Ballytrent. The visit of the Lord Lieutenant was a particular subject of conversation ; and the patriotic host suggested that an address in the old Barony Forth dialect would be a novelty quite out of the way. The idea was approved of generally, but the Rev. P. Walsh, P.P., Lady's Island, met it with the greatest warmth. A rough copy having been prepared, the Rev. Mr. Walsh called to his aid two or three of his parishioners considered the most proficient in the old tongue. He explained to them his wishes, and for some time all went on well ; but, finally, difficulties began. Though quite fluent in their ordinary conversation, as translators they became timid, confused, and incompetent. It being an object of special desire to compliment Earl Mulgrave on the emancipation of the slaves—the blacks—when he was Governor in Jamaica, the phrase became an insurmountable stumbling block.—‘Emancipator,’ having no synonym in the Barony Forth, and other similar words—pronounce them as long and as broad as you may, on the paper was the same identical word still. Difficulties increased, and the session was broken up. Disappointed, but not totally downcast, the Rev. Mr. Walsh, having business into Wexford, the next day, did me the honour of calling on me, told me of Mr. Talbot's wish and his own approval of it, explained what he had done and the difficulties he had met, warmly requesting my co-operation. Having a strong attachment to my native barony, and as the spot for the delivery of the Address was almost that of my childhood, I felt anxious, but timid, in undertaking the task. Aware of the trammels of a translation, I stipulated that taking special care

of the ‘Emancipator of the Slaves,’ and some other minor details, I was to be perfectly free in everything else. Little thinking of the matter ever having anything beyond a mere ephemeral life, it was sketched and engrossed, and ready for presentation when the interesting day arrived. For accuracy of this account of the origin and progress of the Barony Forth Address, I can respectfully appeal to the Rev. P. Walsh, who took the greatest interest in it all through. The most remarkable fact, in reality, in connexion with the Address is this :—In all probability it was the first time regal or vice-regal ears were required to listen to words of such a dialect ; and it is even still more probable that a like event will never happen again ; for if the use of this old tongue dies out as fast for the next five-and-twenty years as it has for the same by-gone period, it will be utterly extinct and forgotten before the present century shall have closed.

“ In order for a person not acquainted with the pronunciation of the dialect to form anything like any idea of it, it is first necessary to speak slowly, and remember that the letter A has invariably the same sound, like A in ‘father.’ Double EE sounds as E in ‘me,’ and in most words of two syllables the long accent is placed on the last. To follow the English pronunciation completely deprives the dialect of its peculiarities.

• “ A sign having been given to the writer of this paper, he advanced, and had the honour of reading the following Address :—

“ *To’s Eccellencie, Constantine Harrie Phipps, y’ Earle Mulgrave, “ Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governor of Ireland.” Ye soumissive Spaken o’ ouz Dwellers o’ Baronie Forthe, Weisforthe.*

“ ‘ MAI’T BE PLESANT TO TH’ ECCELLENCIE.—Wee, Vassals o’ ‘His Most Gracious Majesty,’ Wilyame ee Vourthe, an az wee verilie chote na coshe an loyale Dwelleres na Baronie Forthe, crave na dicke luckie acte t’uck neicher th’ Eccellencie, an na plaine garbe o’ oure yola talke, wi vengem o’core t’gie oure zense o’ ye grades whilke be ee dighte wi yer name, an whilke we canna zei, albeit o’ ‘Governere,’ ‘Statesman,’ an alike. Yn ercha an al o’ while yt beeth wi gleezom o’ core th’ oure eyen dwytheth apan ye Vigere o’dicke Zouvereine, Wilyame ee Vourthe, unnere fose fatherlie zwae oure daiez be ee spant, az avare ye trad dicke londe yer name waz ee kent var ee Vriene o’ Livertie, an He jo brake ye neckares o’ Zlaves.

Mang ourzols—var wee dwytheth an Irelande az oure generale haim—
 yast bie ractzom o'honde ee delt t'ouze ye laas ee mate var ercha vassale,
 ne'er dwythen na dicke waie nar dicka. Wee dwyth ye ane fose dais be
 gien var ee gudevare o'ye londe ye zwae,—t'avance pace an livertie, an
 wi'oute vlynch, ee garde o' generale rights an poplare vartue. Ye pace—
 yea we mai zei, ye vaste pace whilke bee ee stent ovr ye londe zince
 th'ast ee cam, proo'th, y'at wee alane needeth ye giftes o' generale rights,
 az be displayte bie ee factes o' thie goverement. Ye state na dicke daie
 o'ye londe, na whilke be nar fash nar moile, albiet 'Constitutional Agita-
 tion,' ye wake o' hopes ee bligthe, stampe na yer zwae be rare an lightzom.
 Yer name var zetch avancet avare ye, e'en a dicke var hye, arent whilke
 ye brine o' zea an ye craggas o'noghanes cazed nae balke. Na our glades
 ana whilke we dellt wi' mattake an zing t'oure caules wi plou, wee hert ee
 zough o'ye colure o' pace na name o' *Mulgrave*. Wi Irishmen owe gene-
 rale hopes be ee bond—az Irishmen, an az Dwelleres na cosh an loyale o'
 Baronie Forte, w'oul daie an ercha daie, our meines an oure gurlles, praie
 var long an happie zins, shorne o' lournagh an ee vilt wi benisons, an yer-
 zel an oure gude Zovereine, till ee zin o' oure daies be var aye be ee go
 t'glade.'

“ ‘*To His Excellency, Constantine Henry Phipps, Earl Mulgrave, Lord
 Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of Ireland. The humble Ad-
 dress of the Inhabitants of the Barony of Forth, Wexford.*

“ ‘MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—We, the subjects of his Most
 Gracious Majesty, William IV., and as we truly believe both faithful and
 loyal inhabitants of the Barony of Forth, beg leave at this favourable op-
 portunity to approach your Excellency, and in the simple dress of our old
 dialect to pour forth from the strength (or fulness) of our hearts, our
 sense (or admiration) of the qualities which characterize your name, and
 for which we have no words but of ‘Governor,’ ‘Statesman,’ &c. In each
 and every condition, it is with joy of heart that our eyes rest upon the re-
 presentative of that Sovereign, William IV., under whose paternal rule
 our days are spent; for before your foot pressed the soil, your name was
 known to us as *the Friend of Liberty*, and *he who broke the fetters of the
 Slave*. Unto ourselves—for we look on Ireland to be our common coun-
 try—you have with impartial hand ministered the laws made for every
 subject, without regard to this party or that. We behold in you one
 whose days are devoted to the welfare of the land you govern, to promote
 peace and liberty—the uncompromising guardian of common rights and
 public virtue. The peace—yes, we may say the profound peace—which
 overspreads the land since your arrival, proves that we stood alone in need
 of the enjoyment of the common privileges, as is demonstrated by the
 results of your government. The condition, this day, of the country, in
 which is neither tumult nor disorder, but that constitutional agitation the
 consequence of disappointed hopes, confirms your rule to be rare and en-
 lightened. Your fame for such came before you even into this retired
 spot, to which neither the waters of the sea below nor the mountains above
 caused any impediment. In our valleys, where we were digging with the
 spade, or as we whistled to our horses in the plough, we heard the distant
 sound of the wings of the dove of peace, in the word *Mulgrave*. With

Irishmen our common hopes are inseparably bound up—as Irishmen, and as inhabitants, faithful and loyal, of the Barony Forth, we will daily, and every day, our wives and our children, implore long and happy days, free from melancholy and full of blessings, for yourself and our good Sovereign, until the sun of our lives be gone down the dark valley (of death).’

“Although this Address was not the genuine production of the peasantry of Forth, yet it is worth preserving.”

THE OLD BRIDGE OF WEXFORD.

Wexford from its favourable maritime position, and from the industry of its surrounding agricultural population, became immediately after the Strongbowian Invasion a place of very considerable importance in trade, and a shipping place greatly frequented. The land under constant and judicious industry yielded a plentiful produce to its tillers, and the sea abounded in all kinds of fish, which hardy fishermen captured, (particularly herrings,) and exported in such vast quantities to foreign parts, as to excite the envy of their English rivals of Folkestone, who even petitioned Parliament to prohibit fishing, or at least the produce of it going to foreign markets, to the great prejudice of Englishmen. In the course of time the Fishery failed, but agricultural industry won golden fruits for the toils of the honest persevering husbandman, and Wexford County increased gradually in agricultural wealth, and Wexford town was the main, or only point from whence it could find its way to other markets. The land on the East side of the Slaney was rich and productive, but the width and depth of the waters of that gentle river cut the produce off from the stores and shipping of Wexford Merchants. This obstructing difficulty was long and severely felt by the inhabitants of both town and country. There was no bridge between Enniscorthy and the sea, and ferry-boats only gave intercourse between the town of Wexford and the nearest Eastern bank of the Slaney. The ferry

was originally in the hands of the Municipal authorities of Wexford, but Cromwell, after his occupation of the town, conferred the right of it, with a large tract of adjoining land, on his favourite, General Monck, and in his descendants both continued until the days of William III. King William had a favourite too—one who was bold and venturesome in his cause—Captain Charles Smith, better known among his acquaintances as “Spit-fire Charley”—and the King ordered the descendant of General Monck to give up part of the right in the Ferry, and half of the adjoining lands to “Spit-fire Charley.” In the course of a few years after this, John Grogan, the owner of Johnstown Castle, married one of three daughters of the aforesaid Charley, and with her hand received as a dowry her father’s right in the Ferry and the adjoining land, which, up to a recent period, was called the “Monck and Grogan property”—but latterly became that of Grogan only. Mr. Monck, father of Lord Rathdown, owned three-fourths and Mr. Grogan one-fourth of the ferry. They received £3,200 for their interest therein.

The Ferry of Wexford continued in the hands of the lines of “Monck and Grogan” for nearly a full century—but the improving condition of both the town and county began to render a safe and more certain mode of intercourse between both sides of the Slaney desirable. The matter was discussed, and the erection of a wooden bridge decided on. An estimate of the probable cost was made, and a Company of Shareholders of Bonds of £50 each formed—the Owners of the Ferry investing a portion of their interests in same as shares. A Committee of Nine was named to act for the entire body, and an Act of Parliament (34 Geo. III.,) was obtained to authorise the Commissioners, as the body was called, to erect the bridge. An ingenious American, Mr. Lemuel Cox, was contracted with to carry out the intention of the Commissioners for £15,000, and, at “a meeting held on the 2nd day of June, 1794, convened by public notice, for the purpose of determining the site of the Bridge intended to be built over the River

Slaney, electing a Secretary, and for other purposes prescribed by Act of Parliament in that case made and provided, Cornelius Grogan, Esq., in the chair, the following persons were declared Commissioners, or Shareholders in the Stock required to meet the Contractor's demand :—

	£		£
Right Hon. Marquis of Ely,	500	Loftus Richards,	200
Cornelius Grogan, Johnstown,	1000	Richard Waddy, M.D.,	100
Beauchamp Bagnall Harvey,	500	John Couzens,	100
Thomas Grogan Knox,	500	Henry Gird,	100
John Grogan,	100	Richard Gainfort,	100
Ebenezer Jacob,	100	William Hughes,	100
Narcissus Huson,	200	Charles Stanley Monck,	500
Arthur Meadows,	500	Miss Bridget Corish,	100
Miller Clifford,	200	Miss Margaret Corish,	100
William Kearney,	500	Matthew Keugh,	200
Patrick Prendergast,	100	Andrew Rock,	100
Rev. William Eastwood,	100	Mrs. Dorothy Archer,	100
John Johnstone,	100	Mrs. Fisher,	100
John Connick,	200	Christopher Taylor,	200
Ambrose Hughes,	100	Arthur Leared,	200
John Lightburne,	300	Thomas Richards,	100
Patrick Keating,	100	John Redmond,	100
Miss Mary Corish,	100	Mrs. Eliza Hatton,	200
Nathaniel Hughes,	100	Robert Sparrow,	200
John Cullimore,	100	Nicholas Sinnott,	100
Thomas Jones,	100	Robert Carty,	500
William Archer,	100	Nicholas Dixon,	200
Robert Mayler,	200	Mrs. Mary Hobbs,	500
William Devereux,	100	Miss Hatchell,	1000
John Pettit,	100	William Boxwell,	100
John Colclough,	100	John Hay,	100
James Harvey,	100	George Lacy,	100
Richard Neville,	500	Anthony Lee,	500
William Hatton,	100	James E. Devereux,	400
John Cardiff,	500	Miss Maranne Carty,	500
Matthew Hughes,	100		
Christopher Richards,	200		
			£15000

Bye Laws having been made and agreed on, in June, 1794, the Wooden Bridge was begun, much the largest, as well as the handsomest in the kingdom—and finished by Cox in 1795. The length of the Bridge was 1554 feet, the breadth 34 feet. It consisted of 75 piers of oak driven into the ground, six timbers in each pier, with a portcullis for admission of shipping up the river. At low ebb-tide there

were 16 feet water underneath. It was elegantly adorned with Chinese railings from end to end, and had two beautiful orchestras in the centre, with recesses and roomy seats, as shelter from wet, and resting places for persons who walked there for pleasure. For many years it paid the Shareholders large dividends, being let, or farmed out usually for a term of three years. In the month of October, 1827, a portion of the centre fell suddenly, and traffic, for a length of time, was stopped, but owing mainly to the energetic exertions of the late Robert Hughes, Esq., of Ely House, who entered into arrangements with the Shareholders, it was again repaired. Stone causeways were extended from each end, so as materially to shorten the wood-work, and the footways were taken away from the sides. The narrowing of the water passage, or river way, had the effect of causing a more rapid flow underneath the wood-work, which began to deepen and affected the stability of the piers, which required greater outlay. A Free Bridge soon after became an object of public desire, and the Grand Juries having given the matter attention, the rights of the Shareholders were purchased, by arbitration, for the sum of £10,000, and the Grand Jury proclaimed the Bridge free. In a very short time the traffic across became vastly increased, particularly in lime from the Barony Forth, where it was abundant, to the North and Eastern Baronies, where there is none—and an entirely new Bridge was called for and built, with the approaches, under the Grand Jury general assessment.

At the March Assizes of 1866, the New Bridge was declared open for traffic, and the Old Bridge closed by forming a ditch and dyke at each end, so as only to admit foot-passengers to go over. This, too, soon ceased, and the flooring and piles were during the summer removed—and nothing left remaining of the Old Wooden Bridge of Wexford, but its memory and name—having served the public for “three score years and ten,” leaving not a single one of the original Shareholders to see its end. “*Sic transit gloria mundi.*”

A REMINISCENCE OF THE OLD BRIDGE.

In a short time after the opening of the Bridge for traffic, it became a fashionable promenade, and whilst Wexford was a military head-quarters the Officers in command generally allowed their bands to perform on the Bridge on Sunday evenings. Our grand-fathers were not so puritanical in their notions as we are at the present day. The Bands were allowed toll-free on the Bridge, as their performance greatly increased the number of promenaders and added considerably to the Bridge tolls. However, in 1807, whilst the Tyrone Militia lay in Wexford, the party who then farmed the Bridge Tolls, from some cause, to us unknown, resolved to charge tollage for the Bandsmen. This the commanding officer resented, and withdrew the Band to the "Green Walks," near where the Diocesan School stands. The promenaders followed and the Bridge was deserted. During the summer months no complaint was made about the change, but when autumn set in, and the roads and streets became damp and muddy, then murmurs began to be heard, and the following petition, on behalf of the Ladies of Wexford, was presented to the commanding Officer :—

TO HIM WHO WILL UNDERSTAND IT.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE BELLES OF WEXFORD.

Oh, you who hold supreme command,
And martial influence own,
O'er the gay youths, and tuneful Band,
That grace the proud Tyrone.

To you, the much griev'd Wexford Fair,
Present their sad Petition ;
Oh, STEWART, hearken to their prayer,
And pity their condition.

Once on a time, oh time so blest,
When Sol's declining beam,
His glories sinking in the west,
Illumin'd Slaney's stream.

Then to the Bridge, in many a group,
Would well dress'd Belles repair,
To view the military troop,
And breathe the ev'ning air.

There, all attir'd in virgin white,
 Each widow, wife, and maid,
 Glanc'd round their eyes with fond delight,
 At every gay cockade.

And martial youths collected round,
 Admir'd the gazing fair,
 Whilst music's sweet enchanting sound
 Vibrated thro' the air.

The Graces, deck'd in winning smiles,
 Came from the Paphian court,
 And "quips and cranks, and wanton wiles,"
 Flew round in merry sport.

Fair Venus did her state assume—
 Love took his station there,
 And laughing, perch'd on the tall plume
 Of the handsome grenadier.

But now, alas ! how chang'd the scene,
 Once wont to be so gay ;
 Nor clarionet or tambourine,
 No sprightly cymbals play.

For now, by STEWART's stern decree,
 Immutable as fate—
 Each day with grief, the Band we see
 Pass thro' the western gate.

And there, around the Hygeian well,
 We girls, assemble too ,
 Constrain'd by music's potent spell,
 Their footsteps we pursue.

As points the needle to the north,
 And marks the seaman's course ;
 As the torn blossom seeks the earth
 By gravitations force ;

As Clythia spreads her golden charms,
 And constant woo's the sun,
 So sure, by din of martial arms,
 Is lovely woman won.

But ah, our thin and slender clothes,
 The dirty road ill suits ;
 The dust quite soils our silken hose,
 And spoils our nankeen boots.

Still worse and worse, now short'ning days
 Proclaim that winter's come ;
 And we, thro' heavy miry ways,
 Return, all draggl'd home !

Say canst thou view our griefs so keen,
 Nor yet relief impart ;
 And can that soft and smiling mien,
 Conceal so hard a heart.

The given offence was undesigned,
 Mere heat of folly's brain ;
 And shall a cultivated mind,
 Such childish pique retain.

Oh, hear us on the Sabbath day,
 When shrin'd within her pew,
 Each Belle kneels down her pray'rs to say,
 And canvass fashions new.

To the deserted Bridge that day,
 Our much loved Band restore,
 And thy Petitioners shall pray
 For aye and evermore.

May fortune still her gifts bestow,
 And love thy path adorn ;
 May pleasure twine around thy brow,
 Her roses free from thorn.

And when Hymen's holy band,
 You join some happy she,
 Oh, may the nymph that gains thy hand,
 Young rich and handsome be.

But chiefly may the favour'd fair
 Possess love's magic zone,
 That charm than beauty far more dear,
 Whose essence is unknown.

That charm shall outlive beauties prime—
 The fair but fragile flower ;
 And with fresh bloom deck hoary time,
 And still defy his power.

Wexford, 12th October, 1807.

The petition was successful. The Bridge authorities having reconsidered their resolution and finding that they

were playing a losing game, rescinded the order. The Band was therefore allowed to resume their old position on the Bridge, much to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The writer of the petition was a young Officer, then serving in the "Tyrone," son of John Giffard, of Dromartin, county Dublin, Esq., uncle to Sir Harding Giffard, M.P., the present Solicitor-General for England.

As we have thus introduced the "Belles" of Old Wexford, we shall avail ourselves of the opportunity to introduce a ballad concerning the "Beaux" of that town. About forty years ago, the "Beaux" gave a Bachelor's Fancy Dress Ball, and the following ballad was sung by a young gentleman at the Ball. All we need say here is—that the singer is still on "the land of the living," and his name is introduced into the song. We may add that it was sung to the popular Irish air of "Garryowen" and was rapturously applauded :—

THE WEXFORD BACHELORS FANCY DRESS BALL.

If you wish to know who gave the Bachelors' Ball,
My ballad contains an account of them all ;
For, dull as my brains are, 'tis easy to write
On a subject so gay as the Lads of to-night—
 But where so many contend for fame,
 And in such various arts excell,
 'Tis hard to say whom first to name—
 They all upheld their parts so well.

Old *Darley* is youthful, in spite of *his* years—
And *Sam Cooper* (1) 's not dogged, tho' oft he appears
With a pack of wild dogs, running mad thro' the street,
And tumbling down every old woman they meet.
 While *Cullen* (2) who talks so sagely grave,
 And *Hamilton*, (3) ruling so well the Police—
 Have shown how the sternness of sway they can wave,
 And gallant round the room with a fair one a piece.

We have ev'ry perfection that sets off a song
In the pipe of *John Redmond*, (4) that never goes wrong ;
Yes—when you can see a new face in the moon,
That pipe and *Greer's* (5) flute, will be both out of tune.

And, whether *Will Sutton* be Whig or be Tory,
 You'll probably learn from *Miss M—— C——r*,
 But, I know, he's as famous at telling a story,
 As *Goff* is attached to a pipe and Cigar.

What a promising boy *Aleck Preston* is! grown !
 By the Law, he'll procure for his client his own ;
 And, though, greater nob's (such as *Swan*) may be seen,
 I know no better fellow than honest *Joe Breen*.

While *Southcote Mansergh* 's full of fun—
 And *Vicary* (6) 's versed in Floral bloom,
 And *Fred Hughes*'s moustaches admiration have won—
 And, *Johnson* (*Sam*) 's a flirt the most sly in the room.

Hark away ! cries *James Harvey*, (7) as on *Reynard* steals,
 With *Stannard* and *Boxwell*, close in at his heels ;
 And who, at a Steeple Chase, ventures his bones,
 Like bold *Johnny Bolton*, o'er hedge, ditch or stones ?
 But mark, do, *Bunb'ry Archer*'s form,
 And see what grace envelopes *Hoey*—
 In his travels may *Kellett* (8) encounter no storm,
 And *Browne* (9) soon be styled something more than “ a
 Boy !”

“ Young *Hore* !” —O ye Gods !—what a studious Cantab !
 In *LeHunte*, what a prize did our new Sheriff grab !
 Not a speck can be shewn on *George Jacob*'s fair name—
 A fire has its heat—and *Kit Harvey* his flame.

Tom Walker (10) seldom stirs from home ;
Will Russell (11) 's the walker, all agree,
 And to bag a fat Partridge, as far will he roam,
 As *Tatlock* (12) will gallop to pocket a fee !

In dog-flesh and horse, *Ory Bolton* 's the man,
Pat Breen has a waist that a lady might span ;
Ben Wilson (I fear) his son, *Christian*, will spoil ;
 I must tell *Hickey*'s dady, my friend “*Martin Doyle*.”
 Through *Borodale* the *Beattys* range,
 And *Aleck King* adorns *Mackmine* ;
 Young *Palliser* skips o'er the pastures of *Grange* ;
 But *Bill Bolton*, for you—would that “*Island*” were mine.

What a delicate voice *Jemmy Howlin* has got ?
Sam Sparks is the greatest of sparks—is he not ?
Joe Waddy 's the pride of old *Cad*'s *Kilmacoe* ;
 At jigs, *Robert Bell*, all allow, is “ the go.”
Bill Armstrong—leave not *Rathmacknee*,
 Nor travel the fields war bathes in gore !
 Till *Edwards* is careless *Camolin* to see,
 And *Bulger*'s entirely forgotten the *Rower*.

Here are men of all climates, all dresses, all hues,
 But who claims our thanks like the "Chief of the Blues?" (13).
 Now, dandies their rosy-cheek'd partners may woo;
 Yes, at home, but for *Robert*, they'd look "very blue."
 What a contrast is here, easy, merry, and laughing;
 All cer'monies quash'd by their Master, *Fred Draffen*, (14)
 Who, polish'd and firm, as his own Naval steel,
 Chose to kick up a dust, and set all on the reel.

Yes—happy, no doubt, is ev'ry man here now—
 But happier he would be—'tis easy guess how;
 From the Bachelor's list he must quickly escape,
 And, for Hymen's fair temple, his altered course shape.
 Domestic joys—the best of bliss,
 That's found to gladden life below.
 May well replace, ev'n, scenes like this!—
 *When a husband says "yes"—will th' unmarried say
 " No ?"

- (1) An Attorney, very fond of coursing, and never to be met without his dogs.
 (2) Barrack Master of Wexford. (3) County Inspector of Police.
 (4) A gentleman with a remarkably good voice. (5) A Revenue Officer, and good musician. (6) A well known Horticulturist. (7) Then Master of the Wexford Hunt.
 (8) Captain R.N. (9) Father of the present M.P. for Mayo. but then a Ward in Chancery. (10) Then of Summerseat.
 (11) A noted sportsman with dog and gun, and a celebrated pedestrian.
 (12) Medical Attendant of Skreen Dispensary.
 (13) Robert Hughes, of Ely House, who acted as Treasurer to the Ball Committee, and who appeared at the Ball in the uniform of a Captain of "Ogle's Loyal Blues."
 (14) Captain in the R.N.—an eccentric character, but a most polished gentleman.—He was Master of the Ceremonies at the Ball.

THE COURT HOUSE OF WEXFORD.

The present County Court-House originated at the Spring Assizes, 1802, James Boyd, Esq., being High Sheriff, and Hawtry White, Esq., Foreman of the Grand Jury.—The following order was passed at that Assizes:—"To the Mayor of Wexford for the time being, George H. Reade, Esq., Ebenezer Jacob and Edward Perceval, Esqrs., to be laid out in the building of a County Court House, £1,149 16s 3d." There is no mention of the Court House at the Summer Assizes of same year. At the Spring Assizes of 1803, Henry Archer, Esq., being High Sheriff, and James Boyd, Esq., Foreman of the Grand Jury, we find the fol-

lowing order :—"To Edward Perceval and Arthur Meadows, Esqrs., to purchase chairs for the Grand Jury, £28," and at Summer Assizes of same year :—"To Edward Perceval and Arthur Meadows, Esqrs., for engraved plates to put on the backs of the chairs, £3." At Spring Assizes, 1803, the following order was also passed :—"To James Boyd, Ebenezer Jacob, Edward Perceval, George H. Reade, and Richard Morrison, Esqrs., in aid of building the New Court House, £1,149 16s 3d." At the Summer Assizes, 1803, the sum of £34 2s 6d., was ordered to Richard Morrison, Esq., for plan and estimate for the County Court House. The first mention we find of rent is at the Spring Assizes, 1804, George St. George Irvine, High Sheriff, and Henry Archer, Esq., Foreman of the Grand Jury :—"To John Crane, for ground intended for the New Court House, for one year, £52; to James Devereux for same, £52." At same Assizes, the sum of £90 was ordered to Richard Morrison, Esq., on account of the building. At Summer Assizes, 1804, the following orders were made : "We direct the Treasurer to pay James Boyd, Esq., and the other Trustees of the New Court House, the sum of £798 17s 2d., out of the money now in hands, to be handed to Mr. Morrison when they think proper to do so."—Also, "To James Boyd, Esq., and the other Trustees, to be expended in building the New Court House, £100."—"We direct the Treasurer to pay the sum of £249 16s 11½d (very exact this,) to James Boyd, Esq., and the other Trustees for building the Court-House. At Spring Assizes, 1805, we find orders for payments for alterations. At that Assizes, Nicholas Loftus, Esq., being High Sheriff, and George St. George Irvine, foreman, the following passed : "To Richard Morrisson, Esq., for alterations in the staircase leading to the Grand Jury Room in the County Court House, £46 8s 6d." At same assizes an order passed to the Trustees for the sum of £1149 16s 3d., for building the Court House, and at Summer Assizes, same year, Richard Morrison, Esq., for slating New Court House, £54 15s. At Spring Assizes, 1806, Pierce Newton King,

Esq., being High Sheriff, and Lord Viscount Loftus, foreman, we get fuller information as to the rent of the ground on which the Court House was built ; at that Assizes, the sum of £15 was ordered to Luke Whitney for one year's rent for 15 feet of the ground occupied by the Court House ; to John Redmond, £104 for 104 feet ; to Thomas Hore £12 10s for 12½ feet ; to John Hall £20, but no mention of the number of feet. This name is changed in a short time for that of Mrs. Mary Hobbs. The rent paid at present for the Court House is £180 16s 2d per annum. At Spring Assizes, 1806, £82 11s 6d., was ordered to be paid to Loftus Codd for furniture for the New Court House.—The chairs ordered in 1803 must have been for the old house, and we suppose were brought to the new building this year, in addition to the items furnished by Mr. Codd. At same assizes the sum of £163 19s 9d was ordered to James Boyd, Ebenezer Jacob, Edward Perceval, and Richard Morrison, Esqrs., to complete the New Court House ; yet, strange to say, immediately after we find the sum of £60 10s 10d passed, and ordered to be paid to James Boyd, George H. Reade, and Christian Wilson, Esqrs., and Christopher Irwin and Thomas Hopley, to make additions to the newly built Court House. At Summer Assizes, 1806, the only sums ordered were for glass and small repairs. At the Summer Assizes, 1807, William Goff, Esq., being High Sheriff, and Sir Frederick Flood, foreman, the sum of £13 13s for repairs was granted to Richard Morrison, Esq. At same Assizes, the following order was made :—“ That the materials of the old Court-House be peremptorily sold by auction, to the highest bidder, in fourteen days from the date hereof—and that the money arising from the sale shall be deposited in the hands of the Treasurer of the County, for the use of the County. That the materials shall be removed within three months thereof by the purchaser, under the penalty of forfeiting the prices agreed upon to be paid for said materials. That the ground upon which the old Court House now stands be thrown open for the advantage of the public.” Who

bought the old materials, or the amount paid for same, we cannot trace. As to granting the space to the public it was not, as the present Fish Market, Council Room of the Corporation, and Mayor's Office occupy the site, and we believe a part of the old building. It was at this assizes that the Grand Jury first met in the new building, and the Judges presided in the New Court House. The builder and architect was Richard Morrisson, of Dublin. At the Summer Assizes of 1808, Arthur Meadows, Esq., being High Sheriff, the sum of £12 19s 7d. was ordered for painting the Court House, and at Spring, Assizes, 1809, the sum of £28 18s 6d was ordered for same purpose. At Summer Assizes of same year, £3 8s 6d was ordered for looking glasses and fire irons, and £6 16s 6d for curtains. At Spring Assizes, 1810, Thomas DeRenzy, Esq., High Sheriff, and William Perceval, Esq., foreman, £500 12s 6d., was ordered to Pierce Newton King and Walter Redmond, Esqrs., to build additions to the Court House.—From that period down to the present, the Court House has cost something every year for alterations. At one time additions were made to the Secretary's Office, and at different times to other places, yet the building did not give satisfaction to either the Judges presiding or the public. The complaints of the presiding Judges of Assize were so incessant, that at length the Grand Jury were compelled to adopt measures for improvement, and at the Summer Assizes of 1863, James B. Farrell, Esq., County Surveyor, furnished plans for enlarging the Court House, which was accepted by the Grand Jury, and Mr. John Redmond, of Wexford, was declared the contractor to carry out the proposed alterations, for the sum of £2,256. On the whole, the present Court House, from its commencement in 1802 to the present time, has cost as much money as would build a modern palace, and yet it is still a most inconvenient building in which to transact the business of this important county. The Crown Court is not as commodious or convenient as many Police Offices. In fact, there is no accommodation for the general public.

Previous to the alterations in 1862, medallions of King William III. and George III. were inserted in the front of the Court House, and, we believe, it was the intention to have them replaced. A correspondence arose on the subject in the "WEXFORD INDEPENDENT," appealing to the Grand Jury to replace them with medallions of Her present Most Gracious Majesty and the Prince Consort who had died in the latter part of the previous year. However, the old medallions were not erected, or new ones either.

One remarkable thing in connection with the Court House we now wish to draw attention to. We believe that the Wexford Harbour Commissioners always maintain that they built the present quays—this is not so, the County built a portion of them at least. At the Summer Assizes of 1807, we find that the Grand Jury ordered the sum of £103 15s. to James Boyd, Esq., and George H. Reade, Esq., Walter Redmond, Esq., Richard Morrison, Esq., and John Roberts, Esq., to build a quay 45 feet in length, at the south side of the New Bridge, in front of the County Court House, at Wexford; and at Summer Assizes, 1809, a sum of £133 3s 1d., was ordered to Pierce Newton King, Esq., George H. Reade, and James Herron, to build a stone pier near the New Bridge, at Wexford.

THE DIOCESAN SCHOOL AT WEXFORD.

The origin of this School is known to very few at the present time. It was established under an old act of the 12th of Elizabeth, c. 1. We believe the Wexford Corporation gave a grant of the site for the house, and quarter of an acre of land adjoining for a play ground. Then at the Summer Assizes in 1801, the Grand Jury made the following presentment:—"To George H. Reade, James Boyd, Ebenezer Jacob, and Arthur Meadows, Esqrs., in trust, as a Committee to purchase or build a School-House for the benefit of the County, £500." In 1802, orders for £150 were made at each Assizes, to the same Trustees, "in aid

for the building of the Diocesan School. At the Spring Assizes of 1803, a sum of £12 10s., was ordered to Mr. Christopher Irwin and Mr. John Killinger, to build "a pair of piers, sweep wall, and gate, at the Diocesan School, Wexford." The repairs of the School were regularly paid for by the Grand Jury up to the year 1830, when it entirely ceased. In thirty years afterwards, the late Master, William Barrington, Esq., applied to the Grand Jury for a grant to enable him to put a new roof on the school, but it was refused. The school was given up in 1872, on the Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Irish Church, and the opening of Tate's School. We cannot positively state the name of the gentleman who was first appointed Master, but believe it to be the Rev. Mr. Montgomery.— However in 1815, the first Master was succeeded by Mr. George Needham, and he was succeeded by Mr. Robert Behan, who died in 1836, but had resigned some few years previously. Mr. Behan was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas White, who continued in the office until 1851, when he resigned, on being appointed Rector of Poerstown, Diocese of Ossory, when William Barrington, Esq., the last Master was appointed. The salary attached to the office was £30 a year, paid by the Clergy of the Diocese of Ferns, and School Fees for Day Scholars and Boarders. The appointment was in the hands of the Bishop.

The year 1803 was remarkable in the County Wexford for a very warm and dry summer. Many springs dried up, and even some of the small rivers. The crop of grass, and particularly hay, was very deficient, the straw of the corn crop was also short, and in many places could not be reaped, but the yield of corn was immense. The winter following was unprecedented for the severity of its storms. There were eleven large vessels wrecked between Kilmore and the Hook Light-house, and many more must have foundered off the coast, from the quantity of masts, spars, and dead bodies that were driven ashore.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE, WEXFORD.

Owing to the Penal Laws no School or College for the education of youth for the Catholic Priesthood was to be found in this County, except, for some time, one in Gibson's Lane, Wexford, conducted by the Franciscan Fathers of that town, and in which the late Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, and several others, were prepared for the Priesthood. This school was presided over by Fathers Lambert and Scallan, both natives of the Barony of Forth. Father Lambert was taken from the school in 1806, and appointed by His Holiness first Bishop of Newfoundland. He laboured in that Island for some years, but finding his health failing, he returned to the old Convent at Wexford, where he breathed his last on the 23rd September, 1816, and his remains are interred in the Franciscan Church. His companion, Father Scallan, was appointed to succeed him as Bishop, and he died in St. John's, in 1822. The third Bishop was also taken from the Wexford Convent, but he was not a native of this county. The present Bishop of Newfoundland, the Right Rev. Dr. Power, is also a native of the county Wexford. On the appointment, in 1805, of Dr. Ryan, co-adjutor Bishop of Ferns, he saw the want of a proper educational establishment in the Diocese, and at once set to work to devise means to establish one, as he found, on arriving here, many of the young men preparing for the Priesthood, were being educated in Protestant Schools. We may here mention that the present estimable pastor of Wexford, Very Rev. James Roche, as well as his predecessor, the late Very Rev. Dr. Sinnott, were pupils of Mr. Behan's, and a warm friendship always existed between the Rev. Gentlemen and their Protestant school companions. In 1811, the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan opened the first Catholic Seminary in the Diocese, at Bunker's Hill, Wexford, or as it is now called Michael-

street. The school stood on the ground on which the late Mr. Joseph Meadows erected a number of comfortable dwelling houses. The Very Rev. Dr. Myles Murphy, afterwards Bishop of Ferns, was its first and only President, and was assisted in the labours of the school by Mr. Joseph Clinch, who began to decline in health in 1813, and died in 1816. The late Rev. Richard Hayes, the gifted Franciscan Preacher, whose name figures so remarkably in the Veto question, succeeded Mr. Clinch in 1814; and in 1816 the late Rev. Dr. Sinnott, was appointed Vice-President and Professor. Though shut up in a poor and secluded locality, the Seminary worked its way successfully until 1819. In September of that year St. Peter's College was opened, with the Very Rev. Dr. Murphy as its first President. Dr. Murphy continued to discharge this onerous duty with his well known ability, until 1829, when he was appointed Parish Priest of Tintern, and was succeeded in the Presidency of the College by the late Very Rev. Dr. Sinnott. In 1850, the Very Rev. Laurence Kirwan, the present Dean of Ferns, was appointed the third President of St. Peter's College. In September, 1858, the Very Rev. Dr. Sheridan, the present Parish Priest of Bannow, and Chancellor of the Diocese, was nominated its fourth President, and in September, 1873, the present President, the Very Rev. Michael Kavanagh was appointed by the late Right Rev. Dr. Furlong.

The foundation of St. Peter's College originated in a bequest made by the Rev. Peter Devereux, Parish Priest of Kilmore. The property bequeathed was a Farm, the proceeds of which the Testator directed to be used for the purpose of educating Students for the Priesthood in a Foreign College, as they had at that time no place of education at home. The Continental wars prevented the bequest from being applied to its original purpose. The profits of the Farm had accumulated to a handsome sum of money about the year 1818. The Penal Laws being then somewhat relaxed, and the times looking better for Ireland, the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan considered he would be

carrying out the wishes of the Testator by appropriating the legacy to the endowment of a College at home, instead of sending his Ecclesiastics to a foreign country. The land at Summer Hill was then taken, and a large house and school-room erected thereon. The new College, under the able and skilful management of Dr. Murphy, soon proved to be a wonderful success. Additional buildings were required to accommodate the large number of Students flocking to its halls. Accordingly about 1832, Dr. Murphy's learned and energetic successor, the Very Rev. Dr. John Sinnott, commenced to extend the Eastern front by building a Refectory and several class-rooms, together with a handsome Square Tower in the centre. And on the 18th of June, 1838, the Right Rev. Dr. Keating, Lord Bishop of the Diocese, laid the foundation stone of St. Peter's beautiful Collegiate Church—the first planned by the celebrated Mr. Pugin in this country. The noble and untiring exertions of John H. Talbot, Esq., in the collection of funds for the building of this Church have been always held in grateful remembrance.

Improvements continued to be made by the Very Rev. Dr. Sinnott, until the famine came, and stopped the progress of the work for some time. During those sad famine years the College had many difficulties to contend with. But owing to the unceasing efforts of the Very Rev. Laurence Kirwan, who was then President, those difficulties were safely tided over—the heavy debts previously incurred in the erection of the new buildings were cleared off, and the College in a few years was again placed in a flourishing and prosperous condition.

Previous to the appointment of the Very Rev. P. C. Sheridan as President, in 1858, the late esteemed and lamented Ordinary of the Diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, went to reside in the College. His Lordship soon saw the necessity of completing the buildings. He appealed to the Clergy of the Diocese for aid, and met with a generous and hearty response. The good work again commenced, and in a few years upwards of six thousand

pounds were expended on additions and improvements.—And now, in consequence of the continued increase in the number of Students, the present zealous Prelate who presides over the Diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Warren, has deemed it necessary to provide additional accommodation. He too has appealed to the Clergy to assist him in this good work—and we are happy to hear his Lordship's appeal has been responded to in a most generous and spirited manner. When the contemplated improvements shall be made, we have no doubt that St. Peter's College will be one of most complete and efficient Literary establishments in the Kingdom.

The College is beautifully situated on a rising ground overlooking the town of Wexford. It commands a magnificent view of Wexford Harbour and the surrounding scenery. The College buildings are large and commodious, well lighted and ventilated—and in every way suited to promote the comfort of the Students. The grounds are extensive and nicely planted, and afford every advantage for recreation and out-door exercise. There is a good Cricket Ground—excellent Ball Courts—Gymnasium, and every requisite for the developement of the physical powers.

The course of studies embrace the English, Latin, Greek, and French Languages; History, Geography, Grammar, Mathematics, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Music, Drawing, and the various branches of a first-class English Mercantile and Classical Education.

The Students are frequently practiced in Recitation and English Composition. They have the use of a select and well furnished Library, and are taught, by means of Historical and Geographical Debating Societies, to discuss subjects adapted to their age and studies. Their application is encouraged by frequent competition. Besides the usual Midsummer and Christmas Examinations, private examinations are held the first Monday of every month, and each term the parents or guardians receive a report stating in detail the progress of the children.

CONFISCATIONS AND RE-ALLOTMENTS IN THE NORTH OF THE COUNTY WEXFORD DURING THE REIGN OF KING JAMES I.

1611 and 1613.

In the reigns of King Henry VIII and of Queen Elizabeth, Inquisitions were made into the rights of the Crown against several Irish Possessors in the North of this County, and findings in favour of the Crown returned. With these examples before him, King James I. was not slow to try his hands in the same direction, and accordingly further Inquisitions and Confiscations were made, and re-allotments or new ones made also. The following is an extract from a document of the time of James I. headed :—

“ PROPORTIONS OF THE ANCIENT POSSESSIONERS—HOW MANY ACRES THEY FORMERLY POSSESSED—AND HOW MANY ARE ASSIGNED TO THEM IN THE PLOT OF THE NEW PLANTATION—AND WHICH OF THEM HAD FORMERLY PATENTS FROM THE CROWN.

“ Richard Masterson, 9,068 acres, whereof lands of the Natives newly assigned, are 3,800 acres—Crown lands, 2,800—by collation or Patent, 460—and assigned to him for his chiefries, 2,409 acres.

[The ancestor of Mr. Masterson came into Ireland in the reign of Queen Elizabeth from Cheshire, and was made Seneschal of the Castle of Ferns. The prosperity of the family seems to have died out during the present century.]

“ Michael Sinnott, allotted 300 acres, whereof 240 were his former possessions.

“ Dowlin McByrne, Morgan McByrne, and Edward McDowlin, jointly possessed by Patent 2,800 acres, were now deprived of 2,400 acres.

“Dowlin M'Morrogh Griffin alias Green M'Donnell holding 350 acres by Patent, was deprived of 200 of them.

“Walter Plunkett held 350 acres, and was deprived of 200.

“Donnel Spinagh held by Patent 400 acres, was re-allotted 300 of them.

“Patrick Peppard possessed 1,400 acres, now reduced to 700.

“Dermod Cune holding only 100 acres, had 100 more newly assigned.

“Captain Denis Vale was assigned 900 acres, 400 of which he formerly possessed.

“Walter Sinnott holding 1,967 acres, had them increased to 2,120 acres.

“James Sinnott holding 567 acres, had them increased to 850 acres.

“John Sinnott Fitz-Richard holding 545 acres, had them increased to 605 acres.

“John Fitz-Pierce had his 360 acres increased to 556 acres.

“Jasper Sinnott had 975 acres assigned, 370 being his former quantity.

“Robert Codd, 960 acres, whereof 840 were in his former possession.

“John Malone was confirmed in 486 acres, all of which he previously held.

“Henry Fitz-Pierce, 340 acres, of which he formerly possessed 240 acres.

“William Fitz-Walter Sinnott, 240 acres, of which 120 were his former possession.

“Donnel Valley, 525 acres, whereof 220 acres were his former possession.

“Teig M'Art, 330 acres, 133 whereof were his former possession.

“Patrick Walsh was assigned 126 acres, but deprived of 126 formerly his own.

“Teig O'Bulger, 120 acres, all of which he previously possessed.

“ Ferdoragh M'Dermot, 382 acres, but lost 240 acres his formerly.

“ James O'Murchoe, assigned 200 acres, but lost 160 acres.

“ Donnell O'Doran, 486 acres, of which 300 were formely his own possession.

“ Phelix M'Dermot got a Patent for 546 acres, but lost 1,200 formerly his.

“ Murrough M'Pherson, 250 acres, but was deprived of 204 formerly his.

“ Gerrard M'James, 160 acres, but was deprived of 120.

“ Phelim McDaMore, 240 acres, but was deprived of 200.

“ Turloagh McMorieragh, Donagh McMorieragh, and Donnel McMorieragh, were assigned 400 acres, but lost 300 acres.

“ Owey McHugh and Ballagh McDermot were assigned 300 acres, but lost 300.

“ John Esmonde was assigned 100 acres, and lost 100.

“ Callagh McBragh was assigned 120 acres, but lost 100.

“ Francis Wasser, assigned 200 acres, but lost 187.

“ Owen McGerald, assigned 200 acres, but lost 187.

“ Anthony Briskett, assigned 120 acres, lost 120.

“ Edward McDuff McDermot, assigned 206 acres, lost 120.

“ Owen M'Hugh and Ballagh M'Donagh Oge, assigned 450 acres, but lost 300.

“ Donagh Oge, 120 acres, lost 60 acres.

“ John Brazill, 120 acres, lost 166 acres.

“ Martin Browne, 840 acres, lost 140 acres.

“ Donogh McDonogh Enterskin, 208 acres, 80 of which were formerly his own.

“ Nicholas Neterville, 500 acres, all of which he formerly possessed.

“ Thomas McKeogh, 200 acres, all formerly his own.

“ Sir Henry Wallop, 1040 acres, all of which he formerly possessed.

“ Patrick Esmonde was assigned 400 acres, but lost 400 acres.

“Edmond McArt and Richard McArt, who held under former Patents, lost all they claimed, and have no allowance in this New Plantation for the lands taken from them.”

The men who acted as Commissioners under the Royal Seal of James I., and made the foregoing findings, were—Arthur Chichester, Charles Cornwalleys, George Calvert, Humphry Wynch, and Roger Wilbraham. Their instructions were, that they should ascertain “how many householders and persons were to be removed—what was their condition—whether they and their ancestors had been faithful to the State—how long they had been in possession, and whether by descent or tanistry—who they were that were to be planted in their room—what the condition of the principal undertakers was, and of their tenants and farmers—whether any of them were of the Irish, and namely of the Kavanaghs—whether said persons were brought, or to be brought thither, and that their ancestors had been likewise faithful to the State—and whether any of them were removed when corn sown by them was growing upon the ground—whether they were permitted to have and take their own corn so sown by them.” They were further to inquire and inform themselves “whether the said persons that were removed, or meant to be removed, had offices, or would perform, pay, or do all things either in building or maintaining of Castles or Forts, or paying, or rendering to the Crown the same rents, services and profits—and whether they would bear all other charges that the Undertakers were, by their bargains to do, pay, and perform—and lastly to inquire, and take knowledge of any other thing fit to be understood and certified to the King concerning the Plantation of Wexford.” Leland in his *History of Ireland* (vol. 2., p. 467,) declares that the Royal Commissioners scandalously abused their trusts, and by fraud and violence deprived the natives of those possessions which the King had reserved for them. There exists, in abundance, evidence to expose the iniquitous practices resorted to, such as cruelty, perjury, and subornation of

witnesses, to coerce juries to deliver verdicts for the King, and the King did not hesitate to appropriate the spoil.

From other documents we learn that the "New Plantation in the County Wexford is to be made in the two Baronies of Gowrey and Ballykenny, and the half Barony of Skerriewalshe—which contain (as estimated by survey), about 66,800 acres, arable and pasture land, all lying together on one continent, betwixt the River Slaney on the South, and the River of Arcloe, North, the sea on the East, and the bounds of the Counties of Caterlough and Kildare on the West—whereof the profits and occupation have been, for many years, in the several Septs of the Kavanaghs, Kinsellaghs, McSaddows, Mc-de-Amoores, and Murroughs. Of Fifty-seven native Possessors, Twenty-one are to retain their ancient habitations. All the residue of Inhabitants, estimated to be 14,500 men, women, and children, may be removed at the will of the new Patentees."—(From the Report of the Commissioners, made to the King, 1613, concerning the general grievances of the Kingdom.)

THE WEXFORD MILITIA.

At page 14 of this work we have noticed the first formation of the present Wexford regiment. Since that was printed Captain Philip H. Hore, of the Wexford Militia, has published in the WEXFORD INDEPENDENT, under the heading of "Pay and Allowances of the Wexford Militia Two Hundred Years ago," an interesting paper giving "particulars of the pay and allowances of our County Militia, with the Commissioners Orders in the years 1666-7." The Captain tells us that he has "obtained the particulars from the Book of Certificates and Orders of the Commissioners of Subsidies, 1666-7, Public Record Office, Dublin, and can guarantee the accuracy of the transcription." There is no doubt about the "accuracy" of the document, but we believe that the Militia alluded to were no more the foundation of the 38th, or old Wexford Regiment, raised

in 1793, than the Yeomen of fifty or sixty years ago, were the foundation of the 99th, or present Wexford Regiment of Militia. In fact the Militia alluded to by Captain H. were mere Yeomen or Volunteers, each corps or company separate and independent in itself; this is the more apparent from the fact of some of them being "troopers" and others foot soldiers or infantry. Their history therefore has no more to do with that of the Wexford Regiment, than has the history of the "Vinegar Hill Rangers," or "Ogle's Loyal Blues." However we are indebted to Capt. Hore for publishing the paper, which we now re-produce, as being a valuable document, showing the state of our military Two Hundred Years ago. The paper is as follows :—

"The first article is a letter from the Council Chamber, Dublin, dated 21st December, 1667, signed by the Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant; Earls Roscommon, Meath, Arran, and Masserene; the Archbishop of Armagh; and the Lords Dungannon and Kingston, to "Our lovinge friends His Maties Commrs appointed for levyinge the subsidies in the County of Wexford or to any of them to bee imparted to the rest."

"The letter refers to the subsidies granted by the Temporality for the defence of the Kingdom, and to former instructions dated 10 Feb. 1665, for their assessment. The proportion charged on the Co. Wexford, being £646 3s 6d. The letter continues :—"We require you to give order to the Collector of the said subsidy, payable the 24 Dec. 1667, to pay to the Captains of the Militia Troops and Companies of that County who—by appointment of us the Lord Lieutenant—did lately assemble at the Curragh of Kildare, soe much money as shall appeare by writing under the hand of the Muster Master Generalle, or his Deputy, to bee payable to such Troope and Companye and their Officers for Tenn dayes according to the pay of the Army allowed by the Establishment, which money is to bee issued by the said Captains to the Militia Troopes and Companies, and their Officers, and what sumes of money shall

be soe paid by the Collector are to be allowed to him upon his accomptes. And soe wee bid you hartily farewell, &c." The Militia having finished their ten days "Autumn Manœuvres" at the Curragh, the sum of £410 15s., was handed over to the Captains by Wm. Russell, gent., Collector of Subsidies, who swears that the Commissioners names to his Orders for Collection were "in the proper handwriting of the said Commissioners." This sum was thus expended :—

To Capt. Arthur Parsons for Trumpetts and Cullers,	£10	0	0
To Capt. John Tench for like,	10	0	0
To Capt. Richd. Kenny for Drums and Cullers for his Company,	6	0	0
To Capt. James Roe for like,	6	0	0
To Capt. Roger Lyndon for like,	6	0	0
To Capt. Richd. Ousley for like,	6	0	0
To Lieut. Arthur Cooke for Capt. Rotterham's Company for like,	6	0	0
To an hundred persons of the said two troops for pistolls and holsters,	100	0	0
To Wm. Russell for writing them certificates,	2	10	0
	£152 10 0		
To Capt. Arthur Parsons for 10 days pay to himself, officers and troope,	66	0	0
To Capt. John Tench for like for his troope,	60	0	0
To Capt. Richd. [Kenny] for himself, officers and company for like,	36	10	0
To Capt. Roger Lyndon for his Company, for like.	35	10	0
To Capt. Loftus Codd for his Company, formerly Capt. Rotheram's, for like,	31	5	0
To Capt. Richd. Ousley for his Company for like,	29	0	0
	£258 5 0		

Feb. 28. Wtss. J. E. Sergeant.

Jurt 16 die Nov. 1669.
Corm me. J. Doren.

"Here follows the order by the Commissioners of the County Wexford Militia, signed and sealed Christian Bor, High Sheriff, and Richard Clifton, dated 24th January, 1666, stating that "£10 for a horse troope and £6 for foote Company is not to be exceeded for the purchase of trumpets, colours, and drums, and to pay the former amount to Arthur Parsons, Esq., Capt. of an horse troope in this

county," Parsons receipt attached—and similar orders and receipts for the other officers.

"Next appears appointment dated July, 1667, by Rich. Clifton and Richard Kenney, Commrs., for settling the Militia, of Wm. Russell "to write out certificates for all such persons as shall bring in fire-arms to any two or more of the Commrs. for arming the said Militia" for which he is to have 6d. a piece. Mr. Russell appears to have written out 100 of them separately, and received £2 10s. Here is a specimen of one of these certificates:—

"Wee doe certifie that pursuant to a Proclamacon from the Lord Lieutenant and Council of 12 July, 1666, John Brazill delivered into the Magazine of Armes in the County of Wexford one case of fix'd Pistolls with Holsters for which wee require the High Collector of the 1st Subsidies in the said County to pay unto him the sum of Twenty Shillings.

"Dated 1st July, 1667.

Signed,

RIC. CLIFTON.
RIC. KENNEY."

"Here follows an order to Mr. Russell to pay the Officers their ten days pay, which is expended in the following manner:—(The order is dated 28 Feb., 1667, and is signed and sealed by Thos. Hart, Ric Clifton, Ric Rowe, Edward Withers, and Nic Codd).

CAPT. ARTHUR PARSON'S HIS TROOP.

Captain at 14s p diem,	...	...	£7	0	0
Lieut. at 9s p diem,	...	...	4	10	0
Cornet, at 7s p diem,	...	...	3	10	0
Quarter-Master, at 5s per diem,	...	...	2	10	0
Three Corporals, at 2s 6d each p diem,	...	...	3	15	0
One Trumpettor at 2s 6d p diem,	...	...	1	5	0
58 Troopers at 1s 6d each p diem,	...	...	43	10	0
			£66	0	0

"Capt. John Tenche's troop receives the same pay, but has only 50 troopers, which brings his total to £60.

CAPT. RICHARD KENNY'S COMPANY.

Capt. at 8s. p diem,	...	...	£4	0	0
Lieut. at 4s p diem,	...	...	2	0	0
Ensigne, at 3s p diem,	...	...	1	10	0
Two Sergeants, at 1s 6d each,	...	...	1	10	0
Three Corporals, at 1s each,	...	...	1	10	0
Two Drummers, at 1s each,	...	...	1	0	0
100 Soldiers, at 6d each,	...	...	25	0	0
			£36	10	0

“ Captain Roger Lyndon’s, Loftus Codd’s and Richard Ouseley’s Companies expenses are detailed in the same manner at the same rate of pay, with 96, 79, and 72 “ soldiers” respectively. This brings the total strength of the Militia at that time to consist of 6 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 2 Cornets, 4 Ensigns, 2 Troop Quarter-Masters, 8 Sergeants, 18 Corporals, 2 Trumpeters, 8 Drummers, 108 Troopers, and 347 rank and file only.

“ The accounts are examined, certified, and signed by Jas Roe, Mayor of Wexford.”

So far Captain Hore. To this paper the Editor of the **INDEPENDENT** append the following remarks :—

“ The above interesting paper will, we are sure, be read with pleasure by every person connected with our county—but we do not consider it would be complete without annexing some particulars as to the general state of the Kingdom. At that time the wages paid to the working classes in England were fixed by the Justices of the Peace, and the amount paid to farm labourers was from 6d to 10d per day, without diet. Women were paid 4d per day for hay-making. The average price of wheat was £1 10s per quarter. Beef in the English markets sold at 3½d per lb., and mutton, 3¾d per lb. Carpenters, Masons, Plumbers, &c., were paid 5s 9d a week. By comparing the sum paid to the English labourer, or tradesman, with that paid to the troopers or privates of the Wexford Regiment, it will show that the regiment must have been composed of a higher class of society than that taken from the ranks of artizans, as the pay of a private was double that of an English mechanic. We now append some particulars connected with the Wexford regiment, which was embodied under the Act of George III., in 1793, taken from the Abstracts of Presentments of Public Money granted by the Grand Jury of the county Wexford. From these abstracts we infer that the regiment was not popular with the lower classes. We find at Spring Assize, 1800, the sum of £887 5s. ordered to be levied off the County to fill up vacancies in the regiment. This shows that the

regiment was formed on a different footing from what it is at present. At Summer Assizes, 1801, £350 was ordered, and at Summer Assizes, 1804, £111 19s 6d. At Spring Assizes, 1806, we find the following levy of men or fines :

“Barony of Bargy.—Thirteen Parishes—19 men, or a fine of £380.

“Town of Wexford.—Four Wards (all within the Town walls)—9½ men, or a fine of £185.

“Barony of Forth.—Eighteen parishes—22½ men, or a fine of £445.

“Enniscorthy Town—St. Mary’s Parish—4½ men, or a fine of £85.

“Barony of Shilmalier.—Eighteen parishes—15¾ men, or a fine of £315.

“Barony of Bantry.—Eight Parishes—30½ men, or a fine of £310.

“Town of New Ross.—Town and Liberties—14 men, or a fine of £214.

“Barony of Shelburne.—Seven Parishes—12 men, or a fine of £240.

“Barony of Ballaghkeen.—Twenty Parishes—35¾ men, or a fine of £715.

“Barony of Gorey.—Fourteen Parishes—34¾ men, or a fine of £710.”

The reason of so many men being required in 1806 was, that the regiment had been “augmented” to ten or eleven companies, and to fill up vacancies caused by volunteering. About this time, there was a Sergeant of the Wexford volunteered, who was so well liked by the men that nearly the whole of the grenadier company, as well as many men from the other companies, stepped out of the ranks and joined him. He received a commission in the line, served with distinction through the Peninsular campaign, and was present at the crowning victory of Waterloo. He was a North of Ireland man, and enjoyed his half-pay and well won honours up to the year 1846, when he died at a ripe old age.

In the remarks of the Editor, he says : “we infer that the

regiment was not popular with the lower classes." With this we perfectly agree, and hence the Ballot had to be resorted to, but even with that extreme and obnoxious measure, the first regiment, which was only a seven company one, was never at its full strength. After the year 1800, through the interest of Lord Loftus, the then Colonel, liberty was given for the regiment to recruit in the county Fermanagh, where he possessed a large property. For this purpose the Wexford and Fermanagh regiments changed quarters. Whilst stationed in Enniskillen, the Wexford received a large number of respectable intelligent recruits, and in a few years three-fourths of the non-commissioned officers of the regiment were northerns, and this continued to be the case down to the reduction of the staff of the regiment in 1833. About that time we remember making the enquiry of an old Wexfordman, who had served in the regiment from 1795, how it was that so many North of Ireland men were non-commissioned officers in a Wexford regiment—was it by favour, or how? "Not by favour certainly," said he; "but it is easily accounted for. If a Northern once got a 'stripe,' (promotion) he was sure to keep it, and would get another added very soon; whilst the poor Wexfordman would often lose his first 'stripe' within twenty-four hours, by treating his friends, and they returning the compliment, wishing him good luck with his new won honors. I have known the poor Wexfordian who was honoured with a 'stripe' on this morning's parade, marched up a prisoner the next and degraded. Not but the Northerns drank as much as the Southerns, aye, and more too, but the Northern knew WHEN to drink, and there was the whole secret."

Many of the sons and grandsons of these men are now filling honourable stations in life in the United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia.

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The figures at the commencement of the Paragraphs denote the day of the month on which the event recorded took place.

1. The MAYORS OF WEXFORD sworn into office.—The Corporation of Wexford is one of the oldest in Ireland, and was at one time possessed of considerable landed property, and enjoyed large privileges. The landed property at present belonging to the Corporation is very small, only something over £300 a-year. In former days the Corporation held a space of about 20 feet round the Town Wall as well as several parks in the vicinity of the town, but after the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act, and Wexford getting its Charter of Incorporation, it was found that nearly the whole of the property had been alienated from the public. How this large amount of property had been given away there are no documents to show. The excuse given is that all the records were destroyed by the rebels in 1798. In New Ross where the rebels and army fought for the entire day—when the rebels at one time were masters of the town, and the soldiers next—where houses were set on fire and destroyed—yet all the books and documents connected with the town can be produced. In Wexford there were no burnings—no fighting—yet no records of the Borough can be found. What the rebels wanted with old Minute Books or such papers we have not been informed. On the passing of the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill in 1841, Wexford, having less than 12,000 inhabitants was deprived of its ancient Corporation. The late Sir Thomas Esmonde, then representing the Borough in Parliament, Mr. Charles Walker, for many years its true and faithful representative, Mr. Sheppard Jeffares, at

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that time Mayor, and Mr. Greene, J.P., joined together, and after some delay, caused by opposition, succeeded in obtaining a Charter of Incorporation, giving Wexford again its old place among the Irish Municipalities, but under the Municipal Act, Wexford, as well as the other Irish boroughs, was deprived of a great amount of power formerly exercised by her Corporation. Up to that time the Mayor was Senior Magistrate of the County, taking precedence of all others—now he is only a Justice of the Borough. Many people still living remember the power exercised by the old Mayors of Wexford over forestallers, &c., and cannot be made to believe but the present Mayors have the same power but will not use it. The Corporation of Wexford is very ancient, and the date of the first Charter of Incorporation given to the town is lost in the mist of time. However, we find that in September, 1173, the Sheriff of Winchester renders an account to King Henry II., “for corody for Murtough MacMurrough and five burgesses of Wexford, one night at Winchester, 6s 8d; corodies for same for 10 nights by David Laguerre, 40s; six robes for Murtough MacMurrough and the Burgesses of Wexford, £10 14s 11d., all ordered by the King’s writ.” This account which is preserved in the Public Record Office, London, clearly shows that a Corporation must have been then in existence. If not, why are the words “Burgesses of Wexford” used? Or why would the King himself confer and pay for robes for the Burgesses? The next charter we can trace is that granted by Ademar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who died in 1323. In 1411, Henry IV. in granting a new Charter says—“Henry, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland, to all these shall come, greeting. We have inspected the Charter of Ademar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke and Lord of Wexford and Montiniac, of liberties granted to the Burgesses of Wexford, made and sealed with his seal.” Henry confirms the privileges contained in Ademar’s Charter, and confers additional ones on the

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Burgesses. Edward, his successor, next granted a charter which recites that "at the supplication of the Sovereign, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the town of Wexford, by their petition exhibited to our Deputy, we grant them their divers liberties, free customs, and claims, which the ancestors and predecessors of the aforesaid Sovereign, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, for all time whereof memory is not the contrary, have held and used in the same town." This Charter fixes the time for holding elections of Sovereign, Bailiff, and Burgesses. It states that "the Sovereign ought to take cognizance of all Forestallers of Victuals, and of all other things coming to be sold in said town; and before him ought to be attached, and if he shall be convicted, then he shall be committed to the gaol of the said town, and there shall stay until he pay the fine according to the amount of his default, and the fine shall be converted to the use of the town." In those days of Free Trade, such a clause would not be granted to any town. For the regulation of the sale of bread and beer, it was fixed "that the Sovereign should have the correction of the assize of bread and beer, and should punish when found deficient by amerciamment and the punishment of the pillory. The Sovereign and Bailiffs shall order and proclaim all victuals coming into market to be sold at a certain price. If butchers break the proclamation they shall be attached and brought before the Sovereign and committed. No foreigner was allowed to buy skins inside the town, and all of the inhabitants were exempted from going beyond the bounds of the borough in any expedition against the enemies of the King. The other Charters subsequently granted contained nearly similar clauses. James the Second granted a Charter after he ascended the throne, but after the Revolution, the Corporation rejected that Charter, and resumed their former one, which we may say was acted on up to our days. The history of Wexford and its ancient Charters, its Sovereigns, Seneschals, Mayors, Bailiffs, and Burgesses is very interesting, and well worthy the atten-

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tion of the antiquarian. The following is a list of the gentlemen who have acted as Mayors of Wexford, from the date of the oldest record extant to the present time. Up to 1840 the Mayors were sworn in the 29th September each year, but since the obtaining of the Charter in 1846, they are sworn in on New Year's Day :—

1775 } John Lightburne,	1813 George H. Reade,
1776 }	1814 Charles Jacob,
1777 Richard Neville,	1815 George H. Reade,
1778 Ebenezer Jacob, M.D.,	1816 Rev. Ralph Boyd,
1779 Richard LeHunte,	1817 John Towel,
1780 Cadwallader Edwards,	1818 Arthur Meadows,
1781 Richard Neville,	1819 Arthur Meadows,
1782 Henry Archer,	1820 Robert Johns,
1783 { Nathaniel Huson, died during the year,	1821 Robert Hughes,
	1822 Charles Jacob,
Benjamin Neale Bayley,	1823 Christian Wilson,
1784 John Lightburne,	1824 Robert Johns,
1785 Benjamin Neale Bayley,	1825 Robert Hughes,
1786 Allan Maclean,	1826 Robert Johns,
1787 Ebenezer Jacob, M.D.,	1827 George H. Reade,
1788 Samuel Tench,	1828 William Toole,
1789 Rev. Joseph Miller,	1829 George H. Reade,
1790 John Cox,	1830 Robert Hughes,
1791 Bostock R. Jacob,	1831 Charles Jacob,
1792 George H. Reade,	1832 Robert Hughes,
1793 James Boyd,	1833 Christopher G. Harvey,
1794 Viscount Loftus,	1834 William Whitty,
1795 Arthur Meadows,	1835 Francis Harpur,
1796 Lord Loftus,	1836 Francis Harpur,
1797 John Lightburne,	1837 Robert Hughes,
1798 Francis Leigh,	1838 Robert H. Harvey,
1799 Ebenezer Jacob, M.D.,	1839 Matthew Pettit,
1800 John Henry Lyster,	1840 Francis Harpur,
1801 George H. Reade,	1841 { Sheppard Jeffares, and till the Incorporation in 1846.
1802 William Toole,	
1803 Rev. John Elgee,	1846 Sheppard Jeffares,
1804 Arthur Meadows,	1847 Robert Cardiff, M.D.,
1805 George H. Reade,	1848 James Kinsellah,
1806 Rev. Joseph Miller,	1849 Richard Walsh,
1807 Ebenezer Jacob, M.D.,	1850 { John Cooney, died Richard Walsh,
1808 John Henry Lyster,	
1809 Rev. Joseph Miller,	1851 Robert Stafford,
1810 Ebenezer Jacob, M.D.,	1852 John Walsh,
1811 George H. Reade,	1853 James Ralph Crosbie,
1812 Rev. Joseph Miller,	1854 John Greene,

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1855	Robert Crean, M.D.,	1867	John Greene,
1856	Richard Sinnott,	1868	Joseph Swan Waddy,
1857	John Coghlan, M.D.,	1869	John J. Walsh,
1858	John Evans Hadden,	1870	John Hinton,
1859	John Walsh,	1871	John H. Hadden,
1860	Richard O'Connor,	1872	John J. Walsh,
1861	John Sinnott,	1873	John Greene,
1862	James Harpur,	1874	John Greene,
1863	John Greene,	1875	John Greene,
1864	John Greene,	1876	William Timpson,
1865	John Walsh,	1877	John J. Walsh.
1866	Joseph Swan Waddy,		

1. Enniscorthy retaken from the soldiers of Cromwell, 1690-1. This fact is thus noticed by Cromwell in a letter to Parliament:—"The enemy surprised Enniscorthy in this manner: some Irish gentlemen feasted the soldiers, and sent in women to sell them strong water, (whiskey,) of which they drank too much, and then the Irish fell upon them, took the garrison, and put all the officers and soldiers to the sword."

1. The schooner "Sibyle," of Wextord, (Mr. John Barrington, owner,) boarded und robbed by Pirates in the Bosphorous, 1851.

1. The Rev. JAMES MORGAN STUBBS, Rector of Rosdroit, died, 1858.

1. The Rev. JOHN DORAN, C.C., Newtownbarry, died, 1864

1. At a general meeting of the Catholic inhabitants of Enniscorthy, under the presidency of the Rev. JOHN L. FURLONG, Adm., it was unanimously resolved to erect the present Spire of the Cathedral, 1871.

1. Mr. JAMES GILES, of Clone House, Monamolin, died at the advanced age of 92 years, 1877.

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2. Henry the Eighth presented Thomas Bernarde, chaplain, to the rectory of Old Ross, lately belonging to Thos., Duke of Norfolk, 1541.

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2. Lieutenant EDWARD OSBORNE, of the Grenadier Company, Wexford Regiment, died at the house of Thomas M'Corde, New Ross, 1812.

2. Dr. NICHOLAS ARCHER, of Wexford, died, 1833. He was Physician to County Infirmary for many years.

2. Mr. JOHN O'FARRELL, of the Cloth Hall, Wexford, died, 1834. His remains were the first interred in the then new portion of the grave-yard at the rere of the Franciscan Church in that town.

2. Mr. LUNDY-FOOTE murdered at Rosbercon, near New Ross, about 4 o'clock in the evening, 1835.

2. The first birth took place in the Enniscorthy Union Workhouse, 1843. It was that of a female belonging to parents named Quinn.

2. ROBERT DOYNE, Esq., J.P., Wells, died, 1850.

2. SARSFIELD COLCLOUGH, Esq., died at Douglas, Isle of Man, 1855. He was born in Duffrey Hall, county Wexford, in 1768, and is buried in Templeshanbo.

2. Mr. JAMES KELLY, farmer and miller, Edernine, accidentally killed by the machinery of his own mill, 1873.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel HARRY ALCOCK, Wexford regt., granted the honorary rank of Colonel, 1875.

2. A barn and a quantity of barley, the property of Mr. Codd, Garryfilom, destroyed by fire, 1876.

2. Captain PATRICK FRENCH, of the merchant service, Wexford, died, 1877.

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3. ART O'BRIEN, of Killaligan, near Enniscorthy, died, 1629. The male representative of this family was residing in Paris some few years since.

3. The Ferns Diocesan Protestant Orphan Society established, 1833. The objects of the society are to provide

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diet, lodging, clothing, and a Scriptural education for the destitute orphans of Protestant parents, and to apprentice them to Protestant masters and mistresses of approved religious principles and conduct; or to provide for them in any other way equally beneficial, and in accordance with the religious principles of the society.

3. The COUNTESS DE CLONARD died at Vendome, France, 1857. Her Ladyship's maiden name was Crosbie, and she was born at Ballinagee, near Wexford.

3. EDWARD DONOVAN HILL, Esq., died at Urrin's Fort, near Enniscorthy, 1861.

3. Major TALBOT, Castle Talbot, died, 1861.

3. Mr. R. E. FRENCH, formerly of New Ross, died at New York, 1875.

3. Great Floods in the county Wexford—the tide was very high at Wexford, the quays and lower parts of the town being flooded, so that boats passed through a portion of North Main street. Some of the line of railway between Bray and Wicklow was carried away, and the mails did not arrive in this county for 48 hours.—1877.

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4. The Theatre erected by Wm. Taylor, Esq., in High-street, Wexford, opened for the first time, 1832.

4. JOSHUA ROBERTS, Esq., Enniscorthy, died, 1843.—This Gentleman was for many years Resident Agent over Lord Portsmouth's Irish Estates, and in connection with the late Nicholas Ellis, Esq., carried out with unswerving uprightness those just and beneficent rules which have made it at all times so exceptional a property. In all other respects he was a model citizen, both in public and private life. Every good and philanthropic object had his firm and generous support. He was one of the earliest Temperance Reformers, and when Father Matthew first visited Enniscorthy, Mr. Roberts had his band of Total

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Abstainers ready formed to receive and welcome him. He was President of the Total Abstinence Association in Enniscorthy till his death. He was universally beloved and trusted, and to him might well be applied the language of the great master of language—

“ Those about him,
From *him* did read the perfect ways of honour.”

4. JOHN W. BREEN, Esq., of Slade, Tower of Hook, died, aged 67 years, 1847.

4. The “ Town of Wexford ” paddle steamer, totally wrecked near Hollyhead, on her voyage from Wexford to Liverpool—no lives were lost.—1852. She was the only steamship ever built in the port of Wexford, and was the property of John Edward Redmond, Esq.

4. RICHARD BOYD, Collector of Customs at Wick, died, 1866. He was a native of New Ross.

4. The iron ship “ River Krishna,” wrecked on Tuskar Rocks, 1874.

4. A man named Coghlan drowned in the river Slaney, near Newtownbarry, whilst in pursuit of a pig that he was driving, 1876.

4. Miss JULIA MURPHY unanimously elected Schoolmistress of the Enniscorthy Workhouse National Female School, 1877.

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5. The “ BIG SNOW.”—The snow fall and frost which commenced on the eve of Twelfth Day, 1814, was declared by “ the oldest inhabitant ” to have been the most severe since the “ Big Frost ” of 1740. The weather previously had been comparatively mild and with little rain. On New Year’s Day, 1814, the wind came to the East, with an overcast sky. On the evening of the 5th January the wind rose and snow fell heavily for 18 hours, covering the country to a depth of three or four feet—and where snow-drifts formed, the depth was from ten to twenty feet. Great

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difficulty was experienced in recovering sheep from the fields. On the 7th the frost became intense, and the snow fell heavily at intervals, but was remarkably dry and crisp, and the sun shone out brightly as is usual in Canada.—This kind of weather continued for three weeks, without any thaw. All out-door work was suspended, and many cattle, particularly sheep perished. The roads were undistinguishable, and several cabins were covered over, and had finally to be abandoned by the inmates. The Slaney was frozen over from Ferry Carrig upwards, and was crossed by men and horses without danger. The whole of the extensive Wexford Harbour only exposed a narrow crooked line of open water in the tideway, and was covered with millions of wild water fowls, very many of them kinds rarely seen here. The same was the case with the Lakes of the county. The Lake of the Lady's Island was even more immensely resorted to by wild fowls, for its peculiar kind of feeding, the water being nearly fresh, and having no tide or natural out-let into the sea. The Lake, three miles in length, was all frozen over to the thickness of 14 inches, except a semicircular space of about quarter of a mile, where the birds were so numerous as to prevent the water from freezing by their perpetual motion, and millions of them died. All the fishes in the lake perished also, and when a passage was cut into the sea in the following March, the bones of the perished wild birds and fishes were as plenty as shells on a cockle bed. There was not the slightest thaw until the 1st of February. Ague prevailed very much in the county during the following season, but other diseases were comparatively rare. Ague, once a common affliction yearly in the southern part of the county, has wonderfully disappeared, not half a dozen cases having been reported to the Poor-Law Guardians by the Dispensary District Medical Officers for the past five-and-twenty years.

5. A man named Kelly murdered at Berkley. near New

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Ross, 1833. He was a workman in the employment of Mr. Deane.

5. The ship "Minerva," lost on Blackwater Bank, 1844.

5. THOMAS REDMOND, Esq., of Lancaster Place, Wexford, died, 1851.

5. The schooner "Victoria," of Wexford, lost with all hands, at Portrane, 1854.

5. The Rev. JOHN BARRY, P.P. of Crossabeg, died, 1858. He was Curate in the Parish of Wexford, at the visitation of the first Cholera in 1832, where he laboured incessantly administering relief and religious consolation to his afflicted people.

5. SANDHAM ELY, Esq., of Ely's Walks, New Ross, died, 1861.

5. The Very Rev. DEAN MEYLER, Dublin, died, 1864.—The life of Dean Meyler was an eventful one, embracing two-thirds of a century. Whilst a boy, in his native County of Wexford, where he was born in the year 1784, he witnessed, and remembered well, the fierce and sanguinary struggle of 1798, and his reminiscence of that stormy and bloody period were full of a kind of painfully absorbing interest. Born of respectable and pious parents, from an early period of his existence he evinced a strong desire to enter the ministry, and to that object his education was directed. He entered Maynooth in his eighteenth year, and after a most successful course in that College, he was ordained Priest in the year 1807, and was nominated to a curacy in Liffey-street, Dublin. From this he was transferred to the Cathedral Church, Marlborough-street, and in 1833, was nominated to the Parish and Deanery of St. Andrew's. On the establishment of the National Board of Education he placed his schools under its regulations, and soon after he was appointed a Member of the Board, which office he continued to hold up to the time of his demise.

5. Mr. MORRIS purchased, in the Incumbered Estates

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Court, for the sum of £25,000, the Wexford and Bagnalstown Railway, 1866.

JANUARY 6.

6. ANTHONY COLCLOUGHT arrests Edmund Rewe-a-Wall, and lodges him in the gaol of Ballyadams, 1549.

6. EDWARD PERCIVAL, R.N., a native of the County Wexford, killed in action, 1813. The subject of our present notice, though of a mild and amiable disposition, displayed great gallantry when occasion required, and was greatly beloved by his companions in arms, for those qualities that distinguish the gentleman and the hero. He met his death at an early age, and the following inscription taken from the beautiful monument erected to his memory in St. Iberius Church, Wexford, by the Captain and officers of the vessel in which he served, tells the manner of his death :—" Sacred to the memory of Mr. Edward Percival, late Master's Mate in the Royal Navy, who fell gallantly in his country's cause, in an attack upon an enemy of far superior force, in a boat belonging to His Majesty's Frigate 'Havannah,' Captain the Hon. George Cadogan, on the 6th January, 1813, on the coast of Istria, in the Adriatic, aged 21 years. His amiable heart and noble disposition secured him the esteem and friendship of all who knew him, whilst his public conduct ever endeared him to the approbation of those officers with whom he served, in testimony whereof, the Captain and Officers of the 'Havannah,' have caused this monument to be erected to his memory, as a sincere tribute to departed worth, as well as of their admiration of the heroic manner in which he fell.— Interred in Brioni."

6. ADAM LOFTUS LYNN, Esq., of Inyard, Fethard, received a threatening letter, in which it was stated that he would meet the death of Lundy Foote, if he attempted to take some land in his neighbourhood, 1836.

6. Dr. JAMES SKELTON, of Enniscorthy, died at the age of 100 years, 1844.

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6. The ship "Columbia," bound from New Orleans to Liverpool, wrecked near the Hook Lighthouse, 1852.—She had a cargo of 3,800 bales of cotton, and 5,000 bushels of Indian Corn. Eleven of the crew were drowned, nineteen saved.

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7. BRENNAN, the leader of the Kellymount Gang, killed, 1740.—The Kellymount Gang was a band of desperados, commanded by a leader named Brennan, that kept the country in a state of terror for a long time. It is stated by some writers that they were originally banded together for service under the Pretender, but failing in that they took to plunder, and for a long time lived at free quarters. Their depredations, which extended over several counties in Leinster and Munster, became so intollerable, that in the month of January, 1740, a number of gentlemen and their retainers formed themselves into a company, and attacked the "Gang" in their stronghold. A desperate conflict ensued, and Brennan, the leader, being killed, his followers dispersed, and never after could be got together in any numbers. The towns and their neighbourhoods did not escape the depredations of the "Gang," for we have it on record that they visited the neighbourhood of Enniscorthy, and on one occasion we are told that they attacked the residence of Captain Donovan, at Clonmore, Bree, a brave old officer, who had served with honour in many campaigns, and who, it is stated, to keep his warlike spirit up, used to head parties in pursuit of the "Gang." The attack was made on the residence of the Captain during the night time, the party uttering loud yells and threatening to murder all in the house; but the brave old soldier and his servants barricaded the house, and made a gallant defence, finally succeeding in driving the marauders away. In defending his house Captain Donovan was wounded by a gunshot in the eye, the sight of which he lost.

7. GEORGE H. READE, Mayor of Wexford, transmit to

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the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the sum of £831 5s., collected in Wexford and its neighbourhood, in aid of the Portuguese, who were in much distress by reason of the wars of Napoleon.—1812.

7. A public banquet given in Wexford to JASPER W. WALSH, Agent for Lloyd's, 1855. The late John Edward Redmond, M.P., presided.

7. The American ship "Brandiwine," wrecked at Carnsore point, 1861.

7. WILLIAM DONOVAN, Solicitor, Enniscorthy, died, 1863. He was a member of the Ballymore family.

7. JOSHUA BOBIEAR, merchant, a member of the Society of Friends, died at Enniscorthy, 1874.

JANUARY 8.

8. WILLIAM FITZADELM DE BURGO appointed Governor of Wexford, 1172.—William FitzAdelm de Burgo, accompanied King Henry the Second into Ireland in 1171, as Steward or Comptroller of the Household, and on the arrival of that monarch in Wexford, he created his Steward Governor of the important Town and County of Wexford. This gentleman was of French or Norman origin, and from him is descended some of the oldest and greatest families in Ireland. On the departure of the King from Wexford, he issued orders to de Burgo to build the Castle of Wexford—intrusted him with the management of his affairs in Ireland, and named him Chief Governor of the Anglo-Norman settlements. It was while in this office he obtained the great property in Connaught, through the insane and sanguinary divisions for supremacy amongst the O'Connors, being called in by them to settle their differences. De Burgo died in 1204-5.

8. Sir JOHN TOTTENHAM died at Tottenham Green, co. Wexford, 1787. He was succeeded by his son, the Right Hon. Charles Baron Loftus.

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8. The first sod turned for the reclamation of Ballyteigue lake, by John Rowe, J.P., 1847.

8. The ship "Caroline," laden with Indian corn, bound to Liverpool, wrecked two miles east of the Hook lighthouse, 1852.

8. Public Banquet given in Wexford to Major O'REILLY, 1861. He had served with distinction in the Pope's Irish Brigade.

8. The Rev. THOMAS WARREN, C.C., Enniscorthy, died, 1863.

8. The Rev. JAMES CUMINE appointed Rector of the united Parishes of Preban and Kilpipe, Diocese of Ferns, 1877. On same day, the Rev. P. MOINAH, was appointed Rector of Killnahue, same Diocese.

JANUARY 9.

9. WILLIAM SAYNTLOO, Seneschal of the County Wexford, died, 1545.

9. Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, 435 acres of Ballywilliam, and 95 acres of Ballyleagh, in the barony of Bantry, were assigned to William Warren and Anne, his wife, at a quit rent of £10 14s 8½d yearly.—1667.

9. The dwelling house and premises of William Walsh, farmer, St. Kerins, barony of Shelburne, maliciously set fire to and consumed, 1835. Patrick Byrne and Patrick Larkin were arrested and tried for the offence at Wexford Assizes, found guilty, and sentenced to transportation.

9. Captain HUNT, agent to Sir Hugh Palliser, reported to be fired at on his way home from Wexford to Castle-town House, Carne, 1847. It was generally believed at the time that he was not fired at—that some person was fowling near where he was passing; however that may be, Captain Hunt had two policemen to guard him until near his death, which took place a few years afterwards.

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9. MAURICE LEYNE, a talented young gentleman who took a conspicuous part in the Repeal agitation, addressed a public meeting in Enniscorthy, on the subject of free trade and the encouragement of Native Manufactures, 1850. He was grand nephew of O'Connell.

9. The Right Hon. NEWTON FELLOWES, Lord Portsmouth, died, 1854.

9. EDWARD M. CARR, of Camlin, near New Ross, died, 1858.

9. THOMAS JEFFARIES, shopkeeper, Wexford, died, 1861.

9. The Rev. LOFTUS BRENNAN, P.P., Taghmon, died, aged 68 years, 1866. The appointment of the Rev. Mr. Brennan to the parish of Taghmon, was the last made by the late Right Rev. Dr. Keating.

9. CHARLES H. HILL, J.P., St. John's, Enniscorthy, died, 1870.

9. A Rick of Hay, valued at £30, the property of Mrs. Mary Bolger, of Killabeg, near Enniscorthy, destroyed by fire, 1876. The fire took place early in the evening, and it was not known how it originated.

9. Dr. W. F. CARMODY elected Medical Officer of the Killan Dispensary District, 1877.

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10. WILLIAM SEYNTLOWE, Seneschal of the County of Wexford, being dead, Anthony Sentleger, Lord Deputy, appoints Mr. John a Brereton to the office, and thus informs the government of England of the matter :—" And wheare, nowe of late, Mr. William Seyntlowe is deceased, by reason whereof the Shenisshalship of the countie of Wexford is voide ; and for that I perceived the same countie to lye, as ye knowe, mete and propice for the reformation of Laynster, I have therefore apoynted Mr. John a Brereton, who hath the leading of 150 men here of the retynue, to have the same office, which by my patent is in

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my gifte, during the Kinges pleasure. I thinke assuredly he will do good service there; so as it may please the Kinges Majestie to give the same to hym for terme of his lif, with like commoditie as the same Mr. Seyntlowe had it. I dought not but there wilbe sute made to His Majestie for others to have same office, that be borne here in this lande. But I remytt that to your wisdome. I will dis-parradge no man. But, as I may request to my great freende, I hartely desier youe to beare your favour to this gentleman, John a Brereton; and I shall, God willing, with asmuche service, if it may ly in me, requyte your kindness. From the Kinges Majesties manour of Kylmaynam, this tenthe of Januarij, 1545." Mr. Brereton applied for the office by a letter to Sir William Paget on the day previous, in which he says that he would have moved the Lord Deputy to write to the King in furtherance of his suit, but that his Lordship is so much troubled by reason of certain accusations of his evil willers.—State Papers published by Authority.

10. The Mayor of Limerick complains to Lord Deputy Bellyngham, that a ship belonging to the Port of Limerick, on her voyage from Spain to that city with a cargo of wine, was wrecked on the Wexford coast and plundered by the inhabitants, 1549.

10. CÆSAR COLCLOUGH admitted a Barrister-at-Law, 1783. Mr. Colclough travelled the Leinster Circuit. At one time he and Charles Kendal Bushe were travelling from Wexford to Waterford, and in order to shorten the journey determined to cross the Ferry of Ballinlaw. It was blowing a strong gale at the time, and the boatmen expressed some fears as to their being able to cross over without danger to the lives of their passengers, but Mr. Colclough pressed them with additional fees, and ridiculed their fears, as time was of the greatest importance to him and his companions. It was then that Mr. Bushe (who afterwards rose to the dignity of Chief Justice of the Court of Com-

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mon Pleas,) threw off the clever well-known impromptu. It is an amusing parody or burlesque on the famous words of Julius Cæsar to the sailors in similar perilous circumstances—"Courage! you bear Cæsar and his fortunes!" Bushe's lines ran thus :—

While meaner souls the tempest strike with awe,
Intrepid Colclough crosses Ballinlaw,
And cries to boatmen shiv'ring in their rags :
"You carry Cæsar and his saddle bags."

10. A public meeting held at Enniscorthy to consider the advisability of improving the navigation of the river Slaney between that town and Wexford, 1832. Lord Carew, Lieutenant of the county, presided. Mr. Vignoles, C.E., attended and explained that it would cost £33,000 to make a canal from Pouldarrig to Brownswood, and from thence to use the river. The average annual traffic on the river at that time between Wexford and Enniscorthy was 36,000 tons.

10. JOHN CORCORAN, solicitor, Enniscorthy, died, 1850.

10. An accident occurred at Mill-park Brewery and Mill, Enniscorthy, by which two lives were lost—a young lad named Haughton, and a smith named Doran, 1864.

10. A County Meeting in favour of Denominational Education, held in Wexford, 1872.

10. SAMUEL LEE, of Barnadown, died, 1876.

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11. The first Irish Parliament under Queen Elizabeth meet in Dublin, 1560. The representatives from this county were—Alexander Devereux, Bishop of Ferns; for the county—William Hore, of Harperstown, and Richard Sinnott, of Ballybrennan; for borough of Wexford—John Hassen and Richard Talbot; for Ross—Nicholas Heron William Dormer.

11. Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, the following lands in the barony of Ballaghkeene, county of

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Wexford, were confirmed to Captain Felix Long, viz. :—
 41a. 0r. 15p., being part of the lands of Garranisk and Garry-Richard ; 104 acres, part of Garryvadden ; 279 acres more of the same ; 151a 2r 0p., of Killiagh ; 156 acres of Monavarick alias Monanarick ; 22 acres being part of Tan-kenick and Tobberlonny ; 186 acres of Courtlough ; 102a 2r 0p., of Killdurant alias Killdarent ; 97 acres of Garrymore ; 14a 2r 0p., being part of Ballyboy ; 72a 0r 13p. in the northerly part of Owlertwick, with the mill-race to be cut off by an east and west line.—Total quit rent, £27 16s 6d.—Inrolled, 1666.

11. Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation there were conferred on John Shelly, viz., 32 acres plantation measure of lands in Keyer, Edermine, and Clonmore, at a quit rent of 17s 4½d.—Inrolled 1669.

11. Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation there were confirmed to Andrew Ram, 27a 1r 13p., being part of the lands of Bryanstown, in the barony of Shelburne, at a quit rent of 11s 1½d., and at same time, 53 acres, being part of the lands of Rathangan, barony of Bargy, were confirmed to Luke Browne, at a rent of £1 1s 5½d a year, 1669.

11. A County Meeting held in the town of Wexford, when it was resolved to petition Parliament for Reform, and the admission of Roman Catholics as Members of Parliament, 1793.

11. The Right Hon. the Earl of PORTSMOUTH born, 1825.

11. Colonel PHAYRE, of Killoughram, near Enniscorthy, died at Southampton, England, 1832.

11. A Tithe Sale advertised to take place at Ballyfad, in this county, 1837. The stock offered for sale belonged to Miss Kitty Forde and Mr. Michael Doyle, farmer. Though thousands attended there were no bidders.

11. The ship "Hollyock," of Boston, United States, lost at Carne, 1855.

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11. The brig "Ulswater," from Liverpool, outward bound, lost at Ballymoney, when only one man was saved out of the whole crew, 1868.

11. MARY COSGRAVE, 60 years of age, found drowned in a river near Castlebridge, 1876.

11. A Game Protection Society formed for the County of Wexford, 1877. James Moffatt, Esq., J.P., Ballyhyland, Treasurer, and Dr. Wm. Cookman, J.P., Kiltrea House, Secretary.

JANUARY 12.

12. ART M'MURROUGH died at Ross, 1417. It was supposed from poison administered to him in a draught of water.

12. PART OF THE COUNTY WEXFORD DIVIDED INTO BARONIES, 1604.—By an order issued by King James I., the third year of his reign, a jury assembled at Ballyteige, (barony of Gorey,) to divide a part of the county into Baronies for the better governing of same. The following is the order then made :—"The 5 baronies following, in the county of Wexford, commonly called the English baronies of said county, to witt, of Foarte, Bargy, Shirbirne, Shilmalyre, & Bantry, with Mounck's lands, and all the landes from the top of the mountain of Slew carraghe unto the river of the Barrow, on the east side of the said mountain & river, being all parcels of the said barony, and the territories thereof, commonly called the Irish countries, shall be divided into 3 several baronies, to be named and distinguished as followeth, viz. the barony of Ballaghkeyne, containing the Morowes and the Inche in the Morowes, Mc. Damore's country, and all the ecclesiasticall landes within the said barony belonging to the late priory of Glascarigs, which barony is bounded on the * * * * by the sea, on the south side to the barony of Shilmalyre, on the west to the river of the Slane, and on the north to Kylhobucke and Kynselaghcs ; the baronie of Goory containing * * * * and Mc. Vadock's country and

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Broyckenaghe, and the spiritual landes called Farren-murry on the east side of the Banne, which barony is bounded on the east side to the mayne sea and Mc. Damer's country, on the south side to the Morowes and Kilhobucke, on the west side to Shillelaghe and Cossher, and on the north side to the shires of Arcloe; the barony of Skarrewailsh containing the Duffry, the lordship of Eniscorthy, together with Farrenvarse, Farrenhamon, Farrenoneile, Fasaghslewboy, Clunhanricke, the lordship of Ferne, Kylcolnelyen, Kilhobucke, and the buishop's lands bothe sides of the Banne, which barony is bounded on the southe side with the barony of Bantry and Mounck's landes to the topp of Barreskuller, on the west to the topp of the mountains of Stwoleyne, and so along to the river of Clody, and from thence to the Slane, & upp along the river of Dyrre unto Carnowe, on the northe to the Kynsellaghe's and Mc. Vadock's countrey, and on the easte side to the Broykeneaghe and Morowes. The barony of Ballaghkeyne aforesaid contayneth, in Mc. Damore's countrey, 13 marte lande, but the abbay land of Glascarige, or the landes of Morowes and Inche, the jury knowe not how to devide either by marte landes or quarters. The barony of Goory contayneth, in Kynsellagh and the temporal landes of Boyckenagh, 20 marte lande, and in Mc. Vadock's countrey 7 marte lande, but the contentes of the landes in Farrenmorrey the jury knowe not, either by marte landes or quarters. The barony of Skerrewailshe containethe in Kylhobucke 6 martes, in Kilcowlnelyen 5 martes, in Clanhanricke, Farrenhennon, Farrenoneile and Fasaghslewboy 20 martes, but the contents of the lordshipps of Fernes, Enescorthy and the buishop's landes the jury cannot devide, either by marte landes or quarters. The Duffrey containeth 7 quarters which the jury cannot devide into marte landes or quarters.

12. ROBERT FITZNICOLL, of Ballyhearty, died, 1620.

12. LEWIS MILLER appointed Captain in the Gorey Yeomanry, 1811.

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12. The ship "Soho" of Liverpool, wrecked at Ballynesker, 1814.

12. The ship "Hottingeur" bound from Liverpool to New York, wrecked on Blackwater Bank, 1850. Same day the Russian brig "Geisler Adolph," from Koningsberg to Liverpool, was wrecked at Ballygeary. In both cases the crews were saved by the praiseworthy exertions of the country people.

12. Mr. WILLIAM KELLY, farmer, Garrynisk, (Edermine) died, 1861.

12. Dr. PIGOTT elected Medical Officer of the Glynn and Taghmon Dispensary Districts, in the room of Dr. O'Connor, deceased, 1874.

12. JOHN DELANEY, of Roslare, accidentally drowned at the Quay of Wexford, as he was preparing his boat to leave for home, 1876.

JANUARY 13.

13. KING HENRY VIII. PARDONS THE FURLONGS, 1540.—Henry the Eighth granted a pardon for all offences to William Furlonge, of Greseton, (Growtown), county Wexford, horseman; to Philip, Nicholas, and John, his sons;—to Myas Furlonge, of Daveston, (Davidstown), same county, horseman;—to Thomas Furlonge, Bulganreaghe, (Bulgan); to Thomas, John, James, and Henry Furlonge, footmen, sons of Robert Furlonge, on payment of £5 10s. fine for all.—Extract from Warrants of Henry VIII.

13. HAMOND CHEEVERS, the owner of Ballyvaloo, Ballyna, Ballyclash, Knockbane, Ballyconegar, &c., died, 1626.

13. At an Inquisition taken at Carlow, William Campion is mentioned as having been some time previous Archdeacon of Ferns, 1636.

13. All the Records in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Wexford being said to be destroyed in the rebellion of 1798, the first public document after that date is an Alphabetical List of the Freeholders of the

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County, made out up to this date, by John Roberts, the then Clerk of the Peace, 1800.

13. A man named MICHAEL DOOLEY murdered at Camolin, 1833.

13. Mr. WILLIAM HARPER, of Yoletown, died, 1861.

13. The ship "Idalia," bound from New Orleans to Liverpool, wrecked at Courtown, 1873. Same day, the ship "Polyxna" was wrecked at Baganbun, near Fethard.

13. Mrs. MARY CALLAGHAN died very suddenly in Selskar, Wexford, 1877.

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14. Mr. WALTER FRENCH, aged 104 years, died, 1701.—See tombstone in Bannow Church-yard, near doorway leading to nave.

14. The Right Rev. Dr. CAULFIELD, Bishop of Ferns, died at Wexford, 1814.—For the following particulars relating to this Prelate we are indebted to the "Collections of Irish Church History," published by the Rev. Daniel M'Carthy, D.D., Professor of S. Scriptures, Maynooth:—"Dr. Caulfield was born in the year 1732 in the county Wexford, and was ordained priest by Dr. Sweetman in 1757, before beginning his ecclesiastical studies, as was the custom in those days. He studied for eight years in the College of St. Thomas at Seville under the Dominicans, where he took out his degree of Doctor of Divinity. After his return to Ireland he served first as curate, then as parish priest of New Ross in 1771, and in the year following was made Vicar-General of his native diocese. Upon the death of Dr. Stafford in 1781, he was postulated for by Dr. Sweetman, and appointed coadjutor bishop, with the title of "Epus. BIRTHENSIS in partibus," Feb. 26, 1782, and consecrated July 7, 1782, by Dr. Carpenter of Dublin, assisted by Dr. Troy and (by Apostolic Indult) the Very Rev. Bernard Downes, Dean of Ferns. Dr. Caulfield when appointed coadjutor obtained from Rome leave to re-

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tain his parish of New Ross. He continued to assist the aged bishop, and to give him a full report each month of all the changes in the diocese, until Dr. Sweetman's death, 19th October, 1786, as in the relatio: "*Usque ad diem 12 Octob. an. 1786, quam Deo vocante clausit ultimum.*" In the same report I find an interesting account of the general state of the diocese. Ferns is described as 38 miles long and 20 broad, with 8 borough towns, which return 2 members to Parliament, viz. Wexford, Ross, Enniscorthy, and the towns of Taghmon, Fethard, Clonmines, Bannow, and Gorey. The diocese has a chapter of 19 members, viz. 5 dignitaries, Dean, Precentor, Chancellor, Treasurer, and Archdeacon; 4 canons—*de officio (ut vocantur)*, nempe, Doctoralis, Theologalis, Lectoralis, et Poenitentiarius, and 10 Prebendaries—Kilrane, Fethard, Edermine, Taghmon, Kilrush, Toombe, Clone, Whitechurch, Crospatrick, and Colstoffe. It had 143 parishes, but now only 36 parish priests, and some of them without curates. It had 17 monasteries of canons regular of S. Austin; 3 Priories of Templars, afterwards Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; 1 Benedictine Priory at Glascarrig; and 2 Cistercian abbeys—Dunbrody and Tintern; 3 Reformed Franciscan Convents—Wexford, Ross, Enniscorthy; 2 of Hermits of St. Austin—Ross and Clonmines, and one of Carmelites. It never had any nuns. There are now only 4 hospitia or houses of Regulars, a Franciscan Convent at Wexford, 6 friars leading a community life, and using a public church, which is also parochial; one of Hermits of St. Austin at Ross, with a public chapel of their own, the number of Friars being 2 or 3; another of hermits near Clonmines, with only one Friar; and of Carmelites at Little Hanton, with only one Friar; neither of these two last has a chapel. In the relatio it is added that Dr. Caulfield has never been absent a week from the diocese, except once for 2 months at the Lucan Spa, and then with the knowledge and approval of Archbishop Troy. He has not ventured to call a Diocesan Synod for fear of gentry and Protestants, nor

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has there been any Provincial Synod since his appointment. He obtained permission by letters of August 2, 1795, to use fines for dispensations in banns and in the forbidden degrees. He has no good work to boast of, but giving vestments and ornaments to the chapel of New Ross, and helping to build and furnish other chapels. His means are limited, hardly adequate for his support and the livery of two horses for himself and servant. His parish priests keep registers of baptisms and marriages, but not of the number of deaths. Of a total population amounting to 120,000, there are at least 114,000 Catholics, and only 80 priests, including Regulars. Hence confessors must often spend 8, 10, or 12 hours a day in the confessional. Conferences in cases of conscience and sacred rites are held in Ferns from April to November, attended by all the seculars, generally by the Friars, and often presided over by the bishop. The people are not improving in piety or in obedience to their spiritual or temporal rulers—nay, they are becoming more licentious and disorderly. The ‘White Boys,’ who formed their illegal society in Munster a few years ago, spreading thence to the diocese of Ossory, threatened Ferns too. They owed their success to the secret and cunning intrigues of Protestants, who urged them to rise up against the oppressive tithes and exactions of the parsons. They were succeeded by the ‘Right Boys,’ who bound themselves by secret oaths, and forbade not only the payment of tithes, but also the usual offering of their own clergy. Dr. Caulfield, alarmed at this irreligious spirit, after consulting with the Bishop of Ossory, denounced the leaders and threatened censures. But to no purpose. In his own diocese three or four parishes rose up en masse, bound by oath to attain these objects, swearing others at the chapel gates, and threatening death to every one who declined to perjure himself. At last a large multitude proceeded to Wexford to liberate two prisoners of their society, and resolved to burn the town in case their demand was not granted. A strong company of soldiers met

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them as they entered the town. A desperate engagement ensued. Many of the unhappy people were killed or severely wounded. On the side of the military not one was killed but the officer in command, who fell in the very beginning of the action. The untrained crowd was completely routed, and the defeat taught them to be more docile and attentive to the commands of their best friends. The report concludes thus ‘*Huc usque scripseram usque ad diem Februarii 3tium anno 1796.*’ The good bishop little thought of the worse evils that soon befell his people; he had no idea then of the savage slaughter that ensued shortly after. That he strove manfully and zealously to put down every seditious movement is manifest from the history of his whole life. Yet, as it seems to have been the hereditary privilege of the bishops of Ferns to be charged with compassing treason, Dr. Caulfield could not hope to escape at a very critical period, when almost the whole county, of which he had the spiritual care, rose in open rebellion. A false and malignant and scurrilous attack was made on him and his clergy by Sir Richard Musgrave in his “Memoirs of the different Rebellions in Ireland, with a particular detail of that which broke out on the 23rd of May, 1798.” Dr. Caulfield was accused 1) of neglect in reporting to the Government the preparations of the United Irishmen; 2) of indifference in rendering aid to loyal Protestants; 3) of open treason in encouraging the rebels and blessing the pikemen in the streets of Wexford. In a pamphlet, which went through several editions, entitled “The Reply of the Right Rev. Dr. Caulfield, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns, and of the Roman Catholic clergy of Wexford, to the misrepresentations of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart.,” these charges are ably refuted. The bishop answers, 1) That he knew no more than what every man of common observation was perfectly aware of, namely, that the people were for more than four years irritated, discontented, and inattentive to the warning of their own clergy, and he calls God to witness that the first idea

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he had of the rebellion was from the Government proclamations ; 2) Whenever he and his clergy could save life or property, they used all their influence for that purpose ; but their authority and warnings were not heeded by the misguided victims of irreligious leaders ; 3) he never blessed any body of insurgents, and could not have done so at the time and place alleged, because he never left his house that day. This statement, sworn to in the most solemn manner by Dr. Caulfield, supported by depositions on oath of several clergymen and laymen of respectability, and confirmed by the express and grateful acknowledgements of the highest civil and military authorities, did not satisfy the titled assailant, who repeated all his calumnies in a more offensive form in "Observations on the reply of the Right Rev. Dr. Caulfield," published in Dublin, 1802. He speaks of the Catholic bishop as a man "that has no regard whatever to truth," and the priests "as anointed imposters" "guilty of flagrant impudence" "notorious falsehoods," etc. With such an adversary, Dr. Caulfield prudently declined to contend any further. His cause was espoused by Vindex in a temperate and able pamphlet, and by Plowden, a more skilled hand in polemical strife. Just as Plowden's 'Reply' was about to issue from the press, he and his publisher were threatened by the worthy baronet, who was unscrupulous in assailing others, with an action for libel, and the 'Reply' had to be modified and partly withdrawn through fear of oppressive law proceedings.—Referring to this subject, Dr. Troy wrote thus to a lay friend, August 15, 1803 :

MY DEAR SIR,—One of Sir Richard Musgrave's worst calumnies is his assertion that none of our prelates, except Dr. Moylan, enforced the duty of loyalty when the rebellion of 1793 commenced. I expected that Mr. Plowden would have proved the contrary by reference to the *Collection of Remonstrances* published by Coghlan. I also hoped that Dr. Bellew would have been vindicated by the insertion of Mr. Cooke's short letter to him, and the affidavits I enclosed to you for Mr. Plowden, who completely vindicates Dr. Caulfield, Bishop of Ferns. It is to be regretted that Mr. Plowden could not publish the mentioned and other documents. I frequently desired Messrs. Keating to send me half a dozen copies of the

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Remonstrances, etc., and beg they may be forwarded to me without delay. I intend to have them republished here, with additional ones. I have not a single copy of them. One priest only has been apprehended since the late insurrection. He is a parish priest in the diocese of Ross, county Cork, and was discharged in less than 24 hours. Nevertheless some of the English papers state that priests sitting in committee have been taken up. *Falkner's Journal* stated that Connolly of *Maynooth College* was in Kilmainham Jail. A schoolmaster of that name, who taught in the village, but in no manner connected with the college, is the person in prison. See President Dunn's declaration on that subject, published in all our newspapers on Tuesday last. I have been honoured with several letters from England, complimenting me on the late printed exhortation occasioned by that wicked insurrection here on the 23rd ultimo. Amongst others, from Lords Cornwallis, Hertford, Castlereagh, Sir J. C. Hippisley, and Mr. Corry. We are apparently quiet here. We were so on Friday, the 22nd ultimo. French intrigue and gold will, I fear, fan the flame of rebellion, which seems extinguished. May God protect us, and direct our poor, over credulous people. All friends are well.

Believe me, my dear sir, faithfully yours,

† J. T. TROY.

Dublin, 15th August, 1803.

In 1803 Dr. Caulfield's health failed so much that he found it necessary to apply for a coadjutor. Though his name appears in some of the public documents after that date, he took no distinguished part in the many important political and religious questions that caused such a ferment in this country during the imprisonment and exile of Pius VII. He signed the ill-advised resolutions of January, 1799, sanctioning the principle of the veto and provision for the clergy "under certain regulations not incompatible with their doctrine and discipline"; but he and the other prelates who were present at that meeting, voted also unanimously for the famous resolution adopted at their assembly on the 14th September, 1808, condemning the veto, and for the address against both the veto and the pensioning of the clergy, unanimously adopted at the meeting also held in Dublin, February 24, 1810. On this last occasion alone is Dr. Caulfield represented as voting by proxy. Yet it is unlikely that in his old age and very delicate health he was able to travel to Dublin in 1810, or even in 1808. His name was signed to the appeal, December 1,

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1809, of Drs. Troy, Bray, and six other bishops, to the prelates of the western province to retract their proceedings against the Rev. Oliver Kelly, Vicar-Capitular of Tuam, canonically elected; "but it was well known that he was not at the meeting alluded to, nor at all in Dublin for years past, owing to his advanced age and concomitant infirmities."—(Report of the proceedings of the Connaught bishops, p. 18.) Dr. Caulfield died January 14, 1814, and was buried in the Chapel of Wexford."

14. The last General Inspection of the Yeomanry of the County Wexford by a Military Field Officer took place on this date, 1831. They were disbanded a few years afterwards.

14. The St. Patrick's Society of Friendly Brothers, Enniscorthy, a Benefit Society composed of all religious denominations, formed, 1833. It is still in existence.

14. JOHN BROWNE, of Bigbarne, died, aged 88 years, 1836.

14. A proposition for the establishment of a Fever-Hospital at Ferns, in connection with the Dispensary there, brought before a Special Presenting Sessions in Wexford, by the Rev. Henry Newland, rector of the parish, which was opposed by one of the presiding Magistrates, the Rev. Z. Corneock, a land owner in the neighbourhood, and thrown out by the Cesspayers, 1836.

14. Dr. BOXWELL elected Medical Superintendent of the County Wexford Infirmary, 1837. There were three candidates for the office, viz. :—Dr. Boxwell, proposed by H. K. Grogan Morgan, Esq., seconded by Samuel Cooper, Esq.; Dr. Cardiff, proposed by John H. Talbot, Esq., seconded by Cadwallader Waddy, Esq.; Dr. Lindsay, proposed by G. G. Grogan Morgan, Esq., seconded by Robert Hughes, Esq. The following is the list of Governors and Subscribers then privileged to vote at the election :—Governors by Act of Parliament :—The Lord Chancellor; the Lord Pri-

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mate; the Bishop of Ferns, and the Mayor of Wexford. Governors for life.—The Marquis of Ely, William Wigram, Sir Francis LeHunte, Rev. Charles Strong, Rev. R. Waddy Elgee, Patrick W. Redmond, Rev. Myles Murphy, G. G. Grogan Morgan, Dr. Renwick, S. Boxwell, Wm. Sparrow, R. A. Kidd, J. S. Rochfort, Thomas Walker, Capt. Thos. Walker, Cæsar Colclough, Lord Carew, Charles Tottenham, Richard Devereux, Captain V. Hatton, Rev. P. Murphy, Mrs. Morgan, (Johnstown Castle,) Samuel Boxwell, (Dublin,) John Cooney, James Barry, Richard Sparrow, H. K. Grogan Morgan, John H. Talbot, Chas. A. Walker, Thomas Brennan, John Edward Redmond, Cadwallader Waddy, James Howlin, Rev. R. Radcliffe, Dr. Cardiff, John Boxwell, Nicholas Lett, Dr. Harvey, Nicholas Devereux, William Whitty, Charles Lett, Patrick Breen, Rev. J. Scallan, Nathaniel Sparrow, Frederick Jones, William Archer, Samuel Sparks, Clement Archer, Samuel Cooper, Jacob W. Goff, Henry Jones, John Leared, Arthur Barlow, Mr. Crohan, Dr. Nunn, John Rowe, Henry Lloyd, Colonel Johns, Robert Sparrow, Richard Sparrow, Michael Jones, Thomas Greene, H. Irvine, Dr. Widdup, Niehs. Furlong, W. B. Hogan, Samuel Tench, Henry Bolton, Rev. Thomas Stafford, Rev. James Lacy, Robert Hughes, Thos. Willis. Annual Subscribers.—Wm. A. Armstrong, Mrs. Greene, Benjamin Vicary, Rev. Dr. Elrington, Rev. Thomas Bell, Browne Clayton.—Total 83. Of this number, 26 voted for Dr. Boxwell, 16 for Dr. Cardiff, and 15 for Dr. Lindsay.

84. Prizes awarded for the best answering on Electricity by the Mechanics's Institute, Wexford, 1852.—At the course of Lectures delivered by Surgeon Lover this year, the committee of the Mechanics' Institute resolved to give premiums for the best answering on the subject of the lectures—"Electricity." On the evening of the examination, twenty-one candidates presented themselves—eighteen boys and three girls. The questions were printed on cards, and three cards were drawn and handed to each

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competitor. Any one not answering one out of the three questions had to drop out. This was repeated until the number was reduced to five, when one card only was drawn, and each should answer that question, the others being removed out of hearing. At this stage of the proceedings, the five were Miss Margaret Codd, (late Rev. Mother of the Convent of Mercy, London, and foundress of the House of Refuge in that city) ; Master Patrick Kavanagh, (now a Franciscan Friar, Cork) ; Master North ; Master William Murphy, (Master of the Enniscorthy Workhouse School at the time of his death) ; and Master Nathaniel Vicary, now in the Royal Navy. Vicary and Murphy were equal, and received Silver Medals. Miss Codd was awarded books by the Institute, the President, and the learned Lecturer. Books were also given to the Messrs. Kavanagh and North.

41. Mr. ARTHUR KAVANAGH, sometime a Member of the Wexford Corporation, died, 1876.

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15. LODOWICK BRYSKETT, Clerk of the Council, petitions Walsyngham, Secretary of State, that he may be relieved of his labours, as he has taken a Priory in Wexford for £30 per annum, and prays that he may be granted the allowance of eight horse and twelve foot soldiers, till he may take root therein. 1582.

15. GERALD KAVANAGH, of Parkeneswonck, died, 1625.

15. CAROLAN O'DORAN, of Tomneboly, died, 1627.

15. NICHOLAS WHITTY, of Kilgarvan, died, 1628.

15. On this date, 1665, a Commission met in Wexford to settle his Majesty's (Charles II.) claims to a share of the confiscated lands of the County, when the following order was made :—" OWEN MADOCK, Irish papist, was on the 23rd October, 1641, seized in his demeasne as of fee, of and in the towne & lands of Ballintleagh, in the barony of Gorey, and county of Wexford, containing 168 acres, plantation

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measure. The same was seized and sequestered upon account of the rebellion in Ireland, which broke out on the 23rd October, 1641, and his Majesty is intituled to thirty acres thereof, pursuant to and by virtue of the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, (over and above 138 acres confirmed to Captain John Sands,) and the same is worth 4d. sterling per acre, by the year, over and above the quit rent. His Majesty is intituled to eight acres, like measure, in Rathanculle, in the barony of Scarawalsh, and county aforesaid, (being the property of DUDLEY COLCLOUGH, Irish papist, on the said 23rd October), pursuant to the said acts of parliament. The same were seized and sequestered upon account of the said rebellion; and they are of the yearly value of 8d. sterling per acre, by the year, over and above the quit rent and all other charges, saving unto PATRICK COLCLOUGH, Esq., his right and title therein. His Majesty is also intituled to [] acres in Shraghmore, in the said barony and county, (being the property of DUDLEY COLCLOUGH and HUGH BYRNE, Irish papists, on the said 23rd October,) saving unto the said PATRICK COLCLOUGH, his right and title therein. His Majesty is intituled to the townes and lands of Ballymore, Ballyeristick, Curraghnegree, and Clorogebeg, in said barony, containing acres like measure, pursuant to the said Acts of Settlement and Explanation, being the property of said DUDLEY COLCLOUGH and Sir MORGAN CAVANAGH, on the said 23rd October, saving unto JONAH WHEELER, executor to OLIVER WHEELER, Esq., his right and title therein. His Majesty is also intituled unto one-third of Ballynevaraghan and Keylanure, in the said barony, containing 283 acres, like measure, pursuant to the said Acts, (being the property of said Sir MORGAN CAVANAGH, Irish papist, on the 23rd of October, 1641,) saving unto the said JONAH WHEELER, his right and title to the same. The towne and lands of Taghmon, in said county, containing 986 acres were sett to Captain THOMAS HOLMES, as souldier, in the year 1655, and held and enjoyed by him until June, 1663, when WILLIAM

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HORE, Esq., upon a decree of innocency, as a Protestant, in the Court of Claymes, recovered 400 acres of the said lands, with a common pasture on all the lands of Taghmon. In the year 1656, the said THOMAS HOLMES past letters patent for 349 acres thereof; and his said Majesty is intituled unto the remaining 237 acres, pursuant to the said acts, (being the property of NICHOLAS MEYLER, WILLIAM SUTTON, and NICHOLAS BRYAN, on said 23rd October, 1641.) The said WILLIAM HORE hath common of pasture upon the whole lands of Taghmon, besides the 400 decreed unto him, as aforesaid, and they are of the yearly value of 2d sterling per acre, above the quit rent and all other charges, &c., always saving to the said WILLIAM HORE, his heirs and assigns, his common pasture on the said lands of Taghmon according to his decree, as aforesaid, and also saving unto DANIEL GAHAN, Esq., his right and title to the said 237 acres, if any he hath. His Majesty is also intituled unto 8 acres 3 roods and 24 perches in Richards-towne, in the barony of Bargy, (being the property of JOHN DEVEREUX and RICHARD STAFFORD, on the said 23rd of October,) saving unto WILLIAM IVORY, Esq., his right and title to 81 acres of said lands. His Majesty is also intituled to 112 acres 1 rood and 37 perches in Mulrangan and Knockanshankey in said barony, (being the property of WILLIAM BROWN, Irish papist, on the said 23rd October,) saving unto the said WILLIAM IVORY, JOHN CLIFFE, and JOHN AUNSLÖE, their right and title to the said lands respectively, by patent and by virtue of the elegit of EDWARD, Earl of Meath. His Majesty is also intituled to 40 acres in Hagardstowne, in the said barony, (being the property of said WILLIAM BROWN, on the said 23rd October,) saving unto the said WILLIAM IVORY, JOHN CLIFFE, and JOHN AUNSLÖE, their right and title to the said land by virtue of their patent, and the said elegit. His Majesty is also intituled to 37 acres 2 roods and 12 perches in Holemanhill, in the said barony, (being the property of NICHOLAS DEVEREUX, Irish papist, on the 23rd October.) His

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Majesty is also intituled to 7 acres, plantation measure, in the town and lands of Duncormick, in the said barony, being the property of said NICHOLAS DEVEREUX and JOHN CHEEVERS, on said 23rd October), saving unto NICHOLAS KING, gent., his right and title to the said lands. His Majesty is intituled to 44a 2r 16p., like measure, in Duncormick aforesaid, pursuant to the said acts (being the property of said NICHOLAS DEVEREUX), saving unto the said NICHOLAS KING, as before. His Majesty is intituled to 53 acres, like measure, in Duncormick aforesaid and Belgrove, (being the property of NICHOLAS WHITTY, Irish papist, on said 23rd October), saving unto said NICHOLAS KING, as before. His Majesty is intituled to 33 acres, like measure, (over and above 68 acres formerly found by inquisition), in Belgrove and Duncormick aforesaid, being the property of said NICHOLAS WHITTY. His Majesty is also intituled to 69a 0r 15p., like measure, in Fairstowne, in the said barony, (being the property of said NICHOLAS DEVEREUX), saving unto ALEXANDER JACKSON his right and title to the said lands. His Majesty is also intituled to the town and lands of Rath, in the said barony, containing 79a 3r., like measure, (being the property of NICHOLAS SYNNOTT, Irish papist, on the said 23rd of October,) saving unto ROBERT LEIGH, Esq., and unto ELLINOR THOMPSON, widow, their right and title unto the said lands. His Majesty is also intituled unto 11 acres, like measure, in the town and lands of Killinacree, in the barony of Forth, (being the property of WALTER ROCH, Irish papist, on the said 23rd October,) saving unto the said WILLIAM IVORY, Esq., his right and title to the said lands. His Majesty is also intituled to 12a 3r 32p., in Ballingory, in said barony (being the property of SIMON SYNNOTT, Irish papist, on the said 23rd October,) saving unto OSBORNE EDWARDS, Esq., his right and title to the same. His Majesty is also intituled unto 6 acres, like measure, in Wadding's land, in the said barony, (being the property of RICHARD WADDING, Irish papist, on the said 23rd of October,) saving unto the said OSBORNE EDWARDS

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his right and title to the said lands. His Majesty is also intitled unto 11a 3r 12p, like measure, in Ballyhire, in the said Barony, (being the property of PHILIP LAMPORT, Irish papist, on the said 23rd October,) saving to the said OSBORNE EDWARDS, his right as before. His Majesty is also intitled to 7 acres, like measure, in Bin alias Windmill in said barony, (being the property of said PHILIP LAMPORT, as before), saving unto said OSBORNE EDWARDS, his right as before. His Majesty is intitled unto the number and quantity of 281 acres, like measure, in the town and lands of Templenecrohy, in the barony of Bantry, (being the property of said NICHOLAS DEVEREUX, on the said 23rd of October), and the same were seized and sequestered upon account of said rebellion."—*Iquisitionum in Officio Rotulorum Cancellariæ Hiberniæ.*

15. MR. JOHN F. HARVEY, second son of John Harvey, Esq., County Treasurer, died at Skerrington, 1833.

15. CHARLES TOTTENHAM, Esq., entertained his supporters at a public banquet in New Ross, 1835.

15. ALEXANDER MOORHEAD, Esq., Wexford, died, 1837.

15. GEO. LITTLE, Esq., solicitor, Cullentra, near Wexford, died, 1852.

15. THOMAS BOYCE, Esq., Bannow, the friend of the Poet Moore, died, 1854.

15. The ship "Chattanooga," 1115 tons, bound from Liverpool to Savannah, wrecked near Greenore Point, 1857. The crew, 27 in number, were saved.

15. FREDERICK SOLLY FLOOD, Esq., obtains a writ of Habeas Corpus in the Court of Queen's Bench, London, to bring over to England, one John Anderson, a slave who had escaped from the United States to Canada, 1861.—The States were making great efforts to obtain possession of poor Anderson, and Mr. Flood made the move, well knowing that if Anderson was once landed in England, he could not be claimed under any pretence whatever.

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15. The ship "Test," bound from the Mauritius to Glasgow with a cargo of sugar, wrecked at Mauricecastle, 1861.

15. Captain W. M. WESTROPP-DAWSON, Charlesfort, Ferns, appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Wexford, 1868.

15. Dr. N. FURLONG elected Medical Officer of the Enniscorthy Workhouse, in the room of Dr. P. O'Rourke resigned, 1874.

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16. Henry VIII., granted to Richard Butler, of Dormerstown, (?) Esq., in consideration of the sum of £25 13s 4d., the site of the Monastery of Augustine Friars of Ross, county Wexford, together with tenements in Ross, held by James Courcy, Edmund Hopper, Denis Couly, James Travers, and John Browne, and land in Pollcapyll, in county Wexford, to hold for ever, by the service of the twentieth part of a Knight's fee and a rent of 16d yearly. —Warrants of Henry, VIII., 1543.

16. NICHOLAS ROCHE, of Newbay, near Wexford, died, 1637.

16. WM. HOPE and RALPH JAMES HOPE appointed Lieutenants in the Clonbeg Yeoman Infantry, 1822.

16. It may be interesting to the play-going public of Wexford to know that on this date, 1832, the well-known "Ferry-Carrig Scene," was first used in the Theatre of that town. It was painted by a native artist, Mr. John Willis.

16. The ship "Grace" of and for Preston, from Alexandria, lost on St. Patrick's Bridge, Kilmore, 1851. The Captain, Henry O'Neill, and one seaman drowned. Saint Patrick's Bridge is a narrow ridge always under the water, extending in a curve from the little Saltee Island northward to the mainland. It is composed of large stones, like paving stones; the depth on it at low water is from 7 to 10 feet.

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16. The town of Enniscorthy first lighted with Gas, 1852

16. ADAM SUTTON, steward to the Rev. Z. Cornock, J.P., Cromwell's Fort, Wexford, died, aged 98 years, 1858.

16. The old Bridge of Ross carried away by a flood and great flow of ice, 1867.—It is not known as certain by whom, or when a Bridge was first built across the Barrow, at New Ross. In a Patent of Edward II., 1317, Rosse is named as “Rossponte,” which shows it then had a Bridge. No further notice is taken of the Bridge until Stainhurst, in 1586, says—“This towne was no more famoused for these wals than for a notable wooden bridge that stretched from the towne unto the otherside of the water, which must have been by reasonable survie, twelve score, if not more feete. Diverse of the poales, logs and stakes with which the Bridge was under-propt, stick to this daie in the water.” There was a Bridge at Ross before what is called the Great Rebellion of 1641, but in 1643, the inhabitants for the greater security of the town, broke it down. Cromwell received the surrender of the town in 1649, from the Governor, Lord Taaffe, who was a Lieutenant of Ormond's—and being taken ill there, he (Cromwell) remained in the house of Francis Dormer, the Sovereign, until after some weeks, when he recovered. He caused a Bridge to be erected, but how long it lasted we have no reliable accounts. It must have been of a very temporary kind, for in 1690, as shown by the Town Council Books, an order was made—“That Edward Sutton, ferryman, being an Irish Roman Catholic, be caused to employ an Englishman.” And same year, it was ordered—“That all Roman Catholic Freemen hereafter be not allowed to have a vote.” Ordered—“That all Papists in this town, without exception, be quartered upon, as is done in Waterford, and other good towns.” In 1796, a wooden Bridge was built, 510 feet long, with a causeway of 150 feet, at a cost of £11,200—a portcullis 27 feet wide, to admit vessels. This Bridge, was erected by Cox, who had just built Wexford Bridge—

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and it produced by tolls £800 a year. This structure being carried away by the ice in the Barrow, on the night of the 16th January, 1867, an Act, 30 & 31, Vic., cap. 50, was procured to build the present Bridge, which was opened for public traffic, 6th August, 1869, having cost £50,137 including £12,334 paid to the old Bridge Proprietors.

16. Mr. PATRICK O'CONNOR, of Templeshannon, Enniscorthy, died at his country residence, Ballybanogue, 1876. For some years he had a seat at the Board of Commissioners for the Town of Enniscorthy, and also represented the Electoral Division of Edermine at the Enniscorthy Board of Guardians.

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17. A premium of £5 8s. was granted by the Dublin Society to William Webster, a resident in the county Wexford, for having during the previous two years planted 23,390 forest trees.—1793.

17. Mr. MAURICE ALLEN, of the firm of Allen, Brothers, merchants, Wexford, died, 1850.

17. Mr. PHILIP REDMOND, Notary Public, Selskar, Wexford, died, 1853.

17. Mrs. M'SWEENEY, sister to the "Liberator," died at Wexford, 1854.

17. Mr. PATRICK MURPHY, of Kilmannon, died, aged 77 years, 1858.

17. The Church of St. Mary's, New Ross, after undergoing repairs, opened for worship, 1866.

17. The Very Rev. WM. DOYLE, ex-Guardian of the Franciscan Convent, Wexford, died therein, in the 46th year of his age, 1867.

17. Mr. THOMAS CODD, the Ring, died, 1875. He was a great admirer of O'Connell's, and during the Repeal Agitation acted as Repeal Warden for his district.

17. The Rev. JOHN CODD, C.C., Crossabeg, died of ma-

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lignant scarlatina caught in the discharge of his sacred duties, 1877. He was educated at St. Peter's College, Wexford, and ordained at Maynooth in 1861.

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18. Queen Elizabeth orders the Lord Deputy of Ireland to issue a warrant granting to Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls, the reversion of Dunbrody Abbey, county Wexford, 1569.

18. Mr. STEPHEN BOYCE appointed to a Lieutenancy in the Scarawalsh Yeoman Infantry, 1811.

18. Mr. JOHN CORISH, Harveystown, died, 1837.

18. The Very Rev. CHARLES R. ELINGTON, son of the the last resident Bishop of Ferns, and sometime Rector of Kilsoran, in this diocese, died Dean of Armagh, 1850.

18. The ship "James Calder," bound from New Orleans to Liverpool, with a cargo of 2,000 bales of cotton, wrecked in Ballyteigue Bay, 1854. The crew were saved by the exertions of the inhabitants of the district and the coast-guards.

18. The Rev. PATRICK KEATING, Parish Priest of Piercestown, died in the Fifty-eighth year of his age, and the Thirty-third of his missionary labours in his native diocese, 1858. Among his brother Clergymen Father Keating held an honourable place in the estimation of not only those who had the pleasure of his more immediate friendship, but of his slightest acquaintance. The strict observance of the laws of God and man he was ceaseless in enforcing, and the uniform tenor of his life, coupled with his admitted learning, and unostentatious piety, more than once directed the attention of his brother Clergymen to him, as one on whose brow the Mitre of Ferns would sit with grace, and the Pastoral Staff be safely entrusted, for the benefit of the flock, and the glory of the Most High.

18. The ship "Versailles," wrecked at Roslare, 1861.

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18. Mr. MICHAEL BROWNER, a farmer, residing at Camross, accidentally killed by being thrown from his car, 1864.

18 A public meeting held at Arthurstown, for the purpose of promoting the construction of a railway between Wexford, Roslare, New Ross, and Waterford, 1873.

18. Mr. GRAVES, M.P., for Liverpool, died, 1873.—Mr. Graves, who died rather suddenly at a comparatively early age, was born in and closely connected with the county Wexford, had gained for himself a high position in political and mercantile circles, being one of the merchant princes of Liverpool, and though but a few years in Parliament he had made a name for himself, and was looked up to as a gentleman whose energy and steadfastness of purpose would advance him to the highest pinnacle of fame as a legislator. Mr. Graves was the second son of the late William Graves, Esq., J.P., by Sarah, daughter of the late Samuel Elly, Esq., New Ross, and was born in 1818. He was educated at a private school in New Ross, and in 1848, married Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Haughton, Esq., county Carlow. Mr. Graves settled in Liverpool, where he became a merchant and shipowner. In 1861, he was elected to the office of Mayor of Liverpool, being the first Irishman who ever filled the civic chair of that important town. On the 22nd September, 1860, Mr. Graves, as Commodore of the Mersey Yatch Club, was presented with a handsome piece of plate by the Officers of H.M.S. "Defence," for the great kindness shown them during their stay in the Mersey. In 1865 he was chosen Parliamentary Representative for the borough of Liverpool, which he continued to represent till his death. In politics he was a liberal Conservative. Mr. Graves was also a leading member of the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board; Chamber of Commerce; Local Marine Board, and a Director of the London and North Western Railway Company, as well as of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, and other public companies. He was also a member of

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the Royal Commission on the management of lights, buoys, &c. On the occasion of some members of the Royal Family paying a visit to Liverpool, Mr. Graves had the honour of entertaining them at his princely residence, near that town, and on his death becoming known to her Majesty she addressed a letter of condolence to Mrs. Graves. A monument to the memory of Mr. Graves has been erected by the inhabitants of Liverpool.

18. The Austrian barque "Nanta," wrecked at Cahore, 1877. The crew were saved by the lifeboat of the station.

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19. WM. FURLONG, of Horetown, died, 1636.

19. The Parishes of Leskinfere, Ballycanew, Monamolin, and Kiltrisk, ecclesiastically united by act of Privy Council, 1793.

19. The "Town of Wexford" steamer launched from Wexford Dockyard, 1836.

19. ELIZABETH SHAW, aged 102 years, died in the old House of Industry, Stonebridge, Wexford, 1836.

19. Mr. ROBERT DOYLE, of Moneytucker, died, 1837.

19. The "Sultana" of Wexford, wrecked in the Bay of Wexford, 1837. Crew saved.

19. Dr. WILSON, Enniscorthy, died, 1837. He was Medical Attendant of the Fever Hospital and Dispensary of that town.

19. Public Dinner at the Portsmouth Arms Hotel, Enniscorthy, to celebrate the lighting of that town with Gas, 1852.

19. The body of DENIS CONNORS, of Tomgarra, near Adamstown, found in the river near the town of New Ross, 1864.

19. Great fire at the Medical and Drug Store, Slaney-street, Enniscorthy, 1874. Not a particle was saved from

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the house, and the proprietor had to escape through a back window into another house.

19. The Italian brig "Vittoriso G," wrecked in the bay of Bannow, 1874. The crew were saved by the Duncannon Life-boat, which was brought overland a distance of 5 miles.

19. Lord GEORGE WILLIAM LOFTUS, third son of John, second Marquis of Ely, died suddenly at Nice, 1877.

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20. MURROUGH M'LYSAGH, of Ballynturner, Duffrey, died, 1608.

20. Boulavogue Chapel consecrated—the sermon was preached by the Very Rev.^d Dr. Cahill, 1850.

20. JOHN SINNOTT died in the Gorey Workhouse, aged 16 years, 1857. He was only 26 inches high.

20. Sixteen casks of Rum picked up in the South Bay, Wexford, by fishing boats, 1868.

20. Public Meeting at Enniscorthy in favour of closing Public Houses on Sunday, 1874.

20. Mr. JOHN JACKMAN, sometime Stamp Distributor for the County, died at Wexford, 1875.

20. Mr. JAMES BARRY, grand-nephew, and last male representative of "Saucy Jack Barry," the founder and first Commodore of the American Navy, died at Kellystown, near Drinagh, 1876.

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21. The barque "Elerslie," bound from Liverpool to Barbadoes, wrecked at Hill of Sea, Roslare, 1858.

21. A Public Banquet given to Mr. EDWARD KEOGH, New Ross, 1858. Dr. Howlett, J.P., presided.

21. Mr. JAMES CORRY, of Newtownbarry, dropped dead whilst attending to business, 1859.

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21. The Right Rev. Dr. SHEIL, Bishop of Adelaide, Australia, delivered a lecture on "Primitive Revelation," before the Catholic Young Men's Society, Wexford, 1868.

21. Captain W. A. ARMSTRONG, J.P., Rathmacnee, died, 1869. He served in the 11th regiment during the Peninsular campaign.

21. Two young men convicted before the Magistrates at Duncormack Petty Sessions for tarring and sanding a young woman, 1870.

21. WILLIAM IZON BRYAN, Esq., J.P., LL.D., died at Bormount, Enniscorthy, 1873.

21. The Rev. P. B. WELDON appointed Incumbent of Kilmuckridge, 1873.

21. Mr. ROBERT PENDER, of Bachelor's Hall, died, 1875.

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22. Lands granted to JAMES UNDERWOOD and MATTHEW WILLIAMS, 1668.—Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation the following lands were confirmed to James Underwood, and to Phillips, son and heir of Lieutenant Matthew Williams, viz. :—To Underwood—In Ballynrush alias Bollinrush, alias the old town of Ballinrush alias Askerveller alias Dunishell, 248a 1r 14p. plantation measure, in the barony of Scarawalsh, and county of Wexford, at a quit rent of £5 0s 6½d. And to Williams—Out of the south side of Ballinrush aforesaid, 153 acres, and 56a 2r 26p. more in the south-west end of same, at a quit rent of £4 4s 10½d.

22. Lieutenant-Colonel MURPHY, of the French army, taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Wandewash, India, 1759.—Lieutenant-Colonel Murphy served with great distinction under General Lally in India, and was present at all the principal engagements in that country, until taken prisoner at the battle of Wandewash in 1759. O'Callaghan in his "History of the Irish Brigade in the

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service of France," after noticing the fact of Colonel Murphy being taken prisoner, introduces the following note : " The sept of O'Murchudha, pronounced O'Murraghoo, at first Anglecised O'Murchoe, and finally Murphy, were likewise designated Hy-Felimy, or descendants of Felimy ; from their progenitor, a son of the celebrated Enna Kinsellagh, King of Leinster, contemporary of St. Patrick, in the 5th century. The territory of the sept consisted of Murroos or Maccamores, in the county Wexford ; the seat of the Chieftain being in the locality now called Castle Ellis, where in 1634, Conal O'Murchudha, the head of the race, died, and was interred ; and, till within the present century, a respectable branch still possessed a considerable estate at Oulartleigh. To be a Murphy is to be proverbially associated, at home and abroad, with old Irish or Militian extraction, even without the prefix of O' ; " Don Patricio O'Murphy, the steward of the Duke of Wellington's estate in Spain, being," writes Dr. O'Donovan, in 1861, " the only man living, who retains O' in this name."— During the war of the Revolution in Ireland, the Murphy's were represented in the Jacobite army among Hamilton's, Kenmare's, Tyrone's, Bellew's, Kilmallock's, and Hunsdon's infantry, by several officers, from the rank of Major to that of Lieutenant ; and seven of the name, in Wexford alone, besides many more in other Counties, are to be seen in the attainders of the Jacobites. From the sailing of the Irish forces for France, after the Treaty of Limerick, in 1691, to the reign of Louis the XVI., there were various Murphy's also, from the rank of Major to that of Lieutenant, in the Irish regiments of Charlemont, Clancarty, Limerick, FitzGerald, Galmoy, Dillon, and Clare, besides those in the French regiments ; the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment of Lally having been, so far, the highest in rank of his name."

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22. The Very Rev. Dean MURPHY, for half a century Parish Priest of Glynn, Diocese of Ferns, died at Wexford, 1867.

22. The Countess of GRANARD died at Johnstown Castle, Wexford, 1872. She was daughter of H. K. G. Morgan, Esq., D.L.

22. Mr. PETER COGHLAN, a native of the county Wexford, died Postmaster of Galway, 1873.

22. The Ven. Archdeacon CORVAN, D.D., Rector of Enniscorthy, died, 1875.—The Rev. Dr. Corvan was born at Kilcormuck Rectory, (of which parish his Father was Rector), on May 4th, 1803. He was educated by his Father, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated. His first appointment was as Curate to his Father at Kilcormuck, whence (on his Father's death), he passed to the Perpetual Curacy of Donamore. He subsequently became Incumbent of Kilmuckridge ; Curate of Gorey ; Curate of Carnew ; Rector of Mothel ; Rector of Carnew ; Vicar of St. Mary's, New Ross ; and Rector of Enniscorthy. When Rector of Carnew he published a reply to a pamphlet by the late Rev. Henry Woodward, of Fethard, on the Education controversy. When subsequently Vicar of St. Mary's, New Ross. he took a very prominent part in resisting the compromise proposed by the late Primate Beresford, to the effect that the Patrons of weak Church Education Schools might with a good conscience place them under the National Board. On this occasion he made a well-remembered speech. He continued at New Ross for seventeen years, where he was universally respected and loved. On the death of the late Dean Brown in 1864, he became Rector of Enniscorthy, and subsequently, in 1872, Archdeacon of Ferns, in succession to Archdeacon Johnson. When the question of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church was pending, he went twice as Deputation to England, visited many places, and made many speeches, in order to avert (if possible) the threatened blow. But the

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blow was not to be averted, and from the period of the Disestablishment, he took a prominent part in the Councils and Synods of the Church. He generally presided, and with marked ability, at the Ferns Diocesan Council and Synod, as the Commissary of the late Bishop O'Brien, whose intimate friend he was. He spoke occasionally in the General Synod, generally on the subject of Revision, and in a sense hostile to that movement. One of his speeches on the question of Baptism attracted considerable attention at the time, and carried great weight with it.—He belonged to the Church Evangelical School, and had no sympathies with dissent. His publications were a Review of Rev. Arthur Dawson's Sermon on the Christian Priesthood, (1867); a Paper on the Interpretation of St. John xx., 22, 23, (1872); the Story of James Dempsey, a Convert from Romanism. This devoted and faithful-hearted Clergyman of the Church of Ireland, caught fresh cold attending the funeral of Bishop O'Brien, (to whom he was sincerely attached), at Kilkenny, and died at Enniscorthy January 22nd, 1875, in the seventy-second year of his age, amidst universal sentiments of regret, esteem, and affection. All felt that they had lost a friend, and that a generous, manly, and faithful heart had ceased to beat, while many regretted the loss of a pious and learned Churchman.

22. Two large Fishing Boats, the property of Mrs. DEVEREUX, the Faythe, Wexford, wrecked on the Long Bank, 1877.

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23. The Rev. WILLIAM LAMPORT, P.P., Lady's Island, esteemed a saint and prophet by his flock, died, aged 40 years, 1753.

23. RICHARD BOYSE, Esq., Bannow, died, 1793. This gentleman was brother to the Rev. Mr. Boyse, of Newcastle, county Cork, the patron of John Philpot Curran.—That Curran in his prosperity did not forget his early pa-

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tron is fully proved by the following anecdote taken from a life of Curran, written by his son :—" Allow me, gentlemen," said Curran one evening to a large party, " to give you a sentiment. When a boy, I was one morning playing at marbles in the village Ball-alley, with a light heart and lighter pocket. The gibe and the jest went gladly round, when suddenly, among us appeared a stranger of a remarkable and very cheerful aspect ; his intrusion was not the least restraint upon our merry little assemblage. He was a benevolent creature, and the days of infancy (after all the happiest we shall ever see) perhaps rose upon his memory. Heaven ! bless him ! I see his fine form at the distance of half a century just as he stood before me in the little Ball-alley, in the day, of my childhood. His name was Boyse ; he was the rector of Newmarket. To me he took a particular fancy. I was winning, and full of wag-gery, thinking everthing that was eccentric, and by no means a miser of my eccentricities ; everyone was welcome to a share of them, and I had plenty to spare after having freighted the company. Some sweetmeats easily bribed me home with him. I learned from Boyse my alphabet, and my grammar, and the rudiments of the classics. He taught me all he could, and then he sent me to a school at Middleton. In short, he made me a man. I recollect it was about thirty-five years afterwards, when I had risen to some eminence at the bar, and when I had a seat in Parliament, on my return one day from court, I found an old gentleman seated alone in my drawing-room, his feet familiarly placed on each side of the Italian marble chimney-piece, and his whole air bespeaking the consciousness of one quite at home. He turned round—it was my friend of Ball-alley. I rushed instinctively into his arms, and burst into tears. Words cannot describe the scene which followed. ' You are right, sir, you are right ; the chimney-piece is yours—the pictures are yours—the house is yours. You gave me all I have—my friend—my benefactor ! ' He dined with me ; and in the evening I caught the tear glis-

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tening in his fine blue eye, when he saw poor little Jack, the creature of his bounty, rising in the House of Commons to reply to a right honourable. Poor Boyse ! he is now gone ; and no suitor had a longer deposit of practical benevolence in the Court above. This is his wine—let us drink to his memory !”

23. Mr. WILLIAM C. LEFEBURE, of the Wicklow Militia, died at Gorey, 1847.

23. A great Tenant-Right Meeting and Banquet held in Wexford, Mr. PATRICK KEATING, Moneyhore, presided, 1855. Patrick M'Mahon, M.P., C. G. Duffy, M.P., G. H. Moore, M.P., &c., &c., were present and addressed the meeting.

23. Mr. WM. WARREN, Clonhenrit, Camolin, died, 1875.

23. Mr. JAMES REDMOND, aged 56 years, died suddenly of heart disease, at his residence, 43, Dominick-street, New York, 1877. Mr. Redmond was a native of the parish of Ferns, county Wexford, and emigrated to America when very young. He settled in New York, where, by perseverance and industry, he became an eminent merchant, distinguished for his high sense, integrity and genial disposition. Mr. Redmond was a Trustee of the West side Savings' Bank, New York, and at the first meeting of the Trustees after his death, the following resolution was unanimously passed by them :—“Whereas our valued friend and associate, Mr. James Redmond, long a Trustee of this Bank, has been removed by Divine Providence from among us, it is, Resolved, that the Board of Trustees testify their sense of the faithful manner in which he has discharged his duties as a member of this Board, and their sincere regret at the loss which they have sustained, and their sympathy with his bereaved family.” The Board also resolved to attend his funeral in their official capacity. The funeral was one of the largest seen in New York for some years. After the High Mass for the repose of his soul, the Rev. Thomas Farrell delivered an eloquent funeral oration, in which he paid a high tribute to the many

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good qualities and virtues of the deceased, "who as a practical Christian, a kind husband, a loving father, and a good citizen, had given an example in every relation of life that must now console his bereaved family and friends with the humble hope that he had only gone before them, to reap the reward of a well-spent life." Mr. Redmond visited his native county in the summer of 1875, and spent some time wandering over the scenes of his childhood.

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24. NICHOLAS WHITE, Master of the Rolls, reports to the Government of England, that the County of Wexford was now peaceable, 1570.

24. Lands in the county Wexford granted to ROBERT THORNVILLE, Esq., 1666.—Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation the following lands were confirmed to Mr. Thornville, viz. :—In Kayer, Edermine and Clanmore, 1,398 acres profitable and 98 acres unprofitable ; Ballylane, 916 acres ; Ballybrittas, (part) 249 acres profitable and 18 unprofitable ; part of Clanrock and Ballymackissy, 84 acres ; Ballynenanymore, 138 acres ; Aske, 381 acres ; Ballyloghan, 43 acres ; Fortchester, 225a 2r 0p ; Gurteens (part), 177a 2r 0p ; Doyle's park in Gorey, 7a 2r 0p ; Mullannagrough (part), 62 acres, all in the county Wexford.

24. Mr. JAMES CURRY, of the county Wexford, received a premium of £5 10s., from the Dublin Society, for having raised ten stocks of bees in the year 1793.

24. The Rev. RICHARD HAYES, O.S.F., Wexford, died, 1824.—Father Hayes was born in the Town of Wexford, where he received the rudiments of his education. When very young he went to Rome, where he completed his studies under the religious order to which he belonged. Father Hayes was in Rome at the time the celebrated Dr. Drumgold went to that city on a mission from the Catholic Committee in 1819. Father Hayes, for the part he took in this mission, incurred the displeasure of the Pope's

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Prime Minister, Cardinal Gonsalvi, who had the poor Wexford Friar arrested and cast into prison, for having used some objectionable language. It will be remembered that the influence of the English Catholics on the Veto question—to which they were unfavourable—was about this time predominant in Rome. However as Father Hayes, though educated at Rome, was not a Roman subject, he was soon released. Shortly after this his health began to fail, and he returned to Wexford, but the keen easterly breezes from the sea was too much for his delicate frame, and he was ordered by his medical advisers to seek a more genial clime. He accordingly went to Paris, accompanied by his two sisters, and took up his residence in the Rue de Beaune. Here he was attended by the eminent Dr. Halliday, but of no avail, as the insidious complaint, consumption, had marked him for its victim. It is stated that he conversed with his friends up to his last moments, without suffering the least pain. He was interred in the burial ground of Pere-le-Chaise, with the usual religious ceremonies of a minister of the Catholic Church. One who was with him in his last moments thus writes :—"From the little I knew of Father Hayes, he appeared to me a very amiable man, with very pleasing manners ; and though in the last stage of decline, his conversation was very animated and very bold, when speaking of poor Ireland. He was highly educated and well informed in everything respecting the government, or rather mis-government, of Ireland under her English rulers. What a pity such men are called away prematurely. He was only 33 years of age when he died." Father Hayes was a celebrated pulpit orator, and some volumes of his sermons were published after his death, which were greatly prized by the inhabitants of his native county.

24. A Meeting of the Magistrates of the County, held at Enniscorthy, to take into consideration the disturbed state of a portion of the county, and to adopt measures for

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the suppression of midnight outrages. The Meeting resolved that the Police force of the county be increased by one hundred men, and that, in addition to the military stations of Wexford, Duncannon, and New Ross, the Government be requested to have soldiers stationed at Enniscorthy, Newtownbarry, Templeudigan, and the White Mountain; and also, to have an armed vessel stationed near New Ross, in order to protect the county from the depredations of the Whitefeet.—1833.

24. Mr. JOHN SPARROW, of Ballinclay, county Wexford, died, 1834.

24. The ship "Shanaccadie," of Liverpool, laden with cotton, and bound from Brazil to Liverpool, wrecked at Kilmore, 1837. The crew were saved by the exertions of the country people.

24. A Public Banquet given to Mr. WILLIAM GAFFNEY in the Chamber of Commerce, Wexford, 1850; Charles A. Walker, Esq., V.L., presided. Mr. Gaffney was for many years Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce.

24. Mr. JAMES W. RICARDS, apothecary, Wexford, died, 1857. He was father of the Right Rev. Dr. Ricards, the present Bishop of the Cape of Good Hope.

24. LAURENCE GALAVAN, Esq., J.P., New Ross, died, 1858.

24. The Schools of the Christian Brothers, Enniscorthy, entered, by breaking the windows, and a large number of school books wantonly destroyed, 1859. Same night, the premises of the Presentation Convent of the town was entered, when an amount of property was destroyed, and a small sum of money stolen.

24. Colonel MYLES BYRNE, of the French Army, died at Paris, 1862.—Colonel Byrne was a native of the County Wexford, being born at Monaseed on the 20th of March, 1780, and was one of those who had to fly his country for the part taken by him in the insurrection of 1798. He entered the French army, and the following, taken from

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the records of the War Office of that nation, are the dates of his different appointments :—" Sous-Lieutenant at the formation of the Irish Legion, 7th December, 1803 ; Lieutenant 22nd March, 1804 ; Captain, 16th December, 1808 ; Chef de Batallion, 4th September, 1830." Titles and Decorations—Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, 18th Juin, 1813 ; Chevalier de l'ordre Royal et Militaire de St. Louis, le 23 Mai, 1825 ; Officier de la Legion d'Honneur, 13 November, 1832. Naturalise francais le 20 Aout, 1817, par lettres de declaration de naturalite du meme jour." From the records of the 56th regiment of the line, the last in which Colonel Byrne served, we find that he had an active service of thirty-three years, during which time he served in seventeen campaigns (including that of Ireland in 1798,) in Holland, Spain, Portugal, Germany, and the Morea (Greece). In the latter campaign the celebrated Lord Byron lost his life. Colonel Byrne, throughout his long life, felt an " attachment to Ireland, which perhaps only an exile can comprehend. He saw that nature had done much for Ireland, and her people, and that by wise energetic, and benevolent exertions on the part of the influential classes, the peasantry might be comfortable and happy, and the land of his birth and his affections become great, glorious, and free." Throughout his long life Colonel Byrne enjoyed a course of good health, favoured by his very sober habits ; thus he had none of the maladies of old age, and died after only two days illness.

24. Mr. PATRICK FINN, North-street, New Ross, died, 1875.

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25. CIARAN, Abbot of Ardccolm, near Wexford, died, 890.

25. WALTER COWLEY writes to Lord Deputy Bellyingham, to let him know that some freebooters of the Kavanaghs had made a raid on Corbally, in the county Wexford, and stolen some kine belonging to William M'Shane Nantagh, 1549.

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25. EDWARD KAVANAGH, of Kilmichael, county Wexford, died, 1635.

25. STEVENS GOFF, for many years Sub-Sheriff of the county Wexford, died at Enniscorthy, 1860.

25. JOSEPH HARRIGAN accidentally killed near Gorey, by being thrown from a car, 1864.

25. Mr. JOHN FURLONG, of Raheen, died, aged 72 years, 1865.

25. The Royal Mail Steamer "Armenian," wrecked on Arklow Bank, 1865. Eighty-six of the passengers and crew were landed in Wexford.

25. Sister ANNE WALSH, died in the Convent of Mercy, Wexford, in the forty-sixth year of her age and the seventeenth of her religious profession, 1875. She was daughter of the late Mr. Laurence Walsh, of Corlican.

25. A labouring man named MICHAEL WALSH, found suffocated on the road side near Enniscorthy, 1875. He had been drinking.

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26. Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, dated 26th January, 1583, granted to Sir Thomas Masterson, Knight, a Cheshire gentleman, the lands of Ferns, and a large district around. He was appointed Governor of the northern portion of the county Wexford, Grand Seneschal and Constable of the Castle, with a lease of the manor to his son, Sir Richard Masterson, Knight, who dying in 1627, left four co-heiresses, viz. :—Catherine, who married Edward Butler, Esq., of Cloghnegairah (now Wilton,) Baron of Kayer; Margaret, who married Robert Shee, Esq., of Uppercourt, in the county Kilkenny; Mabel, who married Nicholas Devereux, Esq., of Balmaguir, and Mary, who married Walter Sinnott, Esq., of Rosegarland. The property of the Mastersons was forfeited for the part taken by them in the rebellion of 1641, and was granted by patent of Charles II., dated May 20, 1669, to Arthur Parsons, Esq.

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26. The Flag Ship of the Fleet engaged to assist and protect Duncannon Fort during the siege, went down in a storm off the Tower of Hook, when the Admiral and all the crew perished, 1645.

26. Mr. JOHN GAMBLE died at Enniscorthy, 1750.

26. The Very Rev. Dr. CAULFIELD, P.P., New Ross, appointed coadjutor Bishop of Ferns, 1782. He was consecrated the 7th of July following.

26. The military guards withdrawn from the Banks, Custom House, and Gaol in the town of Wexford, 1831.

26. The barony of Bantry, and parts of Scarawalsh and Shelburne, were, during the years 1832 and 1833, very much disturbed by the proceedings of the Whitefeet, and some murders were committed by them, more particularly that of the Maddock's at Tomfarney. The Police force of the disturbed districts had been increased, and continual night patrols were kept up. On the night of the 26th January, 1833, the Police being on patrol duty in the neighbourhood of Adamstown came on an armed party of the Whitefeet, whom they challenged to surrender, but the Whitefeet refused, and one of them levelled his gun at the Police, but it missed fire, upon which some of the patrol fired, and a man named Thomas Gregory, who resided in the neighbourhood was killed. The shooting of this man, the execution of Redmond and Jackman for the Tomfarney murders, and the transportation of many others, together with the active exertions of the local magistracy, put a stop to the depredations of the Whitefeet in this county, but they continued for some time longer on the borders of the county Kilkenny. On the same night of the above occurrence an armed party of Whitefeet attacked the houses of William Power, and John and Moses Nowlan, in the parish of Whitechurch, barony of Shelburne. They were threatened with death if they did not give up their lands.

26. The ship "Niobe," Wells, master, bound from New

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York to Cork, laden with Indian corn and meal for the distressed Irish, lost at the Keeroges, off Cullenstown, Bannow, 1847.

26. Mr. HENRY COOKMAN, B.A., died at Monart House, Enniscorthy, 1851.

26. Mr. ROBERT HAY, of Ballinastraw, Enniscorthy, died, aged 32 years, 1862.

26. PATRICK SARSFIELD COLCLOUGH, Esq., J.P., died, 1867.

26. A young woman named ANNE NEILL, dropped dead in the Main-street, Wexford, 1877. She had not been complaining of any illness previously.

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27. Henry VIII., granted to William Scyntloo, Esq., the castle and manor of Roscarlon, (Rosegarland,) the water-mill of Ballanon, (Ballylannon), the lands of Mountaynetowne, Loughton, Golbeston, Maudlenton, Ballysinan, Ballydon by Kilcoke, and Little Ballydon, Kilmahanoke (Killmannock), the Hoke of St. Imoch, (Hooke), Cloneman (Clonmines,) the Long Graunge (Longraigue), Rispool and Rathtowne, in the county Wexford, parcel of the possessions of David Neville, Esq., (Rosegarland), attainted. Kilkowan, Rathtowne, Newtowne, Rahowle, (Rahale,) Great Colic, Old Colic, Shannoo, Bastardeston, Churchton, Sliecoultur alias Whitechurche and Kilcowanmore, in the Fassough of Bantre, county Wexford, parcel of the possessions of James Ketyng, (James Keating of Kicavan), gent., attainted. The Parke parcel of the manor of Carge (Carrig,) with the Ferry of Wexford, lately belonging to George Earl of Shrewsbury. The islands called the Salteys (Saltees,) and the rectory of Kilmore, parcel of the possessions of the Abbey of Tynterne (Tintern), by a lease dated 20th December, 1529, for twenty-one years to said William, being surrendered, to hold for life, by fealty only.—(Warrants of Henry VIII., 1539) This William Saintlo, (the name is written in different ways) was Senes-

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chal of the County Wexford, and we have, in a letter, written the same year in which the foregoing grants were made, a description of the manner in which he discharged the duties of that office. It is written by Robert Cowley, who was in some way connected with the Government, to the English Secretary Crumwell. The writer is showing how a great saving might be made in the King's revenue, and thus speaks of Saintlo :—" Sir, it is to bee notid how all the Kinges revenues certain, and casueltis, is spent with soo few a nombre. There be in wagis 300 and 50, wher was not with my Lord Deputie at this great nede, to my judgement, above 140. Asfor William Saintlo, he neyther servith the Kyng with the Deputie, ne yit against the pretensid Erle of Desmond, but kepith him and his men in a corner, as a Kyng, exemptid from all the Kinges lawes and obeysaunce, planting coyne and lyverey, extortion, and oppression, suche as was never seen ; and all the cuntrey make exclamacion of his oultragee, and he wol not refrayne, or sho any redress. He chargeth the King yerly, besides his owne preferment, with 500£, which might bee savid, and he dischargid ; and that libertie, mysusid as a power to transgressours, to bee dissolvid ; and to come to the Kinges lawes, as other the Kinges subgietes doo in remote partes, further distansing than they. For, as ferr as I can perceyve, the continuance of that liberty is more like to induce theym to playne rebellion, then to any cyvil order, as it is usid."—(State letters.)

27. In 1668, under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation the following lands were confirmed to Alderman William Bridges, viz :—In Glanteige, 506 acres, being lands retrenched by Colonel Richard LeHunte ; in Crefoge, 223 acres, being also lands retrenched by the Colonel, all in the barony of Ballghkeene, and county of Wexford, at a quit rent of £14 17s 2½d.

27. The Rev. GEORGE CARR, New Ross, died, 1849.—Mr. Carr was born in the town of Ross, where he received

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his early education. He entered Trinity College in 1794, and was ordained for the curacy of St. Mary's, in his native town in 1800, in the Twenty-first year of his age. In the year following he married Miss Shaw, of the county Kilkenny, by whom he had a large family. He continued in the curacy of St. Mary's up to 1811, when he seceded from the Established Church, in consequence of objections to the Baptismal and Burial Services. After this he opened a meeting house in Ross, where he continued to preach up to his last illness. Mr. Carr was always of a liberal and tolerant spirit, for we find him in 1804 resigning his seat in the Corporation of New Ross, in consequence of a resolution of that body to pay the costs of a lawsuit in which Henry Loftus Tottenham was charged with unlawfully arresting a street preacher, and for which he was fined—the fine and costs amounted to £309 1s 5½d., which sum was paid by the corporation. Mr. Carr thought it unjust that the inhabitants should be called on to pay for the illegal act of any member of the corporation. Mr. Carr was a most gifted preacher and public speaker, and O'Connell used to say of him that "he was the best public speaker he ever knew" After his secession from the Church, Mr. Carr devoted his life to elevating, and socially and morally bettering the condition of his fellow-man, and was to be found foremost in every good work; he was an earnest fellow-labourer with Wilberforce and O'Connell in the cause of Slave-Emancipation. In 1829 he established a Temperance Society in New Ross, being the first of the kind in Europe, and the great Apostle of Temperance, Father Mathew, visited Mr. Carr a few years before his death.

27. At public meeting of the inhabitants of the parish of Wexford, held in the Franciscan Church of that town, it was unanimously resolved to erect two New Churches in the Parish, 1850. The Very Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop elect, presided.

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27. Mr. STEPHEN REA, printer, died at Wellington road, Liverpool, 1858. He was a native of Wexford, (where he served his time,) and second son of Mr. Stephen Rea, of the Customs, and grandson of Captain William Hore, of the 92nd regiment of Highlanders.

27. DENIS DOYLE died at River Chapel from excessive drinking and exposure to cold, 1865.

27. The Rev. THOMAS BUSER, P.P., Oylegate, died, 1865.

27. NICHOLAS ELLIS, Esq., who was for forty years agent to the Portsmouth estates in the co. Wexford, died, 1867.

27. Colonel JAMES W. STUBBS, son of the late Rev. J. M. Stubbs, rector of Rosdroit, diocese of Ferns, died, 1867.

27. A Medical Society for the county of Wexford established, with Dr. Goodisson as President, and Dr. Drapes, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, 1877. Objects.—the bringing together and promoting a kindly feeling amongst the Members of the Profession scattered through the County, and by collective action to advance the interests of the Profession generally, as well as its individual members.

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28. William Sayntloo, the Seneschal of the County of Wexford, writing to Secretary Crumwell, complains that he has only 25 marks a year, and that he cannot pay the rents reserved on the lands of Davy Nevill and Jas. Ketyng, both of whom had been attainted for treason, nor the tithes of Kilmore, which had belonged to the Abbey of Tintern. He also complains that the soldiers allowed him had been withdrawn, and therefore he could not protect the county from the continual spoils, burnings, and destruction wrought by the Kavanaghs.—1540.

28. Sir Edmund Butler makes a raid on Ferns, and takes great spoil therefrom, 1569.

28. Thomas Esmonde created a Baronet, 1628.

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28. Admiral Sir ROBERT M'CLURE, the discoverer of the North-West Passage, born in the town of Wexford, 1807.

28. WILLIAM BOXWELL HOGAN, Esq, Wexford, died, 1861.

28. LORD WOODHOUSE, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, visit Johnstown Castle, 1865.

28. Two women, named Finn and Roche, suffocated in bed in Ballytarsna, 1868. The night being cold the women brought a fire in a pot into their small bed-room, and were thus suffocated.

28. Mr. THOMAS Codd, farmer, Harpoonstown, barony of Forth, killed by the wall of an old house, which he was getting thrown down, falling on him, 1875.

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29. The Marble Altar Tomb of the WHITTYS, of Ballyteigue Castle, erected in the Church of Kilmore, 1647.—The family of Whitty of Ballyteigue Castle, was from Devonshire, the ancestors coming in the train of Henry II. to Ireland, in 1171. They erected the Castles of Ballyteigue and Ballyhealy. Richard Whittay was summoned as a Juror to Waterford by Henry III. in 1266, and Henry Wythay, of Ballytogh, was a witness to Aymer de Valence's emancipation of the Wexford Ostmen in 1290. The following inscription is on the elegant tomb still perfect in the Church of Kilmore:—

"Hic iacet Walterus Whitley, De Balleiteigue, &c. Armiger, qui Obyt 9 Novembris, Anno Doi. 1630, et Helena uxor eius Fillia Hamundi Stafforde De Ballyconoure Generosi quæ obyt 27 Aprilis, Anno Doi 1646 et Catharina Prima uxor Ricardi Whitley Armigeri Filia Philippi Devereux De Balmagir Armigeri quæ Obyt 18 Augusti Anno 1646 quorum Gratia idem Ricardus primogenitus p'dicti Walteri et Helenæ cum uxore sua secunda Catharina Eustace Filla Olyveri Eustace De Ballynunry Armigeri Me Fieri fecit. 29 ianuary Anno Doi 1647.

"Yee Christian friends in passing by, youre prayers we humbly crave, That heere interred expectinge christ a Restinge place maye have And as for them that went before prayers yow maye surely yielde, The licke of those that are to come expecte when yow have neede."

Translation.—"Here lies Walter Whitty, of Ballitiegue, &c.,

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Esquire, who died 9th November, in the year of the Lord 1630, and Helen, his wife, daughter of Hammond Stafford, of Ballyconnor, Gentleman, who died 27th April, in the year of the Lord 1646—and Catherine, first wife of Richard Whitty, Esquire, daughter of Philip Devereux, of Balmagir, Esquire, who died 18th August, in the year 1646—in whose honour the same Richard, the first born of the aforesaid Walter and Helen, with his own second wife, Catherine Eustace, daughter of Oliver Eustace, of Ballynuary, Esquire, cause me (this monument) to be erected 29th January, 1647.” This single tomb is now the only remaining memorial of all the Anglo-Norman colonists, or Strongbowmians of the Baronies of Forth and Bargy.—*Sic transit gloria mundi.*

29. Mr. STEARNE PHILIPS appointed to a Commission in the Wexford regiment, 1810.

29. The Rev. PETER MURPHY, C.C., Ferns, died, 1854.

29. MARY CATHERINE, widow of Colonel Fitzhenry, and daughter of Thomas F. Colclough, of Ballyteigue, died at Wexford, 1857.

29. The brig “Panope” wrecked near the Tower of Hook, 1865.

29. Part of the Old Castle of Ferns fell during a storm, 1865.

29. MARY GRANNELL, an inmate of the Wexford Workhouse, died at the advanced age of 102 years, 1866.

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30. JASPER CODE, Esq., Clougheast Castle, Carne, died, 1587.

30. CHARLES DOUGLAS OGLE, Esq., appointed to a Commission in the Wexford regiment, 1815.

30. The Poor Laws came into operation in the Enniscorthy Union, 1840.

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30. The brig "Fairfax" of Jersey, wrecked at Ballyteigue. She was bound from Sierra Leone to Liverpool, and had on board 470 tons of palm oil, 1850. The crew were saved by the exertions of the country people.

30. The barque "Stirlingshire," laden with rum and sugar, wrecked on Tuscar rocks, when six of the crew perished, 1865.

30. JOHN GOODALL, Esq., Willmount, near Castlebridge, died, 1875.

30. The fishing smack "Fairy" of Wexford, run down and sunk near that Harbour, 1877.

30. The Rev. A. B. Wilson, M.A., Prebendary of Timoleague, diocese of Cork, appointed to the Precentorship of Rosscarberry Cathedral, 1877. Mr. Wilson is a native of Enniscorthy.

30. Mr. DANIEL O'NEILL, proprietor of the Pittsburg (United States) "Despatch" newspaper, died, 1877. Mr. O'Neill was a native of the County Wexford, being born at Cloughbawn, barony of Bantry, on New Year's Day, 1830. His father, Mr. Hugh O'Neill, was principal of a school there, which had been established by the grandfather of the present Lord Carew, and from which emanated some good scholars and successful writers. The subject of our present notice was the eldest of twelve children, and at a very early age showed a marked taste for journalism, becoming a frequent contributor to the "Wexford Independent." In 1851 he emigrated to America, and at once proceeded West to Pittsburg, where he secured an engagement, at a very small salary, from Colonel J. Heron Foster, proprietor of the "Despatch," as reporter on that journal. Here he remained for some time, and in 1856 accepted the position of local editor of the "Chronicle," published in the same city. He continued to write for this paper until the war broke out, when he went South as its war correspondent, and also a member of a Sanitary Committee from

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Pittsburg. In 1865, he purchased a share in the "Despatch," the paper he was first engaged on. We cannot conclude this notice better than by quoting the words of the American Papers when noticing the death of Mr. O'Neill:—"No more convincing evidence of his indomitable energy could be adduced than that afforded in the success of the "Despatch." The paper had been run down for want of attention, but under the direction of the new firm it rapidly recovered the ground, and has reached its present successful condition. He turned a pigmy sheet into a powerful giant, made his name a household word in Pittsburg, and his paper a welcome visitor. As a writer, Mr. O'Neill possessed what is usually termed a trenchant pen. He was quick, incisive, and if occasion served, bitter. He was aggressive rather than inviting, and when in municipal affairs any scheme lacked his approbation, the public were sure to find it out, and that very soon. He was by no means a polished writer, though his education was classical and his reading varied. His unpolished sentences were wonderfully vigorous, however, and he may be said to have possessed a style almost incapable of imitation. During his active editorial life he mingled somewhat in politics, and for several terms sat in the City Councils.—He was a member of the last Electoral College of Pennsylvania, and the last public act of his life was to cast his ballot for Hayes and Wheeler, at Harrisburg, on the 7th December, 1876, when the Electoral College met. During his residence of a little over a quarter of a century he has amassed a handsome competency. A year or two since he completed the spacious residence on Penn Avenue, known as 'Linden House,' where he and his family have since resided. He came here poor and leaves his wife and children a large fortune."

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31. ST. AEDAN, or MOIDOC, first Bishop of Ferns, and patron of the diocese, died, 632.

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31. CHARLES A. WALKER and THOMAS WALKER, Esqrs., elected Members of the Royal Dublin Society, 1811.

31. Mrs. JANE TERESA FRAYNE, Superioress of the Presentation Convent, Wexford, died, 1852.—Mrs. Jane Teresa Frayne, in religion Mary J. Baptist, of the Presentation Convent, Wexford, was a native of that town. At the early age of twenty-one she consecrated herself to the service of her Divine Master, and for Thirty-three years was unceasing in her devotion to the intellectual and religious training of the female children of the poor of her native town, many of whom had been snatched, as it were, by her teaching and instruction from the paths of vice and iniquity, and rendered good and virtuous, and in many instances, prosperous members of society. She was twenty-seven years Superior of the Order in Wexford.

About the 13th year of Edward I., Nicholas, Archdeacon of Ferns, who was blind and infirm, petitions the Lord Chancellor, stating that having been appointed executor to the will of Adam St. John, he had faithfully administered the chattels of the deceased, and had rendered his final account before his diocesan. That Sir William Waspayl, however knighted through favour of the justiciary contrary to law and justice, impleaded him before the Barons of the Exchequer, Dublin, by writ of Green Wax, called “Venire Facias,” regarding 86 pounds of silver, because he had been executor, and Nicholas further states—“that pleas touching wills ought not to be pleaded before the Barons.” He also states that “William is not a baron, nor a minister of the King, nevertheless, they force him to answer before the Barons regarding this debt,” and thereupon “in the name of charity prays remedy.”—Sweetman’s Calendar of State Documents.

In 1525, the Earl of Kildare makes a series of charges, through Lord Leonard Grey, to the King, (Henry VIII.) against the Earl of Ormond, and amongst them the follow-

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ing in reference to the castle of Arklow, which was then in the hands of Ormond :—" The said Erle of Ormond kepeth a warde of evill disposed personnes, in a pyle adjoynyng to the see, called Arclow, which do not oonly robbe and spoyle the Kinges subgiettes, passing ther by, but also do ravisshe women, maydens, and wydows. And besides all this, where diverse of the Kinges subgiettes, before the peace, were chased by Britonys at see, which fled and toke lande there for their saufgarde ; when they came to land, the said warde set upon theym, and spoiled theym of all that they had, and put theym in suche daungier of their lyves, that they refused the land, and were glad to yelde them self to the Brittones, trusting more in their humanities, being their mortall ennemyes, then to the crueltie of the said warde." Kildare also says—" Where as the said Deputie (Lord Leonard Gray) did send his nigh kynnesman, Thomas Fitz Maurice, into a certain wast grounde of his, called the Fasagh OBentre, (Bantry, co. Wexford,) for thinhabiting of the same, whoys fader was slayne in the Kinges service at my Lord of Northfolkes being here ; certain of the Irishry, accompanied with parte of the said Erle of Ormondes servauntes, laye in awayte for the said Thomas, and so toke him prysoner." Further, he says—" The said Erle of Ormonde toke forty markes of the senesshall of the countie of Wexforde, for a penaltie, be cause he toke part with the said Erle of Kildare against the Kinges Irish rebelles ; notwithstanding that the Kinges Grace wrote unto the said Erle of Ormond, to have assisted the said Erle of Kildare against the said rebelles."—(State Letters.)

In the month of January, 1535, the Earl of Ossory writing by Walter Cowley to the King, (Henry VIII.) on various Irish affairs, says—" Then oon Cahir McArte, and divers his kynesfolkes, assistors to Thomas, dwelling in the Fasagh of Bentre, and in the castell of Olde Rosse, the said Erle, with Sir John Sayntloo, the Prior of Kylmaynam, Sir Rise Maunxell, and the Chief Baron of thEschequier,

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and that armye, had that castell yeldin to the Kinges use. And theruppon we caused the gentilmen and inhabitauntes of the countie of Wexford to take oon parte, and to be of oon conformytie for the noying of Cahir McArt, and other the Kinges rebels ; and the Chief Baron was with me, contynually, in executing all the premisses, who repaying thidther, at this tyme, may more at large declare the same, with further matter, to the Kinges Highnes."—Ibid.

In January, 1654, an order was issued to the Governors of Carlow, Kilkenny, Clonmel, Wexford, Ross, and Waterford, to arrest and deliver to Captain Thomas Morgan, Dudley North, and John Johnson, English merchants, all wanderers, men and women, and such other Irish within their precincts, as should not prove they had such settled course of industry as yielded them a means of their own to maintain them, all prisoners, men and women, to be transported to the West Indies. The Governors were to guard the prisoners to the ports of shipping ; but the prisoners were to be provided for and maintained by the said contractors, and none to be discharged except by order under the hand and seal of the governor ordering the arrest.

At the Wexford January Quarter Sessions of the Peace in 1836, there were thirty-two applications for licenses to sell spirits and beer, only eight of which were granted—two of them being for Hotels—one in Wexford and one in New Ross. There were then ninety public houses and spirit dealers in Wexford.

At the same Sessions, Mr. Charles Tottenham claimed to be registered as a Freeman of the Borough of New Ross. Mr. Frank Thorpe Porter, (afterwards well known as a Police Magistrate in Dublin,) opposed the claim on the part of the liberals. Mr. Tottenham produced the corporation books which showed that he had been sworn in as a freeman in the year 1829, and handed in a certificate

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that he had been admitted as a Freeman in 1808. In reply to Mr. Porter, Mr. Tottenham stated that he was only six weeks old when admitted. Mr. Porter further objected that the corporation book should have been produced by the proper officer. The objection was over-ruled, and Mr. Tottenham's claim was admitted, but the Town Clerk was fined £5 for allowing the book to be taken out of his possession.

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ANTHONY COLCLOGHT ordered to prepare the Castle of Leighlin for the reception of the Lord Deputy, 1549.—The Secretary of Lord Deputy Bellingham wrote to Anthony Colclough, who was then at Leighlin, to prepare the castle of that place for the reception of the Lord Deputy, “for his Lordship knoweth of none other place to resort unto this winter.” He also tells Colclough to send away Mr. Rogers’ horse, if he be recovered of the disease. To this letter Colclough answers:—“Sir, I have sent away the horse, for heyre I cane not gett no mete for hym, for I am glad to lede my hey frome Karlaght (Carlow) to serve Growbe wiche commys here upon Munday next to care teymer. Sir, you shall haue the fairest cabull here that shal be within all Ireland, and I trust a prattyte hansume lowgine for youre selft.” In a second letter he says he has begun to work a very good quarry of slate, which will be useful to Carlow as well as Leighlin, and desires to be sent six pick-axes, twenty shovels, some ordnance powder, and money to carry on the works. He further says the country will be glad to show the utmost of their powers in furthering the works.

The Partnership existing in Bishop’s Water Distillery,

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Wexford, trading under the name of "Devereux, Harvey, and Co., Distillers," dissolved by mutual consent, 1836.

An anti-tithe meeting held in New Ross, at which Dr. M. Howlett presided, 1836.

The house and premises of JAMES FURLONG, of Drinagh, near Wexford, burned, 1836.

JAMES GOODALL, Esq., Moat Park, died, 1847.

The "Horatio" of Sunderland, laden with wheat from Alexandria to Dublin, wrecked at Kilmore, 1850. Crew saved.

Mr. ABEL RAM WOODROOFE, solicitor, Gorey, died, 1850.

Dr. JOHN HARVEY, County Treasurer, died at Wexford, 1857.

The Press excluded from the meetings of the Enniscorthy Town Commissioners, 1858.

MYLES KEHOE, a native of the county Wexford, died in Rathdowne Union Workhouse, aged 109 years, 1861. He took an active part in the rebellion of 1798, and was present at the battles of Oulart Hill, Tubberneering, and Vinegar Hill. He also was out in Emmett's rebellion in the year 1803.

A young man named QUINCEY accidentally shot by his brother at Kilcotty, near Enniscorthy, 1874.

Captain JOHN E. DOYLE, a native of Wexford, died at Norfolk, Virginia, 1877.—Captain Doyle was born in the town of Wexford, about the year, 1814, and emigrated to America in 1829, at the age of fifteen years. On landing in that country he at once went to business, and apprenticed himself to his uncle, Mr. Walter Heron, (another Wexfordman,) who then successfully carried on an extensive tannery and rope-walk in Norfolk, and was a large contractor to the American Navy. When young Doyle came of age he succeeded to his uncle's business, and carried it on with great energy for a number of years, and

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greatly extended the trade. When the Civil War broke out, and Virginia called on her people, Mr. Doyle, like a true patriot, responded to the call of his adopted State, and raised a cavalry company in Norfolk county, of which he was elected Captain. He sacrificed his business to enter the Confederate service, and was appointed to the 2nd Virginian battalion of Cavalry. After seeing some hard service he had to return to the bosom of his family through ill-health. When Norfolk was evacuated by the Confederates in 1862, the whole of Mr. Doyle's large establishment was taken possession of by the Federal forces ; the rope mill and large stores were fitted up into rooms and filled with negroes ; the belting and shafting that could be made use of by Government was taken down and carried off, and the remainder of the machinery the negroes were allowed to break up and carry off and sell for old iron. The loss sustained by Captain Doyle was estimated at 30,000 dollars. After the war he was appointed a Magistrate of the city, and often acted as Mayor in the absence of that official. At the time of his death, and for several years previous, he was Treasurer of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company. A Norfolk newspaper in noticing this gentleman's death says—" Captain Doyle was universally respected and esteemed for his true nobility of soul, strict integrity, open and frank dealings, uprightness of character, and manly impulses. These noble traits, combined with his usefulness as a citizen, endeared him to our people, in whose memory he will ever live."

FEBRUARY 2.

The WALLS OF NEW ROSS began to be built, 1265. On this subject we extract the following from the Appendix to " a Memoir of the Right Rev. James Thomas O'Brien, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Ossory, Ferns and Leighlin," by the Rev. W. G. Carroll, Ex. Siz., Ex. Sch., A.M., Incumbent of St. Bride's and St. Michaelle Pole's, Dublin. It is entitled—

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THE "BALLAD ON THE ENTRENCHMENT OF NEW ROSS."

"WRITTEN BY FRIAR MICHAEL, OF KYLDARE, 1308; CALLED ALSO "THE BOOK OF ROSS OR WATERFORD," IN THE HARLEIAN LIBRARY.

"The following translation of the Ballad, by Mrs. George Maclean ('L.E.L.') in 1831, given in Crofton Croker's "Popular Songs of Ireland" along with an excellent essay, is copied from the late Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee's "Life of Art MacMurrough" (Appendix, p. 139), in Duffy's *Library of Ireland*. This Volume, as well as others of that valuable series, is now out of print, and is not to be found in any Public Library in Dublin :—

"I have a whim to speak in verse,
If you will list what I rehearse,
For an unheeded tale, I wisse,
Not worth a clove of garlic is.
Please you, then, to understand,
'Tis of a town in Ireland ;
For its size the one most fair
That I know of anywhere.
But the town had cause of dread
In the feud two barons spread ;
Sir Maurice and Sir Walter—see,
Here their names shall written be ;
Also that fair city's name—
Ross they then did call the same.
'Tis the new bridge-town of Ross,
Which no walls did then enclose ;
It therefore feared a stranger's blows.
Commons both, and leading men,
Gathered in the Council then,
What for safety to devise,
In shortest time and lowest price ;
'Twas that round the town be thrown
Walls of mortar and of stone.
For this war filled them with fear ;
Much they dreaded broil so near.
Candlemas, it was the day
They began to delve in clay,
Marking out a foss, to show
Where the future wall should go.

Soon 'twas traced, and then were hired
Workmen ; all the task desired.
More than a hundred workmen ply
Daily 'neath the townsmen's eye ;
Yet small advance these fellows made,
Though to labour they were paid.
So the Council met again ;
Such a law as they pass'd then !
Such a law might not be found,
Nor on French nor English ground.
Next day a summons read aloud,
Gathered speedily a crowd ;
When the law proclaimed they hear,
'Twas received with many a cheer.
Then a good man did advance,
And explained the ordinance ;
Vintners, drapers, merchants, all
Were to labour at the wall,

From the early morning time,
Till the day was in its prime.
More than a thousand men, I say,
Went to the goodly work each day.

Monday they began their labours,
Gay, with banners, flutes, and tabours ;
Soon as the noon hour was come,
These good people hastened home,
With their banners proudly borne.
Then the youth advanced in turn,
And the town they made it ring
With their merry carolling ;
Singing loud and full of mirth,
Away they go to shovel earth.
And the priests, when mass was chanted
In the foss they dug and panted ;
Quicker, harder, worked each brother,
Harder far than any other ;
For both old and young did feel
Great and strong with holy zeal.
Mariners came next, and they
Pass'd along in fair array,
With their banners borne before,
Which a painted vessel bore.
Full six hundred were they then ;
But full eleven hundred men
Would have gathered by the wall,
If they had attended all.

Tuesday came—coatmakers, tailors,
Fullers, cloth-dyers, and 'sellers ;
Right good hands, these jolly blades,
Were they counted at their trades.
Away they worked like those before,
Though the others numbered more ;
Scarce four hundred did they stand,
But they were a worthy band.

Wednesday following down there came
Other bands, who worked the same ;
Butchers, cordwainers, and tanners,
Bearing each their separate banners,
Painted as might appertain
To their craft, and, 'mid the train,
Many a brave bachelor ;
Small and great, when numbered o'er,
Singing, as they worked, their song,

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Just three hundred were they strong.
 Thursday came, the fishermen
 And the hucksters followed then,
 Who sell corn and fish; they bear
 Divers banners, for they were
 Full four hundred; and the crowd
 Carrolled and sung aloud;
 And the wainwrights, they came too—
 They were only thirty-two;
 A single banner went before,
 Which a fish and platter bore,
 But on Saturday the stir
 Of blacksmith, mason, carpenter,
 Hundreds three with fifty told,
 Many were they, true and bold;
 And they toiled with main and might,
 Needful knew they 'twas, and right.

Then on Sunday there came down
 All the dames of that brave town;
 Know, good labourers were they,
 But their numbers none may say.
 On the ramparts there were thrown
 By their fair hands, many a stone;
 Who had there a gazer been,
 Many a beauty might have seen.
 Many a scarlet mantle too,
 Or of green, or russet hue;
 Many a fair cloak had they,
 And robes dight with colours gay.
 In all lands where I have been,
 Such fair dames working, I've not seen.
 He who had to choose the power,
 Had been born in lucky hour.
 Many a banner was displayed,
 While the work the ladies aid;
 When their gentle hands had done
 Piling up rude heaps of stone,
 Then they walked the foss along,
 Singing sweet a cheerful song;
 And returning to the town,
 All these rich dames there sat down;
 Where with mirth, and wine, and song,
 Passed the pleasant hours along.
 Then they said a gate they'd make,
 Called the Ladies', for their sake,
 And their prison there should be;
 Whoso entered, straightway he
 Should forego his liberty,
 Lucky doom, I ween, is his
 Who a lady's prisoner is
 Light the fetters are to wear
 Of a lady kind and fair;
 But of them enough is said,
 Turn we to the foss instead.

Twenty feet that foss is deep,
 And a league in length doth creep,
 When the noble work is done,
 Watchmen then there needeth none;
 All may sleep in peace and quiet,
 Without fear of evil riot.
 Fifty thousand might attack,
 And yet turn them bootless back.
 Warlike stores there are enough.
 Bold assailants to reuff.
 We have hauberks many a one,
 Savage, garcon, haubergeon;
 Doubtless too, and coats of mail,
 Yew-bows good, withouten fail.

In no city have I seen
 So many good glaives, I ween.
 Cross-bows hanging on the wall,
 Arrows too to shoot withal;
 Every house is full of maces,
 And good shields and talevaces.
 Cross-bow men, when numbered o'er,
 Are three hundred and three score;
 And three hundred archers shew,
 Ready with a gallant bow;
 And three thousand men advance,
 Armed with battle-axe and lance;
 Above a hundred knights, who wield
 Arms aye ready for the field.
 I warrant you the town's prepared
 'Gainst all enemies to guard,
 Here I deem it meet to say,
 No desire for war have they,
 But to keep their city free,
 Blamed of no man can they be.
 When the wall is carried round,
 None in Ireland will be found
 Bold enough to dare to fight.
 Let a foeman come in sight,
 If the city horn twice sound,
 Every burgess will be found
 Eager in the warlike labour,
 Striving to outdo his neighbour;
 God give them the victory!
 Say amen for charity.

In no other isle is known
 Such a hospitable town;
 Joyously the people greet
 Every stranger in their street.
 Free is he to sell and buy,
 And sustain no tax thereby.
 Town and people once again
 I commend to God. Amen.

The ballad is the basis of Dr. Samuel Ferguson's "Rosa-bell," in his well-known "Hibernian Nights Entertainments," in the "Dublin University Magazine," 1836.

Walter Apowell, deputy Seneschal of the county Wex-

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ford, imprisoned for misdemeanors, both by writing and deed, 1550.

Lands granted to CONSTANTINE NEALE, Esq., 1666.—Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, the following lands were conferred on Mr. Neale, viz. :—In Rashillan, 54a 1r 10p ; Bonargett, 41a 1r 36p ; Rostenstowne (part), 21 acres ; Rathlonane (part), alias Ralonan, 61a ; Readestowne, 75a 2r 8p., all in the borony of Forth, at a total quit rent of £5 2s 7d. And in Reyland alias Reylin, Knockmullin, Gough, Mountgarrett and Bremingham's land, with 5 acres of meadow next to the Priory gate of Rosse, and 10 acres in ye common meadow next to ye towne of Rosse, 350a 0r 33p. of profitable land, and four acres unprofitable, all in the liberties of Ross, and barony of Bantry, at a total quit rent of £7 1s 10d. And in Ballytory and Beding alias Beting, 150a 0r 26p ; in Fursetowne, 3 acres of meadow, and mearing on ye lands of Ballymurry and Grogane, being 3 acres. In Grogane, 70a ; Ballymurry, 75 acres ; Tecumshan, 121a 2r 15p., all in the barony of Forth, at a total quit rent of £8 10s. The Indenture making this conveyance bears date the 1st Feb., in the 19th year of Charles II., and was inrolled the 2nd of February, 1666. In the Indenture there was a saving clause inserted, reserving to Edmund, Viscount Mountgarrett, such right as he had, or should be adjudged to him, to all or any of the lands in the barony of Bantry, after reprisals.

JOSEPH THETFORD, JOHN SHEPPARD, and SHEPPARD FFRENCH, receive their Commissions as Ensigns in the Wexford regiment, 1809.

LETT SEALY, Esq., died, aged 52 years, at Ballyfinogue, barony of Forth, 1836.

The Rev. MARK DEVEREUX, P.P., Bree, died, 1838. He bequeathed all his worldly effects for charity.

Mr. RICHARD DUNPHY, Professor in the Enniscorthy Academy, died, 1861.

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The barque "Carrie Davis" wrecked at Carnsore Point 1866.

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The Rev. ROBERT WILSON appointed Dean of Ferns, 1623.

Dr. O'CONNOR elected Medical Officer to the Taghmon Dispensary, by a majority of 2 over Dr. F. Boxwell, 1836.

SHEPPARD JEFFARES, Esq., resigned the office of Mayor of Wexford, 1847. At the next meeting of the Council, Dr. Cardiff was unanimously chosen Mayor, on the motion of Alderman Greene.

Major-General OWENS, died at his residence, Woodlands, Gorey, 1860.

A Public Meeting of the Electors of the county held at Enniscorthy, for the purpose of choosing Parliamentary representatives, when Sir George Bowyer and Chevalier Keyes O'Clery were chosen, 1874.

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JAMES SHERLOCK, Receiver of the County Wexford, presents a survey of that county to Secretary Crumwell for the use of the Government, and in a letter shows that the King's revenue thereof amounted to £220 yearly. He at the same time complains greatly against one Jerberd, the Deputy Seneschal of the County, and of the bad conduct of the soldiers under the Seneschal's command, 1539.

An Inquisition was held at Wexford to define the meares or boundaries between the lands of the Morowes and Synnotts, 1619.—It appearing that considerable disputes were frequently occurring between these families about their boundaries, King James issued orders for an Inquisition to be held to settle the matter in dispute between them. The Commissioners accordingly met in Wexford, and after hearing the statements of both parties, made the following award:—"The true meares (boundaries) between the territory of the Morowes and Synott's lands were in manner

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following, that is to say, from Loughnepeart to Askenebea, from Askenebea to Clashnekern, from thence to Dowlogh, and from thence along the suike or valley leading to the heigh way, where the valley called Glane Ballehtein, leaving Kilmoghoor, Corroghtloe, Tailorstown, and Rawen, with all the lands and other members to them and every of them belonging, to be within Synott's land, and no part of the said territory of the Morowes, were within the precinct thereof, as appeareth by the said meares."

The Rev. ROBERT BURROWES, D.D., appointed Archdeacon of Ferns, 1796.

MATTHEW ST. LAURENCE TALBOT, Esq., Castle Talbot, died, 1832.

PETER MURPHY, of Ballycanew, died from the blow of an iron bar inflicted by John Sunderland, at Finn's public house, Ballycanew, 1834. Sunderland was transported for life.

A large seizure of illicit malt made on the Mountain of Forth, by the Wexford Excise Officers, 1836. It was found in a large new made cave.

Mr. THOMAS FURLONG, of Killowen, died, 1837.

The Rev. J. E. JOHNSON, D.D., appointed Archdeacon of Ferns, 1848. He was rector of Adamstown, which living he resigned in 1871 on the passing of the Church Dis-establishment Bill. He was son of Judge Johnson.

The Very Rev. JOHN WALSH, P.P., Rolestown, Dublin, died, 1857.—We think that we are correct in stating that no county in Ireland has furnished more eminent Divines to the Catholic Church than Wexford. From the earliest periods of Christianity the Clergymen of old Wexford, were to be found scattered over Europe, earnestly and devoutly fulfilling their faithful mission. In our own day they are to be found in all parts of the world, animated with the same holy zeal, and many of them have risen to the Episcopal dignity. On the English mission there are also

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numbers of them, and, we think, that there is not a diocese in Ireland where Wexford priests may not be found.—Amongst the latter we include the subject of this short notice—the Very Rev. John Walsh, P.P., Rector of the Diocese of Dublin, who died as above stated in the seventieth year of his age and the forty-fifth of his priesthood. The Rev. Gentleman was born at Newhouse, in the barony of Bargy, in this county, and, after receiving his early education at home, entered Maynooth, where he completed his studies with much credit, and was affiliated by the late Most Rev. Dr. Troy, Archbishop of Dublin, into that Archdiocese. Although his missionary labours were cast in another county, he never forgot his native Wexford, for we find that he was one of the principal donors to the erection of the Chapel of St. Michael, attached to the Convent of Mercy, Wexford, as well as other charities.

Captain DANIEL DOYLE, of the merchant service, Wexford, died, 1857.

MATTHEW S. DERINZY, Esq., formerly of Clobemon Hall, county Wexford, died at Halliburton, Canada, 1874.

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Sir NICHOLAS DEVEREUX, Knt., Balmagir, married, 1543. Sir Nicholas Devereux, the head of the distinguished family of that name, married the Lady Catherine Le Poer, daughter of Sir Richard, Baron of Curraghmore, then in fact a feudal sovereign despot of the whole county Waterford. As an indication of what at that period formed the wealth of the great proprietors, the dowry of the noble bride is worthy of being recorded. Sir Nicholas received as a marriage settlement “a shepe (sheep) from everie shepe-house, and a kye (cow) from everie village in the countie.” Joint with this ample fortune was besides “the right of quartering his train of horsemen and retainers on the countie whenever he chose to visit his father-in-law.”

Lands, &c., granted to John Travers, 1539.—Henry the

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Eight granted to John Travers, of Dublin, Esq., in consideration of the sum of £41, the site of the Monastery of Friars Preachers of Arclowe (Arklow,) with appurtenances in the county Wexford, and also the site of the Monastery of the Friars Observants of Eniscortie (Enniscorthy), with the appurtenances, to hold for ever, by the twentieth part of a Knight's fee, and a rent of 2s 2d yearly. On the day previous the King granted to the same John Travers, a lease of the Manor of Enniscorthy, and the lands of St. John's by Enniscorthy, with the rectory of Kilcorbie (Kilcarbery), to hold for 21 years, at a rent of 43s 4d yearly.

A memorial from the County Wexford was presented to Queen Elizabeth, praying that the Commandery of Kilclogan, (barony of Shelburne,) be not granted to Sir Henry Radcliffe, 1574.

Special Prayers for Peace held in all the Protestant Churches of the Diocese of Ferns, 1812.

The ship "Crown" of Liverpool, homeward bound from Charleston, United States, struck on the Rush Bank, and shortly went to pieces, when 11 lives were lost, 1832.

CÆSAR DUDLEY COLCLOUGH, Esq., of Duffry Hall, died at Newtownbarry, 1833.

HENRY HUNT accidentally killed by falling from a car near Ferry Carrig Bridge, 1836.

The brig "Maria," wrecked at Ballyteigue, 1837.

The Rev. ROBERT BURNETT appointed to the Rectory of Ballycanew, 1872.

WILLIAM A. REDMOND, Esq., Ballytrent House, returned member of parliament for the borough of Wexford, by an overwhelming majority over Sir Frederick Hughes, 1874.

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Donough Carragh M'Berne Kavanagh, and six of his followers executed in Dublin, 1583. The Lords Justices thereupon forwards a despatch to Walsingham, Secretary

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of State, stating that the Kavanaghs and O'Tooles overburthen the country, eating and sleeping by day, and stealing by night.

Lands granted to Captain RICHARD NUNN, 1666.—By an Indenture dated the 16th November, in the eighteenth year of Charles II., the Commissioners appointed under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, confirmed the grant of the following lands in the Barony of Forth to Captain Richard Nunn, viz.:—82 acres in Killilane; 30 acres in Ballyumphant, and Colemony alias Cookimore; 53 acres in Ballycheene; 73 acres in “The Ringe,” with the privileges of the common thereunto belonging, paying to the chief lord of the common of “The Ringe” such rent thereout as is due and accustomed to be paid; 46 acres in Duncarrig, (now called Buncarrig); 40 acres in Great Cardowne (now Eredownes); 12 acres in Lady’s Island and Inish; 68 acres in Bally— alias Ballyhit and Cooleblow, 2 acres in Ballycuslaine and Gray-Robin; 31 acres in Ballidungan; 5 acres in Stonyford; 54 acres in Newtown; 12 acres in Gurchincrin; 36 acres in Codd’s Ballell; 42 acres in Synnott’s Ballell; 27 acres in Pierce’s Ballell; 74 acres in Ballygarvy; 70 acres in Milltowne; 75 acres in Balliquoran; 36 acres in Shilmaine; 98 acres in Hill Castle; 25 acres in Muckranstowne; 137 acres in Ballimaccheeshin; 170 acres in Sladd, Ballebing, and Ballemurragh; 185 acres in St. Margaret’s, Ballecullan, Sumerstowne, and Balleknockane, with part of Cussinstowne; 46 acres in Balletrent; 46 acres in St. Iberitt’s; 98 acres in Butterstowne, Trainee, and Loughlourd; 61 acres in Kisshaw; 46 acres in Rathmoer; 53 acres in Glagbeg, Aughmoer, and Blackhall; 68 acres in Grange, and 144 acres in Allenstowne.—This Indenture was inrolled the 6th February, 1866.

The vessels “Mary” and “Betsey,” both bound for Dublin, wrecked at Kilmore, 1837. The crews were saved by the exertions of the country people.

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MR. JAMES CLIFFORD, of Drinagh Cottage, near Wexford, died, aged 89 years, 1855.

MR. DUNBAR returned Member of Parliament for the borough of New Ross, 1874.

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JOHN FITZHENRY, of Maghmoyne, (Mackmine), summoned to attend the Lords Justices with horse and foot, 1356.

HAMMOND STAFFORD, of Ballyconnor, barony of Forth, drives a man into the sea, 1530.—The charge against Hammond Stafford of driving Mathias St. John into the sea thus originated:—St. John had a claim by order of a court of law, for Three Marks (Forty Shillings) and went himself to execute it. Finding that Stafford was at the sea strand superintending his men collecting sea-weed for manure, he followed him there, and an altercation arising about the amount—which perhaps included law costs—he refused to pay, and drove his creditor into the sea—"but," (as the record says) "he was not drowned." The family of Stafford was formerly distinguished and numerous in the barony of Forth. Their principal Castle was at Ballymackane, in Tacumshane, which was held by Knight's service, in the year 1323, from the Earl of Pembroke. A Hammond Stafford is named among the gentlemen of the County who were summoned in the year 1385 to attend the wars in Scotland. The Heraldic Visitation of the County, made by Sir David Molyneux, Ulster King-at-Arms, in 1618, contains a pedigree of the branch of the family that resided at Ballyconnor, in same barony. The first named is Hammond, whose descendant in the fourth generation, Dionysius, married Anstace Berkeley; their son, Hammond, married a daughter of Fitzhenry, of Kilcavan. His son built the castellated house of Ballyconnor, which still stands (though altered) as was shown, until about the year 1860, by a stone in the wall above the door of the hall or principal entrance, bearing this inscription—

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“Dionisius Stafford, de Balconer et Katerina Sinot uxor ejus anno 1510, struxerunt hanc domum.” His wife was daughter of Simon Sinot, of Ballygeary.

WALTER BRYAN, of Long-grage, county Wexford, died 1637.

Lieutenant-Colonel ROBERT PHAYRE appointed to the Wexford regiment, 1806.

Captain HENRY COLLINS appointed Adjutant of the Wexford regiment, 1809.

Dr. J. R. CRANE elected Physician to the County Wexford Infirmary, 1833. The other candidates were Doctors Cardiff, White, A. Boxwell, and Widdup.

An Address from the Protestant Clergymen of the Diocese of Ferns presented to His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland, for his determined opposition to measures introduced into Parliament relative to the United Church of England and Ireland, 1836.

JOHN CHRISTOPHER BEAUMAN, Esq., died, aged 71 years, at Hyde Park, Gorey, 1836.

Mr. NATHANIEL GIBSON, for many years Pilot Master in Wexford Harbour, died, 1837.

CADWALLADER WADDY, Esq., J.P., Kilmacoe, sometime Member of Parliament for the county of Wexford, died, 1843.

The Very Rev. JAMES WALSH, Provincial of the Franciscan Order in Ireland, died in the Convent of the Order in Wexford, 1844. He was for thirty-three years connected with the Wexford Convent.

The Rev. ROBERT CARPENTER, New Ross, died, 1847.

Seven wrecks occurred on the Wexford coast on this date, 1861.

LAURENCE SWEETMAN, Esq., J.P., Ballymacassey, died, 1869.

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Mr. THOMAS O'LEARY died at Galena, Illinois, America, 1877. He was a native of Wexford, and emigrated with his parents in 1828, when he was only ten years of age.—From his early manhood he was identified with the prosperity of his adopted city. In 1860 he was elected an Alderman, which office he held up to 1863, when he was appointed Police Marshal, and continued so until his death. The Newspapers of Galena stated that his funeral was the largest ever seen in their city, being attended by the Mayor and Council, the Fire Brigade, and all the societies belonging to the city.

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ROBERT FURLONG, of Carrigmannon, summoned Sir John Cass for Robbery, 1280.—The Furlongs came from Devonshire with Henry the Second, where the Family held the manors of Clotsworthy and Furlonge, in the twenty-seventh year of the same Henry. A curious entry is preserved in the Rolls of the Exchequer, in the Bermingham Tower, Dublin Castle, dated as far back as 1280, wherein it appears that the Seneschal of Wexfordshire, and other gentlemen, were attached for imprisoning Sir John Cass, for robbery, who pleaded a patent from William de Valshee. Robert Furlong summoned Sir John, for that he, in the town of Wexford, on the Saturday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin (8th February, 1280), being the Eighth of Edward the First, did insult the said Robert Furlong, and, with, an Irishman, robbed him of Sixpence.—Sir John Cass, notwithstanding his plea of a Patent, under which he said he was levying a fine, “was amerced in the sum claimed, and half a mark fine.”

PATRICK MEYLER, of Duncormuck, died, 1572. At the time of his death he was seized of the Manor of Ballinakerrol and others, of Duncormuck and of Taghmon, William Hore, of Harperstown, holding of him in Taghmon. He held in the twelfth year of Elizabeth (1570) the manors of Duncormuck, Ballinakerrol, Taghmon, Priesthaggard, and Scar.—(Wexford Inquisitions.)

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RICHARD STAFFORD, of Ballimakeherne, (Ballymakane) died, 1585.

First Lord MOUNTNORRIS created, 1628.

Lands granted to Agnes, relict of Richard Scott, gent., Samuel, their son and heir, and Eusebius Cotton, gent., 1667.—Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, the following lands were confirmed to the above parties, viz. :—In Ballymacare, 202 acres, in the liberties of Rosse, and barony of Bantry, and in part of Duncormuck, 30 acres, being the barony of Bargo, all in the county of Wexford, at a total rent of £4 3s 11½d. This Indenture bears date the 8th February in the 20th year of Charles II., and was Inrolled 2nd March, 1667.

A Public Dinner given at Kilmore to the Very Rev. Dr, SINNOTT, President of St. Peter's College, Wexford, 1834. The chair was taken by the Rev. James Walsh, P.P.

A mob attack a recruiting party of the depot of the 14th regiment in the town of Wexford, brake the drums, and some of the soldiers were severely beaten, 1837.

Mr. GEORGE COSTIGAN, of Wexford, for many years a Revenue Officer, died, 1837.

A heavy Snow Storm commenced in this county, 1855. The post from Dublin did not reach Wexford for three days.

PATRICK CULLEN found drowned at Ballyboggan, in a Millpond, 1861.

The Rev. RICHARD WADDY ELGEE, rector of Wexford, died, 1864.

The Rev. JAMES CUMMINE, rector of Kilpipe and Preban, Diocese of Ferns, died, 1877.

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Henry VIII. granted to Henry Draicott and the Earl of Shrewsbury, part of the possessions of Dunbrody Abbey, county Wexford, 1539.

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THOMAS SURLOCKE, of Bollganreoghe (Bulgan), died 1617.

Mr. GEORGE H. JACOB, of Wexford, sworn in an Attorney, 1833.

The brig "Spanish Packet" wrecked at Tacumshane, when seven of the crew were drowned, 1837.

THOMAS MURPHY, seaman, a native of Enniscorthy, drowned at Kingstown, whilst endeavouring to save life during a fearful storm, under the command of the gallant Captain Boyd, R.N., who also lost his life at the same time, 1861.

Dr. O'ROURKE, Enniscorthy, died, 1876.—Dr. O'Rourke was a native of Carrick-on-Suir, county Waterford, and in early life became a resident of Enniscorthy, where he enjoyed not only a very large practice in his profession, but the confidence and esteem of all classes of the community. As a politician the learned doctor was an ardent lover of his country—a genuine Liberal of the O'Connell school, in which he held a foremost position for over half a century. He was Medical Officer of the Enniscorthy Union for several years, as also a Member of the Town Commissioners, and served the office of Chairman of that body for some time. Dr. O'Rourke was a staunch friend to his professional brethren, and by pen and voice never failed to aid them in any movement which deserved his support. For a great many years he was a friend and adviser of the "Medical Press" as to its Irish Poor-Law medical function, but being an ardent nationalist, withdrew his support upon the establishment of a large English connection for the journal. He was a man of considerable talent and of sterling principle, and the regret evinced in his own locality at his death, showed that his social qualities were equally respected.

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PATRICK LAMPORT, of Ballichrinnegan, (Ballycronigan,) barony of Forth, died, 1616.

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HAMMOND STAFFORD, of Ballyconnor, Barony of Forth, died, 1630.

Sir ARTHUR CHICHESTER presents a petition to Parliament complaining of being disturbed in the possession of his lands of Dunbrody and Saltmills, by Mr. Arthur Etchingham, 1665.

The Manor of Dunbrody settled by Act of Parliament on the Hon. John Chichester, 1723.

The Act of Attainder against CORNELIUS GROGAN, of Johnstown, who was executed for participation in the rebellion of 1798, annulled by patent of George III., 1810.

PATRICK MURPHY, an Enniscorthy carman, attacked by highwaymen at Thomas's Hill, Waterford, and robbed of a large sum of money, 1812.

A man named Alexander Roche arrested whilst attempting to rob the house of Mr. Floyd, Artramont, 1833. The servant girl hearing a noise went up stairs to see what caused it, when she observed Roche in one of the rooms—she immediately locked the door—ran for assistance, and he was arrested.

Mr. MICHAEL CROSBY, of Ballinagee, near Wexford, died in the 61st year of his age, 1847. He was uncle to Count de Clonard, France.

The ship *Grace Evans*, wrecked at Tuskar, 1861.

FRANCIS DANBY, A.R.A., aged 61 years, died, 1861.—He was the son of a small tenant farmer, and was born at Loughard, near Killinick, in the barony of Forth, in 1793. His family removing to Dublin, he received the principles of his Art education there, and went to London about fifty-five years ago. He was a constant Exhibitor at the Royal Academy, from 1821 to 1830, when he took up his residence abroad for some time, and his pencil became very prolific after his return to England. He was an artist of a poetical and creative genius, and according to the *London Re-*

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view, had been advantageously compared to Martin, whom, however, he distanced on his own ground. All his productions were admired for their fullness and truth, but his fame rest mainly on his "Sunset at Sea after a Storm," although it was one of his earliest pieces—a picture which even alone would warrant his elevation into the inner circle of the Academy. Mr. Danby died at the "Shell House," Exmouth, Devonshire.

The brig *Ullock* stranded at Tacumshane, but was ultimately got off, and towed into Liverpool, 1877.

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King Henry III. grants to the Knights Templars the mills of the city of Waterford and Town of Wexford, with much lands, 1251-2.

THOMAS BOND, gent., who was wounded whilst aiding and assisting in the defence of Fethard, county Wexford, when it was attacked by the Kavanaghs, petitions the Lords Justices of Ireland, to be allowed a pension for his services, 1584. He also presents letters of commendation from Bishop Allen and Anthony Colclough.

The Rev. THOMAS BURROWES appointed Rector of the Parish of Killesk, 1754.

The Rev. JOSHUA NUNN appointed Rector of the Parish of Enniscorthy, 1778.

The Rev. EDWARD REDMOND, or as he was more familiarly called, "Father Ned," Parish Priest of Ferns, died, 1819.—He was a native of the Parish of Ferns, and was educated on the Continent. He succeeded his uncle, the Very Rev. Dr. Cassan, as Parish Priest of Ferns, in 1786. The memory of the Rev. Mr. Redmond is still held in great love and veneration by the people of Ferns. The following anecdote was related by a gentleman (we believe a relative) who knew Father Redmond well:—"This learned and pious man was the humble means of saving the life of the celebrated Napoleon, who at the time was studying

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engineering. It appears that Napoleon was trying an experiment with a small model machine on the river which ran through the College grounds, when he over-reached himself, and fell in, and, as he could not swim, would in all probability have been drowned, had not Father Redmond, who had been out for recreation, providentially seen the occurrence, immediately ran up, jumped in, and brought him out. Strange, that a peasant boy from the County Wexford, driven by the laws of his native land, to seek refuge in a foreign country, in order to receive that education denied to him at home, was thus the means of rescuing from death, the man, who, in a few years afterwards, was able to make and un-make kings, and whom it took nearly all the powers of Europe to put down."

The Rev. Father KENNEDY, C.C., Gorey, died, 1833.

A cotman, named MURPHY, drowned at the Quay of Wexford, whilst in a state of intoxication, 1836.

The Right Rev. Dr. DEVEREUX, Bishop of Grahamstown, Cape of Good Hope, died, 1854. He was born at Poulmarle, near Taghmon, and was for many years Professor in St. Peter's College, and Chaplain to the County Gaol.

The Rev. Father CULLEN, a native of the Parish of Tintern, county of Wexford, died at Malta, 1873.

The first meet for sport of the Hook and Wexford Coursing Club, took place at Dunganstown, 1876.

Mr. PATRICK WHELAN, formerly a corn merchant in Enniscorthy, and who during life took an active part in politics, died at an advanced age at Clologue, Ferns, 1877.

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UA RUARCAIN, Abbot of Ardavan, near Wexford, died, 1055.

PHILIP SINNOTT, of Ballygerye and Ballydowgan, died, 1590.

Lands granted to EDMOND HIGHGATE, 1666.—Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation the following Lands,

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in the Barony of Forth, were confirmed to Edmund Highgate, viz., in Gracormuck, 76a 0r 22p; in the Hill of Sea and Honeymonstowne, 45a 0r 20p; in Ballybrough, 28 acres; in Ballybrough and Drumagh, 22a 2r; in Morrestowne, 21 acres; in Five Acres, 3a 2r 0p; in Waddiestowne and part of Morrestowne, 30a 0r 3p; in Morrestowne and Rowestowne, 47 acres; in Whitestowne, 120a 0r 19p; in Grange, 115a 2r 0p; in Bearlough, 169a 1r 31p of profitable land and 401 acres unprofitable; in Woodstowne, 56a 2r 8p; in the Island part of Bearlough, 6 acres; in Streamstowne, 34a 3r 22p; in Ballydraune, 34a 3r 22p; in Meathetowne, 80a 2r 4p; in Churchtowne, 123a 0r 5p; in Ballysampson, 1a 0r 27p; in Rathdowney, 50 acres; in Bush, 53 acres; in Chappell, 14 acres; in Great and Little Ballygrangans, 50 acres; in Crelagh, 10 acres. Total quantity, 1,193a 0r 20p., plantation measure, at a quit rent of £22 18s 10½d.

Lands granted to ROBERT SAUNDERS, 1666.—Under the same Acts the following lands were conferred on Robert Saunders, viz.:—In the Deeps, 157 acres; in Ballydicken, 84 acres; in Newtowne, 141 acres; in Newcastle, 323 acres; in Killiowne, 140 acres; in Ballyharian alias Ballycarsin, 111 acres; in Tokillen and Ballynecrossy, 212 acres; in Killpatrick and Killeine, 187 acres; in Ballincarrig, 148 acres; in Kilmac-Thomas-Roe, 360 acres; in Garry William, 150 acres; in Kirriaght, 162 acres; in BallymacShinan (part), 64 acres; in the south end of Garrycloragh, and the improvements on the same, 61 acres, all in the barony of Sheilmalier, and county of Wexford. Total quantity, 3,725a 1r 19p statute measure, at a total quit rent of £46 11s 4½d. By patent dated 10th January, 1677, and Inrolled 14th June, 1678, Joseph Saunders, Esq., son and heir of the said Robert, had an abatement of the sum of £9 5s 4½d, of the quit rent of £46 11s 4½d., whereby the rent was reduced to £37 6s per annum; and having purchased from the widow, and the eldest son of Colonel John Brett, of Suane, county Kent, England, the lands of

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Ballyneslany and nine other denominations, granted *inter alia* to the latter on the 15th of June, in the twentieth year of Charles II., he had an abatement of £8 a year of the quit rents reserved thereon.

Lands granted to THOMAS HAUGHTON, 1667.—Under the same Acts, the following lands in the barony of Bantry, were confirmed to Thomas Haughton, viz. :—400 acres in Pole Capple and part of Ballylane : 41a 2r 27p in Rathkyroge, most contiguous to Ballincobbin; 258 acres in Ballynurgy; 317 acres in Ballincobbin—the whole at a quit rent of £20 11s 8½d. In the Indenture conveying this grant, there was a saving clause inserted preserving to Edmund Viscount Mountgarrett, the benefit of his decree and certificate, dated 6th November, 1666, to Ballylane and Polecapple, after reprisals. Mr. Haughton, by his last will devised these premises to Valentine Savage, of Dublin, esq., and his heirs, whose son and heir, Philip Savage, esq., had an abatement of £8 11s 8½d. of the quit rent, which reduced said rent to £12, by patent dated 11th January, 1676,

HUGH HOWELL FARMAR, Esq., J.P., Enniscorthy, died, 1812.

Mr. RICHARD LAMBERT, of Spring Hill, near Mayglass, died, 1833.

Mr. WILLIAM WALPOLE, sen., West Gate, Wexford, died, aged 73 years, 1837.

Dr. MACARTNEY, of Enniscorthy, died, 1847.

MARGARET CLANCY, a poor widow, finds on the public road, near Kyle, seventy letters, and several newspapers, being part of the Dublin and English mails to Wexford, 1855.—That year was very remarkable for a very heavy fall of snow that commenced on the 8th of the month, and the stoppage of the mails to Wexford for some days. On the morning of the 12th poor Widow Clancy, was proceeding to her daily labour at an early hour, when she came on

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what was to her rather "a curious find," viz.:—Seventy letters, and a large number of newspapers, scattered along the road. The roads had for some days been impassible for cars or vehicles of any description, and the mails, after a delay of two or three days, were carried partly on horseback and partly on foot, and it was supposed that one of the mail bags must have been accidentally burst in the transit. Amongst the letters found were several registered ones, containing large sums of money. One of them was directed to Mr. Patrick Armstrong, then one of the largest cattle dealers in Wexford, and another was directed to Mr. James Fortune, of Broadway. We cannot say whether the poor Widow Clancy ever received any reward.

THOMAS COGLEY, a guard on the mailcoach between Wexford and Dublin, accidentally killed by falling off the coach at Glenealy bridge, county Wicklow, 1861.

A man named GLASCOTT, from the parish of Tintern, shot himself in Common Quay Lane, Wexford, 1861. He was at once conveyed to the County Infirmary, where every attention was paid him, but died shortly after admission.

Presentation of an Address and Testimonial from the Parishioners of Enniscorthy to the Rev. Ralph W. Harden, 1870.

Mr. JAMES WATKINS, an extensive farmer and miller, Oulartard, died, aged 71 years, 1870.

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JOHN FITZHENRY, of Mackmine Castle, and Commander of Kilmainham, died, 1420.—John Fitzhenry succeeded Thomas Butler in the government of the Priory of Kilmainham, on the 10th of August, (St. Laurences Day,) 1419, on Butler going to serve the King, Henry V., in the wars in Normandy. He afterwards became Grand Prior of this important Commandery.

The Rev. ROBT. ELLIOTT appointed Archdeacon of Ferns, 1717.

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The Rev. JOSEPH STORY appointed Prebendary of Whitechurch, Diocese of Ferns, 1760.

JOHN COOPER, Esq., Drinagh, near Wexford, died, 1867.

A Masonic Lodge re-established in the town of Enniscorthy, 1871.

An Address and Presentation of a Purse of 200 Sovereigns from the Clergy, Gentry, Merchants, and Traders of Enniscorthy and neighbourhood, to WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MAHONY, Esq., Manager of the National Bank, Enniscorthy, on his promotion to the Managership of the Chief Branch in Dublin, 1872.

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Lands granted to Thomas Barrington, and his wife Margery, 1666.—Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, the following lands were confirmed to Barrington and his wife, viz. :—In Ballymackehane alias Ballymackeherne, 216 acres ; Ballihighoe (part of), 15 acres ; in Yolltowne, 56 acres ; in Stapletowne, 28 acres ; in Ballytory and Beatory (part of,) 24 acres ; in Littletowne, 35 acres ; in part of Rathdrouane, 6 acres, all in the barony of Forth, and county of Wexford ; total quantity, 615a 2r 6p statute measure, at a quit rent of £7 13s 10½d. And in Templescopy, 620 acres ; in Moneyhore on the east side, 153 acres ; in Cloghassia, 358 acres ; in Ballygissue alias Ballygillestowne, and Davidstowne, 420 acres ; part of Ballybane and Ballyknockane, 46a 2r 0p ; in part of Courtnacuddy, 72 acres, all in the barony of Bantry, and same county. (By patent dated 29th December, 1667, a grant was made to Thomas Barrington, gent., son and heir of the grantor, of the reduction of the total quit rent of these lands, in the barony of Bantry, from £33 16s 0½d to £24 8s.) And to Margery, wife of said Thomas Barrington, relict of George Lymington, of Wexford, merchant, and George, son and heir of said George Lymington, were granted in Killgavin, 190 acres ; in Staplestowne, 16 acres, in the barony of Forth, and same county.

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Lands granted to Robert, Earl of Orrery, 1670.—Under the same Acts, the following lands in the county of Wexford, together with others in the counties of Limerick and Cork, were confirmed to this nobleman, viz. :—In Aughnamalinyne, 143 acres ; in both the Tinsillas, 311 acres ; in Killimore alias Ballycalogher alias Ballintogham, 87 acres ; Carranallagrohee, 39a 1r 0p ; in Tatchcurry, 37 acres ; in Tomcoyle and Tomtowne, 347 acres ; in Mullinegrogh, 82a 2r 24p ; in Aghacullin, 123 acres ; in Killmeghill, 172 acres ; in Kilpatricke, 67 acres ; in Killowan, 157 acres ; in Ballynesragh, 191 acres ; in Corcannon, 120 acres ; in Ballybane, 58 acres ; in Ballyhillish alias Ballyhallam, 127 acres, all in the barony of Gorey, and county of Wexford, and 300 acres in Drumderry, in the barony of Scarawalsh, in same county.

The emigrant ship *Glasgow* wrecked on the Barrel Rocks, near Tuskar, 1837.—The Barrels are two small rocks that lie close together, about three-quarters of a mile E.S.E. from Black Rock always above water, but the Barrels are only visible at low water. On these hidden rocks the unfortunate ship *Glasgow* struck with considerable force, on this stormy winter morning. The shock carried away the rudder, and stove in the cabin, when the vessel began to make water rapidly. On the occurrence the passengers, in great distraction, rushed on deck, most of them undressed, and there they remained, fearing to return for their clothing, lest the vessel should go down, and carry them along with her. In this state they were discovered at day-break by the little schooner *Alicia*, of Wexford, Captain Martin Walsh, homeward bound. Captain Walsh endeavoured to run his vessel alongside the *Glasgow*, but in this he failed owing to the very high sea running at the time. Nevertheless the gallant Walsh was not to be deterred, another effort should be made to rescue his fellow-creatures from a watery grave, and for that purpose, he launched his little boat, and ably assisted by his small

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crew, proceeded to the distressed ship, and having arrived along side, commenced to take out the women and children. We may here state that there were ninety-five passengers on board, and a crew of sixteen all told. Capt. Walsh continued at his work of mercy, making several passages between both vessels, until he had eighty-two human beings rescued from a sure and certain death. On one of his return trips, he observed the *Glasgow* to give a sudden lurch, when she went down, carrying with her those that remained on board. Of these he saved four lives. After remaining for some time to ascertain if there were any more survivors of the catastrophe, he sailed for Wexford, where he arrived same evening. On the news becoming known in the town, the inhabitants vied with each other in providing food, lodging, and raiment for the unfortunate sufferers, and a subscription was entered into, and all were forwarded to their own homes—most of them being from the west of Ireland. It is needless to say that the gallant Walsh and his crew received every acknowledgement for their heroic exertions, and were feasted and honoured in every port they sailed to. They also received substantial rewards. But it was when Captain Walsh sailed to Glasgow, the port to which the unfortunate ship belonged, that the highest honours awaited him. He was honoured by a civic banquet, and a valuable testimonial was presented to him by the merchants and traders of that vast mart of industry. Poor Walsh, in a few years afterwards, met a watery grave. He was returning from the Black Sea with a cargo of corn, and put into Falmouth for orders. Here he was wind-bound for some days, but a favourable change—though, as it turned out afterwards, a treacherous one—having taken place, poor Walsh set sail. A storm arose that night, and the gallant Walsh or his vessel were never afterwards heard of.

Mr. EDWARD HAY, of Ballinastraw, near Enniscorthy, died, 1850.

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Mrs. ELIZABETH ROBERTS, widow of Joshua Roberts, Esq., died at Moyne Cottage, Enniscorthy, 1858.

The County of Wexford proclaimed under the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, and all fire arms ordered to be given up to the Constabulary before the 19th of the month, 1866.

Mr. PATRICK SCOTT, of Clonagh, farmer, accidentally killed by the overturning of his car, 1876.

Mr. JOHN DEATHE, farmer, of Crane, Enniscorthy, died, 1876.

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Lands granted to Robert Carew, 1668.—Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation the following lands, along with others in the Counties of Waterford, Tipperary, and Galway, were confirmed to Robert Carew, viz.:—In the south-west part of Chappell, Rahinegrough, and Tomfarney, 709 acres; in Clonroche alias Clonerock, and Ballymackessy, the part most contiguous to said Chappell, 291 acres, being in the barony of Bantry, and county of Wexford, at a quit rent of £20 4s 11½d. By patent dated 26th February, 1677, and inrolled 20th June, 1678, Mr. Carew had a relase and abatement of £9 8s 11d of the above quit rent.

Petitions presented to both Houses of Parliament from the county of Wexford, against the Union, 1800.

Mr. ROBERT BEALE appointed Captain in Enniscorthy Yeoman Infantry, 1806.

Mr. THOMAS FITZGERALD, Deputy Governor of Wexford Goal, died, 1835.

A Stack of Wheat that had been seized for Tithes sold by auction at Ballymenane, parish of Ballindaggin, 1836. After the wheat was bought, it was set on fire and destroyed. A public meeting was held to protest against this act of destruction. Mr. James presided, and the

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chair was placed on the ashes of the wheat. The following, which was passed, we extract from the *Wexford Independent* of that time:—"Proposed by Mr. James Long, and seconded by Mr. Moses Redmond—Resolved, That the barbarous burning of a stack of wheat, sold here on Monday, the 15th instant, for tithe, at the suit of John Rowe, the landlord, and purchased by — Irvine, his agent, at whose instance the corn was consumed, has created in the public mind an extraordinary alarm, which we will endeavour to allay, and thus contribute to the preservation of that tranquility and good order for which every part of this county is deservedly distinguished." The late Sir Jas. Power, then one of the members for the county, brought the subject before the House of Commons on several occasions. Both Mr. Rowe and Mr. Irvine denied most positively, by letters in the newspapers, that they knew anything of the burning of the corn.

The *Mary Jane* of New Ross, run down by a large ship in the English channel, which continued on her course without attempting to render the slightest assistance.—The crew of the *Mary Jane* took to their boat, and in less than 20 minutes their vessel went down. They were picked up by a vessel belonging to Sunderland, and landed at Dunmore, county Waterford, 1872.

Captain EDWARD O'FLAHERTY, a native of Coolroe, co. Wexford, died at New York, 1875.

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WILLIAM BASIL, Attorney-General, writing from Dublin, under this date, 1649, to Speaker Lenthall, says—"On Wednesday last, Captaine Molineux arrived here from Wexford, who brings the news of our taking the forte of Bally-hacke, over against Passage, upon the river of Waterford, so that all trading to sea by Waterford is stopped up."

The Rev. THOMAS PARSONS appointed Rector of Whitechurch, diocese of Ferns, 1676.

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The Rev. WILLIAM DOYLE, appointed Parish Priest of Killurin, (St. Laurence parish), 1750.

Mr. PATRICK FURLONG, of Lough, died, aged 88 years, 1837.

Mr. JAMES M'GRADY died at Limerick, 1855. He was for a number of years connected with the *Wexford Independent*, and was the author of a series of letters to Mr. William O'Connor, of the Queen's County, on the subject of Tenant Right. He wrote under the signatures of the *Talking Man* and *Shemus of Ullinagh*, &c. He was also a poet of no mean order.

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ST. FINTAN, of Clonenagh, died, 597. He was a native of the County Wexford, being born near New Ross, about the year 520.

Mr. ROBERT BROWNE receives his commission in the Wexford regiment, 1806.

WALTER SAUNDERS FRAYNE, Esq., of Bormount, near Enniscorthy, died, 1835.

An attack made on the Police Barrack of Taghmon, and three prisoners rescued therefrom, 1837. The doors and windows were broken to pieces, and the Constables severely assaulted.

All the articles from the County of Wexford, intended for the great Exhibition in London in 1851, were shown in the Mechanics' Institute, Wexford, which was crowded with visitors during the day. The late H. K. G. Morgan, Johnstown Castle, took a great interest in the exhibition during the day, explaining to visitors the different articles, and his beautiful model of Johnstown Castle. Mrs. Maher, of Ballinkeele, also exerted herself laudably to promote the movement, and sent forward very many articles of native manufacture.

Mr. OSCAR HENRY OUSTAINGE, Professor of Dancing,

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died suddenly at New Ross, 1860. He had been in Enniscorthy the day previous making arrangements to open an academy in that town. He was a native of Wexford, (though of French extraction,) where his father kept an academy in the early part of the present century.

The first Election by Ballot for Members of Parliament for the County was held, 1874.

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JOHN IVORY, New Ross, devise houses and lands for ever to support a school in that town in which the Greek and Latin languages should be taught, 1713.

HENRY DUFFIELD appointed to a commission as Lieutenant in the Wexford regiment, 1809. He was a native of the parish of Tintern, and was promoted from the ranks.

Mr. WILLIAM POWER, Solicitor, Proprietor of the *Wexford People*, died, 1861. He was a native of New Ross.

Sir George Bowyer and Chevalier Keyes O'Clery declared Members for the County, 1874.

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On this date, 1666, there were, under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, 67 acres, being part of the lands of Ballybane and Ballyknockane, confirmed to Mr. Walter Godiwin, at a quit rent of £1 7s 1½d., which was afterwards reduced to £1 2s., by order of Council dated 15th March, 1676.

The Rev. J. E. JOHNSON appointed Prebendary of Kilrush, diocese of Ferns, 1843.

Town Commissioners, under the Towns' Improvement Act, first elected for Enniscorthy, 1851.

GREGORY KAVANAGH, of Newtown, near Inch, in this county, murdered, 1852. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that he died from violence and suffocation.

Mohurry Flax Mills burned, 1853.

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DR. CARDIFF, Wexford, died, 1854.

The Enniscorthy Young Men's Christian Association founded by the Rev. Edmund Trouton, Curate of the Parish, 1857.

ANTHONY WELMAN, Esq., Wexford, died, 1857.

RICHARD DOYLE died in the Gorey Poor House Hospital of Glanders, 1864.

MICHAEL SINNOTT, aged 68 years, accidentally drowned at Wexford Quay, 1876. He had been for a number of years in the employment of Richard Devereux, Esq., and bore an excellent character.

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Pope Urban V., writes to Thomas, Archdeacon of the Diocese of Ferns, appointing him to the See of Ferns, left vacant by the death of Willelmus, during the Pontificate of his predecessor, Pope Innocent VI., 1363.

Judge Topcliffe writes to the King (Henry VIII.) complaining that a secular Priest and a secular Abbot had, by perversion, put out a good, blessed, religious Father and Prior, who had been by free election set over the Abbey of Regular Canons in the town of Wexford, 1532.—State Papers, Record Office.

Fifty Persons enlisted and sworn in for the Confederate Army at Baldwinstown, in this county, by John Wadding, an Alderman of Wexford, 1642.

WILLIAM BANKS and ROBERT ROGERS appointed Lieutenants in the New Ross Yeoman Infantry, 1808.

The Rev. J. N. FANNING, St. Aidan's, died, 1834.

The Rev. Mr. M'KENNA died at New Ross, 1834.

Sister MARY CULLEN died in the Convent of Mercy, Wexford, 1861.

Alderman LUKE BUTLER, of Dublin, died, 1861. He was a native of Ballyshannon, county Wexford.

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The Rev. JOHN EBBS appointed rector of Kilnemanagh, diocese of Ferns, 1872.

Captain CHARLES C. OWEN, R.N., Gorey, died, 1872.

Dr. NICHOLAS FURLONG, M.R.I.A., elected one of the Medical Officers of the Enniscorthy Dispensary District, 1872.

The *Glide* of Waterford, lost opposite Ballygrangans, Kilmore, crew saved, 1874.

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NICHOLAS MEYLER, of Ballykerroll, born, 1598. He was 16 years old at his father's death in 1614. In the Wexford Depositions he is called "Captain Nicholas Meyler, of Duncormuck, himself and men very active in the Rebellion."—(Trinity College Library). He was married to Elinor, daughter of Pierse Butler, of Nodstown, by Ellen, daughter of Thomas Purcell, of Loughmore, and niece of Lord Esmonde, of Johnstown.—(Wexford Inquisitions.)

JOHN HATCHELL, Esq., afterwards Solicitor-General, arraigned before Lord Norbury, in the Commission Court, Dublin, upon an indictment for the murder of Henry Morley, 1814. Mr. Morley was killed in a duel, but the trial did not then proceed, and Mr. Hatchell was admitted to bail, himself in £2,000, and two sureties in £1,000 each. Mr. Hatchell was a native of the town of Wexford, and went the Leinster circuit.

BENJAMIN LETT, Esq. Templeshelin, died, 1855.

NICHOLAS SINNOTT, Esq., the Abbey, Enniscorthy, died, 1876.

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King Henry III. writes to John Fitz Geoffrey, justiciary of Ireland, that Roger le Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and Marshal of England has shown that by reason of some inquisition the justiciary intended to deprive him of liberties and customs of right belonging to the borough of Ross.—

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The King wishing the Earl to enjoy those liberties and customs as his predecessors had enjoyed them in times past, commands the justiciary not to molest the Earl in regard of them.—1252-3. (*Close*, 37 *Henry III.*, m. 18 *dors.*) Sweetman's Calendar of State Documents relating to Ireland.

About this date, 1385, John Penross Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and Sergeant Cotteral, were appointed as a Commission to proceed to the County Wexford, to investigate and report on the discovery of a hidden treasure—consisting of gold, silver, and precious stones of priceless value. Each of the Commissioners received £20. We cannot find any trace of the discovery or the report of the Commissioners, but the Patent appointing the Commission is still extant.

The first Viscount Duncannon, of Duncannon Fort, county Wexford, created, 1722.

Lieutenant-Colonel BOYSE, Bannow, died, 1832.

Mr. DANIEL M'ENNIS, Broomlands, Enniscorthy, died, 1833.

The sloop *Hawk* of Wexford, Captain Hull, wrecked on Wexford Bar, 1833. She was the property of the Messrs. Whitty.

Mr. WALTER LACEY, of Garryvarren, died, aged 84 years, 1847.

The great case of *Colclough v. Colclough*, terminates at Wexford Assizes, by the Plaintiff allowing a verdict to be recorded for the defendant, John Thomas Rosborough Colclough, 1856.

Captain A. G. MOOREHEAD, 40th regt., died at Wexford, 1858.

Mr. SAMUEL BARTLETT, of Duncannon, drowned whilst in discharge of his duty as Second Officer on board the screw steamer *Pomona*, which foundered during a storm in the channel of Malta, 1860.

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GEORGE GLASCOTT, Esq., J.P., formerly of Valentia, Camolin, died in Dublin, 1876. He was for many years agent to the vast estates of the Earl of Mountnorris in the county Wexford.

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WILLIAM CHARNELS, Bishop of Ferns, appointed Lord Treasurer of Ireland, 1361.

JOHN GOODALL, Esq., appointed Lieutenant in the Shilmalier Yeoman Infantry, 1821.

MR. JAMES FURLONG, of Riversdale, Enniscorthy, died, aged 75 years, 1858.

The First Penny Reading given in the County Wexford, was on this date, 1865, in the Church Institute, Enniscorthy, by Mr. Daniel Keohler.

Sarah Heffernan and Mary Kehoe, two pauper inmates set fire to their beds in the Enniscorthy Workhouse, with the intention of destroying the building, 1866. They were tried at the ensuing Wexford Assizes, found guilty, and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Captain WRAY, of the 18th Royal Irish regiment, appointed to the Adjutancy of the Wexford regiment, 1876.

JOHN NUNN, Esq., J.P., Silverspring, died, aged 75 years, 1877.—Mr. Nunn was a Magistrate of the County for nearly half a century, and no man ever held the Scales of Justice with an even hand, or tempered more judiciously the rigid principles of law with the divine quality of mercy. He succeeded the late Charles Arthur Walker as Chairman of the Wexford Board of Guardians, and assiduously continued to discharge its onerous duties until delicate health compelled him to retire, when he was succeeded by the Earl of Granard in that responsible position. He was constant in his duties as a Grand Juror, and we believe it is to him is owing the discontinuance of the practice of calling members on the Grand Jury to represent baronies

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with which they were in no way connected either by property or special interest. He never shrank from the expression of his honest convictions ; and, if he did not cure the evils against which he battled, he had the proud consciousness of doing his duty. Although leaning to moderate Conservatism in politics, such was the appreciation of his worth and rectitude by the Repeal Association of Wexford, that he was invited by that body to allow himself to be placed in nomination for the County in 1847, but he respectfully declined the honour. However, on the retirement of Mr. Devereux, in 1852, from the representation of the borough, he entered the lists, but a deputation having solicited their old and faithful member to continue his services to the town, Mr. Nunn graciously withdrew, in order to avoid a contest, and to preserve that harmony which it was one of the salient points of his character always to promote. From the time he attained his majority, Mr. Nunn invariably resided at home, affording a wise example, not only to his own order, but the agricultural interests in general, by exhibiting and demonstrating the responsibilities of station to the former, and the golden fruits of an intelligent, well-directed self-reliance on the latter. At the first meeting of the Wexford Board of Guardians after Mr. Nunn's death, the following resolution was unanimously passed :—"That we earnestly desire to express our deep regret at the demise of John Nunn, Esq., J.P., of Silverspring, which sad event took place on Friday evening. The deceased gentleman was for many years Chairman of this Board, and during the period he occupied that position, the punctual attendance which he at all times practised for the welfare of the Rate-payers, renders, by his departure from amongst us, a void not easily filled. We therefore feel it our melancholy duty to express, with unfeigned regret, our sincere condolence with his afflicted family in their present bereavement. Also, that the Clerk be directed to transmit to his mourning relations a copy of this resolution."

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Mr. MARTIN PENDER, a native of Bachelor's Hall, in this county, died at St. Louis, United States, 1877. He was a highly respectable citizen, and at the first meeting, after his death, of the St. Michael Conference of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of St. Louis, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—"Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to take from our midst by death our brother, Martin Pender, who has been connected with this organisation, therefore be it resolved—That this Conference has lost a most useful member, the poor a wise, kind, and considerate friend, and the parish one of its worthiest members, the community a good citizen, and the world an honest man. Resolved—That this Conference tenders its sympathy to his bereaved family in their great loss."

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King Henry III., issues orders to the justiciary of Ireland, not to give seisin of the manors of Ferns and Odon, or any part thereof, but, till further order, to take possession of them for the King, 1251-2.—Sweetman's Calendar of State Documents, &c.

Dreadful outrage committed in Harperstown Castle, near Taghmon, 1526.—In the following presentment of a jury, appointed by the High Commissioners in the year 1537, is found the sad effects produced by the clashing of the old Brehon and English laws, at and before that period :—"Item, they present that in the eighteenth year of our Sovereign Lord (1526) David Hore feloniously entered and broke ye house of Edmund Hore, of Harperstowne, and there feloniously did kill and slay ye said Edmond and his Wife, she being great with child." The David Hore here mentioned was uncle to the unfortunate Edmond, who had transgressed the statute of Kilkenny, (which forbade the marriage of an Englishman with an Irish woman), by taking a woman of Galic extraction, a daughter of Gerald Kavanagh. The tragedy arose from an endeavour to make the succession pass according to the Brehon law,

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under which a nephew or infant son might be excluded, and which absolutely excluded female heirs. The verdict of the Jury, however, was in favour of the legal claims of the daughters, Katherine and Margaret Hore, as "heirs general." Notwithstanding this finding of the jury, David Hore obtained possession of the estate of "Harperstown," and transmitted it to his son. It is well known that inter-necine disputes among the Earls of Desmond, and in other great Anglo-Irish Families, arose from similar controversies, whether the succession should pass by Brehon or Feudal laws. In many inter-marriages, "Love laughed at locksmiths and local laws alike."

Lands granted to William and James Swanton, 1667.—Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation the following lands were confirmed to the Messrs. Swanton, viz:—In Macmine, Killgobbane, and Killeire, 335a 0r 33p, in the barony of Shilmalier, and county of Wexford. And in Gurtine, Cromogue, Ballinavernhan, and Killanure, 85a 2r 16p., in the barony of Scarawalsh, and same county, at a rent of £8 10s 6d per annum. This Indenture was dated 6th December, in the 19th year of Charles II., and inrolled 24th February, 1667.

Mr. THOMAS JONES, for many years Town Clerk of Wexford, died, 1832.

The house of Mrs. ROCHE, Old Court, in this county, attacked and maliciously burned by Whitefeet, 1833. Her husband was murdered by them the year previous.

A young woman named QUINLAN drowned in a marlehole at Coolamain, where she had gone to wash clothes, 1835.

Mr. JOHN WILLIS, an artist of some note, died at Wexford, 1836. Mr. Willis, a short time previous to his death, had been at some races in the barony of Forth, when a dispute arose, and he was struck and beat by a man named Thomas Waters. When Mr. Willis took suddenly ill a day or two afterwards, and that his life was pronounced in

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danger, Waters was arrested and lodged in the county gaol. At Mr. Willis's death an inquest and *post mortem* examination was held, which fully proved that death resulted from natural causes, and Waters was liberated.

Mr. ENOCH WEST, Wexford, died, 1837.

Major CHARLES COLVILLE YOUNG, Royal Artillery, accidentally killed by falling out of the window of the Fountain Hotel, Portsmouth, 1856. He had only just returned from duty in the Crimea, and was nephew of the late Col. Sir William Cox, of Coolcliffe, Taghmon.

The Very Rev. CLEMENT REVILLE, O.S.F., Wexford, died, 1877.—This Rev. Gentleman died after a few hours illness in the 72nd year of his age. He was ordained Priest in St. John's Lateran's, Rome, in September, 1828, joined the Franciscan Community in Wexford in 1832—was unanimously chosen as their Guardian on several occasions, and elevated to the dignity of Minister Provincial twice—first in the year 1849, and secondly in 1876—thus filling that high and responsible office at the period of his demise. He attended, ex-officio, the Synod of Thurles in the year, 1850, in company with the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, then Bishop of the Diocese of Ferns, and his Lordship's Theologian, the Rev. Thomas Furlong, subsequently the successor of Dr. Murphy in the See. For nearly half a century he laboured with Apostolic zeal in the Sacred Ministry, winning the respect and confidence of his Reverend Brethren, and the love and veneration of an attached flock.

IN MEMORIAM.

(IN MEMORY OF THE LATE FATHER CLEMENT REVILLE, PROVINCIAL OF THE FRANCISCAN ORDER IN IRELAND.)

Through the halls of St. Francis the death wail is stealing,
O'er Slaney's still waters the death bell is pealing;
The brown mantled Friars throng around heavy hearted,
For the Father so loved and revered has departed.
He came to our home all in the glow of youth,
And his pure heart beat high with the strength of God's truth,

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And the light of his life on the mountain shone out
 With a ray that made clear all the dark ways of doubt.
 Oh ! well may the tear drops fall thickly and fast,
 And well may the heart with dark grief be o'er cast,
 For the lamp has gone down with eternity's tide,
 Which o'er Wexford's grey walls shone a beacon and guide.
 He came when youth's pulse in his bosom beat high,
 And an eagle-bright soul lit the young Priest's clear eye ;
 And the love of the people went out in that hour,
 For they felt all the might of his virtue's great power.
 Years passed, and his name was entwined in each heart,
 'Till it grew of each household its holiest part,
 When sorrow's black pinions waved over the hearth,
 And hid God's bright face from the sad child of earth,
 His kindly hand lifted the deep pall of gloom,
 And showed blossoms of hope springing over the tomb.
 When feeble souls fell 'neath the dark load of sin,
 Or tremblingly grouped amid passion's fierce din ;
 His gentle voice whispered of mercy and love,
 And of joy over penitent sinners above.
 All loved him, that Father so clement and mild,
 With the soul of a saint, and the heart of a child ;
 There was strength in that form so stately and grand,
 There was strength in the clasp of that stainless right hand.
 And the flash of the deep eyes so gracious and kind
 Revealed all the bright thoughts that sparkled behind ;
 All loved and all miss him, the souls whom he cheered,
 Who blessed his kind heart and his virtues revered ;
 The old who had known him a sunny faced boy,
 Whose eyes ever shone with his cheerful soul's joy,
 Who had told him their sorrows, their griefs, and their fears,
 And had followed his guidance for fifty long years,
 Now gaze on that face which shall greet them no more
 With the smile which made hopeful the heart that was sore,
 And the young looking into their parents' sad eyes,
 Feels that something revered in that grim coffin lies.
 Oh, well may all hearts a deep agony rend,
 For their father, their teacher, their guide and their friend.
 To the sons of St. Francis a darkness has come,
 And the heart that made cloistered halls cheerful as home,
 Is silent and pulseless, its warmth no more,
 Like rays of June sunshine around them shall pour ;
 They know as none others his goodness and worth,
 They mourn as none others his passing from earth,
 They knew his great soul, and had felt his mild sway,
 And could scarcely believe that his warm heart was clay,
 When the mid-day bell rang and they stood round the board,
 They paused for the voice during fifty years heard,

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But his sweet "Benedicite," never again
 Shall ring through the room with its clear, fervid strain.
 In silence the meals pass, in silence they gaze
 At the spot where for years shone that well-loved face ;
 They start when a sound breaks the stillness at times,
 Half hoping to hear that gay laugh's hearty chimes.
 Ah, never again shall those grey walls be stirred
 By that laugh which was glad as the song of the bird,
 Springing up from that heart which no years could make old,
 Which no sorrow could damp, and no suffering make cold.
 God rest thee, grand Priest ! may thy beautiful life
 Shed the broad beacon rays o'er the dark waves of strife,
 May its light be a voice from thy love-breathing soul,
 Pointing out the true path unto Heaven's bright goal,
 Long, long will thy name round all hearts be entwined,
 And the fame of thy sainted life linger behind.
 God rest thee, grand Priest ! may the seed thou hast sown
 In the hearts of thy people spread rapidly on,
 Till, strong through the training thy pure life has given,
 They shall bloom in the glorious fruition of Heaven !

L. G. C.

Waterford.

FEBRUARY 25.

Lands in the county Wexford granted to Captain CHARLES COLLES, 1667.—Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, the following lands were confirmed to Captain Colles, viz. :—100 acres being part of the lands of Ballybrittas ; 546a 1r 30p. in Ballybrennan, Tumfarney, or Timfarney, Carrickguane, and Rathuronan ; 440 profitable acres and 167 unprofitable acres in Ballyedan. By patent dated the 20th December, 1677, he had a grant of the reduction of the quit rent of these lands from £21 19s 11½d to £13 6s 8d.

A young boy named HAWKINS stabbed in a party riot on Castle Hill, Enniscorthy, 1835.

The first sod turned for a railway in this county, was at Poulmounty on this date, 1856.

The Rev. RICHARD BARRY, P.P., Ballygarrett, died, 1835.

Mr. EDWARD O'BRIEN, many years a Classical Teacher in Wexford, died, aged 92 years, 1871.

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The Rev. Dr. CAULFIELD, P.P., New Ross, appointed coadjutor to Bishop Sweetman, 1782.

Mr. BEN HUGHES appointed Treasurer to the congregated Trades of Wexford, 1844.

General CLONEY died, 1850.

ROBERT HUGHES, Esq., J.P., Ely House, Wexford, died, 1854. He served the office of Mayor of Wexford on two or three occasions.

HENRY H. LLOYD, Esq., Thornville, barony of Forth, died, 1855.

A Fire occurred at Mr. Whitty's malt houses, Wexford, 1861.

JOHN MURPHY, Esq., of Ryland Cottage, Ferns, elected Coroner for the Northern Division of the county Wexford, without opposition, 1872.

FEBRUARY 27.

A public meeting held at Oylegate to petition against the payment of tithes, 1832. C. G. Harvey, Esq., presided.

Chief Justice Doherty and the Hon. Justice Johnson, the going Judges of Assize, the Grand Jury, the Members of the Leinster Bar, the Officers of the 75th Depot, then stationed in Wexford, and a large number of the Gentry of the County, entertained at dinner by H. K. G. Morgan, Esq., Johnstown Castle, 1836.

Mr. JOHN McDONALD, Ferry Carrig Bridge, died, 1847.

Mr. MATTHEW FURLONG, Wooden House Hotel, Kilmore, died, 1851.

WILLIAM EDWARD NUNN, Esq., 55th regt., died in London, 1875. He was a native of this county.

Mr. PATRICK MURPHY, a farmer, residing near Kilmore, accidentally killed as he was returning from Wexford market, by his car turning over on him, 1875.

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JOHN PARKER alienates the Monastery of Rosbercon, 1545. King Henry VIII. granted a license to John Parker, gent., to alienate to John Blake, of Rosse, merchant, his title to the site of the Monastery of Rosbercon, in the county Kilkenny, formerly belonging to the Friars Preachers, with its appurtenances ; and also of the site of the Augustin Friars of Clonmene, (Clonmines,) and premises by St. Kearn's Pyll, and 2s chief rent out of lands in Clonmene, to be held for ever for a fine of 15s. Can this be the same John Parker to whom Edward VI. in the first year of his reign, granted the Monastery or Abbey of Selskar, in Wexford ; if so, he must have got a nice share of Church property.

Martin Codd, Castletown, Carn, died, 1627.

Houses, Premises, &c., in the town of Wexford, granted to Sir Richard Gethin and Sir Richard Aldworth, in trust for the officers of 1649 that served in Ireland, 1680. This grant was certified under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, and we merely introduce it here to give some idea of the town of Wexford at that period. We may also state that this same Indenture or grant included houses and premises in the city of Dublin, and about 480 acres of land in the county of Cork. The premises in Wexford were as follows :—Part of a house to the street, an additional back building slated, a curtledge, garden, yard, a thatched red-herring house, a shed, stable, and another shed thatched, 1s 6d ; a front house slated, a thatched shed, and a yard, 5s 3d ; a front house, an additional building backwards, a castle, and red-herring house slated, a yard, a shed, and a house place, £1 10s ; a front and back house, a yard, and two sheds, 9s., all in St. Mary's street, Wexford. An old castle to the street, a row of low built houses slated, a yard, and a key to the river, £1 4s. in Hayes lane, in Wexford. A house thatched, and garden, 6s ; a house thatched, old walls of a house,

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and garden, 5s 3d; a house slated, a yard or court, walls of a house therein, a house where a mill stands, a malt house slated, and a garden, £1 4s; a front house, a back kitchen slated, a curledge, and backside, a house or stable to the street stated, 7s 6d., in St. Mary's street, Wexford. A yard to the street, and a cabin or shed in it, 9d., in St. Bride street, Wexford. A house slated, a yard, and a shed in it, 4s 6d., in St. Mary's street, Wexford. A front house slated, a backside, two gardens, a red-herring house, 8s 3d., in St. Bride's lane, Wexford. Walls of a house backwards, 5s 3d., in Bride street; a house backwards slated, a house backward thatched, a yard, and garden plot, 11s 3d., in Bride street; a house thatched, a garden, another garden plot by the town wall, 3s 9d; a house slated, a yard with thatched sheds, 4s 6d., in Bride street; a ruined house, 2s 3d, in Bride's lane; walls of a house, 1s 1½d., in St. Mary's street; a front house slated, a yard, and red-herring house, 6s., in same street; a plot of ground to the street, old walls, and a cabin, 1s 10½d., in same street; a red-herring house, 2s 7½d., in Peter's lane; a garden plot in said street, 4½d; a house slated and a yard, a house backwards slated, and a backside, in St. Mary's street, 10s 6d; a front house, a yard, an out-house, and garden plot, 7s 6d; a front house slated, and an house plot backwards, 6s 9d; walls of two houses, and a garden plot by St. Mary's Church, and another garden, 1s 6d; stone walls of a thatched house, and garden plot, 1s 10½d; a ruinous house, next the Church, slated, containing 33 feet in length and 16 in breadth, a garden next the same, 36 feet long and 21 feet broad, in St. Patrick street, 1s 6d; a ruinouse house thatched, a house backwards slated, a backside, a yard, and a shed in it, and a key to the river, in St. Ibyrius or Ivory's street, 9s; a front and back-house slated, a brew-house slated, a shed, and a garden in ditto, 10s 6d; walls of a house to the street, 3s; a ruinous house next St. John's gate, containing 36 feet in length and 36 feet in breadth, 1s 6d; a yard near the Corn market, 2s 3d;

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a front house, an additional building backwards slated, a courtledge, a shed and stable slated, a yard and slated sheds in it, with a key to the river, in the Market-place, all in Back-street, 10s 1½d., town of Wexford. A house and back building slated, a slated kitchen, a courtledged, and a yard, 9s 4½d ; a front house and back building slated, a courtledge, a yard, and a key, £1 7s ; stone walls to the street backwards, a house slated, a yard, two gardens, and a small house slated, 12s., in Selskar street ; a house thatched, a yard and garden in Upper street, 1s 6d ; a thatched front house, a back building slated, a yard, a plot of ground, and walls of a house in Selskar street, 5s 3d ; old walls of a house near Upper-street and to the hospital, with a yard, and a cabin, and a slated house next to that, 9s ; a house slated, a plot of ground, a yard backwards in Corn-market, 4s 6d. Total rent in Wexford, £15 15s 6d. In this Indenture there was a clause inserted reserving to Laurence Walsh his judgement on the house and yard in Corn market. The names of the officers in favour of whom this grant was made, were—Lord Viscount Catherlogh, Sir John Powlett, Sir William Gilbert, Lieutenant Wm. Gilbert, Captain Richard Oxenden, Lieutenant Richard Andrews, Captain Charles Crawley, Mr. William Rigway, Captain William Hyde, Major James Piercesey, Lieutenant John Moore, Major John Love, Quarter-Master Henry Floyd, Lieutenant Charles Fullwood, Captain Thomas Grames, Ensign James Ferguson, Captain William Dutton, Ensign George Bostock, Thomas Wynde, Roger Fortescue, William Johnston.

Mr. PATRICK PETTIT, of Ballyclear, died, 1835.

THOMAS WALKER, Esq., father of C. A. Walker, V.L., died at Belmont, near Wexford, 1837.

Sister MARY ELIZABETH ENNIS, died at the Convent of Mercy, Wexford, 1861.

Mr. ZACHARIAH NUGENT, Barrack-Master, Wexford, died suddenly, 1862.

MARCH.

MARCH 1.

The Earl of Ossory takes forcible possession of the lands of Mountgarret, then the property of the Meylers, of Duncormuck, 1518.

Sir HENRY WALLOP writing from Eaniscorthy to the Government complaining of dissensions between Mr. Masterson, Seneschal of the County Wexford, and Mr. Colclough, regrets that "no two Englishmen that dwell within twenty miles of each other can agree together." 1581.

The Rev. WILLIAM WILLIAMS was presented by the Crown to the Rectory and Vicarage of St. Mary's, New Ross, and the Parishes united thereto, 1683.

The Rev. Mr. HANDCOCK, New Ross, died, 1826.

Trial of James Jackman at Wexford Spring Assizes, 1833.—Jackman was found guilty of aiding and assisting at the murder of John Roche, of Old Court, in this county. Jackman's father had formerly been in possession of the farm held by Roche, but was dispossessed for non-payment of rent. Jackman was sentenced to be hung on the 4th March, but was respited until the 25th. Previous to that date, however, his sentence was commuted to transportation for life, and for that purpose, he was removed from Wexford gaol on the 28th March.

Mr. EDWARD HANDLEY, game-keeper on the Wilton estates, murdered as he was returning home from the town of Enniscorthy, 1839. Two brothers of the name of Kelly were tried for the murder and acquitted, they afterwards emigrated.

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Thomas Butler and Patrick Dwyer tried at Wexford Assizes for the murder of Butler O'Brien, Esq., at Ferns, 1841. They were acquitted.

Charles William Clarke, Cashier in one of the Wexford Banks, found guilty of embezzlement at Wexford Spring Assizes, 1851, and sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

The Grand Jury of the County Wexford, assembled at Spring Assizes, 1855, present an address of congratulation to their countyman, Sir Robert McClure, on his discovery of the North-West Passage.

The Right Rev. Dr. SHEIL, Bishop of Adelaide, Australia, died, 1872. The above distinguished Prelate died at Wallinga, near Adelaide, South Australia, on this date, in the 59th year of his age. His Lordship was born in the town of Wexford, on the 24th of December, 1813, and from his earliest years was remarkable for his piety.—After finishing his preparatory studies in St. Peter's College, Wexford, he proceeded to the College of St. Isidore, Rome, where, on the 14th of January, 1833, he professed in the Order of St. Francis, and was ordained Priest on the 24th September, 1836, and on the following day was elected Lector of Philosophy. After spending some time in Rome discharging the duties of his responsible offices, he returned to his native town, and joined the Franciscan Fathers, where he laboured a few years, when he was transferred by his superiors to Cork. In 1855 he proceeded as an humble but earnest Priest to Australia, where he laboured for eleven years, when he was, with the unanimous approval of his Reverend Brethren, and to the great delight of the laity, raised to the Episcopal dignity. The Franciscan Order in Wexford, within a comparatively short period of time, has given to the Church four Divines that were raised to the Episcopacy—the Right Rev. Dr. Lambert, Bishop of Newfoundland; the Right Rev. Dr. Scallan, Bishop of same Colony; the Right Rev. Doctor Hughes, Bishop of Gibraltar; and the Right Rev. Dr. Sheil, whose death has called forth the foregoing remarks.

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MARCH 2.

Brian M'Donald, of Marshalstown, died, 1614.

Lucius Blake, sen., merchant, New Ross, died, 1621.

William Basil, Attorney-General, in writing from Dublin to Speaker Lenthall, on this date, 1650, says—"Our forces about Wexford have recovered the Castle of Iniscorfy (Enniscorthy,) which was yielded unto them, and they have also taken Brownswood Castle by storm, and all within the latter were put to the sword.

Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, on this date, 1667, the following lands were confirmed to John Cliffe and Daniel Fossey, viz. :—In Mulrankin, 180 acres ; at the Lake, 60 acres, in the barony of Bargy, and county of Wexford, at a quit rent of £4 17s 2½d. Also, part of Ballyconnicke, 118 acres ; part of Blackmore, out of the east end, 19a 3r 8p ; out of the west end, 19 acres, in same barony and county, at a quit rent of £3 3s 6d. And on same day, the following lands were confirmed to Agnes, widow of Richard Scott, to Samuel, their son and heir, and to Eusebius Cotton, gent., viz. :—In Ballymacare, in the Liberties of Rosse, 202 acres, being in the barony of Bantry, and county of Wexford ; in part of Duncormack, 30 acres, being in the barony of Bargy, in said county, at a quit rent of £4 13s 11½d.

Under the same Acts, on the 2nd of March, 1677, the following lands were confirmed to Richard Cowse, viz. :—In Kayer, Edermine and Clonmore, 280 acres, in the barony of Bantry, and county of Wexford. In Mackmaine, Kilgibon, and Kilhire, 111 acres, in the barony of Shilmallier, and same county, at a quit rent of £7 17s 11½d.

William Molloy and Andrew Brennan, prisoners confined in the old Gaol, Stone-bridge, Wexford, make their escape, by cutting out a window, 1807.

Mr. CLEMENT ROICE, of Churchtown, Taggart, arrested

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in the Court House, Wexford, whilst attending the Assizes, where he had been summoned as a juror, for tithes and costs, amounting to near One Hundred Pounds, and lodged in gaol, 1837.

A man named Balfe killed by lightning whilst ploughing in a field near Carnew, 1844. The horses were also killed.

William Marchant, Esq., Kiltrea, Bannow, died, 1851.

Mr. Martin Doyle, nailer and politician, New Ross, died, 1853.

The Wexford Spring Assizes, 1855, was opened with only one Judge, Baron Greene.

The Rev. JAMES C. MURDOCH appointed Rector of Enniscorthy, 1875.

Sub-constable Butler of the Royal Irish Constabulary, stationed in Wexford, accidentally poisoned himself, 1875. He had been out on duty, and feeling cold on his return at night, went, without a light, to his trunk to take a glass of wine, and instead of taking the wine bottle, he took one containing a poisonous mixture used for cleaning rifles.—Every assistance that medical skill could render was given, but he died in a short time.

MARCH 3.

Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, the following lands were confirmed to the Rev. Nicholas Wilson, of Clonmel, viz. :—In Cooleboy, 91 acres ; in Bennetts-town, 81 acres ; in Rochestowne, 89 acres ; in Scarre, 213 acres, being a total of 474 acres plantation measure, at a quit rent of £9 11s 11½d.

Nicholas Browne, Esq., appointed Lieutenant in the Newtownbarry Yeoman Infantry, 1815.

Thomas Henry Brunker, Esq., Selskar, Wexford, died, 1837.

Mr. Francis Furlong, the first appointed Clerk to the Wexford Poor Law Union, died, 1850.

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MARCH 4.

Caher M'Dermod, of Munmore, barony of Ballaghkeene, died, 1619.

Patrick Whitty, of Ballymackeen, died, 1630.

Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, the following lands were confirmed to Theodore Murphy, gent., Mary, his wife, and Dorothy Baxter, widow, in 1666, viz. : In Ballyvalloe, 22a 3r 27p ; in Ballyneclasse, 75 acres ; in Ballynagh, 230a 1r 11p ; in the barony of Ballaghkeene, and county of Wexford, at a quit rent of £6 12s 10½d—to Murphy and his Wife for life, remainder to the heirs male of her body, with remainder to Mrs. Baxter, her heirs and assigns.

Timothy Killey, of Wexford, blacksmith, is awarded by the Dublin Society, a prize of £20, for making ten dozen of scythes, 1760.

A man named John Doyle accidentally shot near Camolin, by Mr. Burton Thomas, who immediately surrenders himself to C. Edwards, Esq., J.P., to stand his trial for same, 1807.

John Dalton was found guilty at the Wexford Spring Assizes of 1833 for unlawfully having arms in his possession at Ballykeerogue, in this county, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. At same Assizes, Philip Magrath, Patrick Magrath, and Patrick Lane, were found guilty of plundering arms from the house of John Foley, of Ballykeerogue, and sentenced to death. This sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life.

John Redmond and Nicholas Jackman executed in front of Wexford Goal for the murder of the Maddocks, at Tomfarney, 1833. On Saturday, the 2nd of March, Redmond and Jackman were put on their trial, before Baron Foster, for the murder, on the 22nd November, 1832, of Joseph Wright, a policeman, and Mary Madock, and her daughter at Tomfarney, in the barony of Bantry, and county of

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Wexford. This was one of those agrarian outrages about land that disgraced the county of Wexford in the years 1832 and 1833. John Redmond's father had previously occupied the farm at Tomfarney, and on his being dispossessed for non-payment of rent, it was taken by the Madock family. Shortly after Madock's going into possession his dwelling house was set on fire, and he was served with threatening notices. Two policemen were put into his house for protection. On the night of the 22nd November, 1832, the house was attacked by an armed party.—There were eight persons in the house at the time, most of whom had gone to bed, when the house was found to be on fire. The two policemen opened the door, when they were met by a volley of fire-arms, and one of them named Wright fell mortally wounded. A second volley was then fired which caused the death of Mrs. Madock and her daughter. In the confusion which ensued the other members of the household escaped. Redmond and Jackman were shortly after arrested, accused of the murder, and lodged in the county gaol to await their trial. They were tried at the March Assizes following, and found guilty.—On being asked had they anything to say why sentence of death and execution should not be passed on them? Jackman said—"Whatever time I part this life, the Kingdom of Heaven, or the sight of God, may I never see, if I was out of my house for half an hour on the night of the attack on the house of the Madocks; and if the Jury, or any Lord on this earth, find me guilty, I will leave my innocent blood on them." This caused a great sensation in court. Redmond then stood forward, and in a firm and audible voice, said—"I am the murderer, not only of the Madocks' but of Roche, and he who stands by my side, as well as James Jackman, who was found guilty yesterday for the murder of Roche, are innocent—[See under the date of March 1.] I am the murderer, and this man—pointing to Nicholas Jackman—is innocent. I have committed five murders with my own hands. I was put up to

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it all by bad persons—bad agents did it all. My poor father was turned out of his farm by a bad agent, because he wanted Five Pounds to make up his rent, although he had lived on it for upwards of sixty years.” They were then sentenced to be executed on the Monday (4th March) following. The prisoners were removed, under a large armed escort, to the county gaol, and a strong military guard was kept there until after the execution. After the trial was over Mr. Greene, proprietor of the *Wexford Independent*, was permitted to have an interview with the unhappy men, when Jackman fell on his knees, and in the most solemn manner, called on Him who knows the secrets of all hearts, to witness the truth of what he said, and again protested his innocence. Redmond told him he was not sorry for what he did, and if he had the power he would commit the same deeds over again—that he would as soon die then as a month hence, as life had no charms for him—he got the retribution he desired for the wrongs, as he alleged, inflicted on his father. Both men were hung on Monday, according to their sentence. They were attended by the Rev. Aidan Devereux, (afterwards first Bishop of the Cape of Good Hope,) the Rev. Dr. Sinnott, President of St. Peter’s College, Wexford ; the Rev. John Barry, (afterwards Parish Priest of Crossabeg) ; and the Rev. Laurence Kirwan, the present Dean of Ferns. Jackman, when he came to the gallows, which was a wooden structure erected on the gaol green, some few yards from the entrance gate, declared his innocence, and knelt down and prayed fervently ; he became so weak that he had to be carried up to the scaffold. Redmond acknowledged his guilt, and declared Jackman innocent. Redmond was the youngest of seven brothers, and was under twenty years of age.—The murdered Policeman, Wright, was a native of the Parish of Glynn, in this county, and a married man. The principal witness in the case was a young lad, son of Maddock’s, who escaped unnoticed during the attack, and concealed himself under some bushes. He was in the hands

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of the Police of the town of Wexford, and resided in the barrack, from the time of the murder, until after the trial and execution.

Mr. R. M. HUNT died at Castletown House, Carne, 1852. At the time of his death he was agent to the Palliser estates, and had been Captain of the *Brigand* steamer, belonging to the Port of Wexford, when she was lost.

MAURICE CREAM, of Slevoy, in this county, died, aged 102 years, 1857.

Surgeon WILLIAM SYLVESTER ROCHE, R.N., lost his life by a railway accident at London Bridge Station, 1874.— Surgeon Roche was a native of the parish of Adamstown, county Wexford, and comparatively a young man when he met with the accident that deprived him of life. During the war with Russia he distinguished himself in the Naval service of his country both in the Baltic and Black seas, and for which he received medals. He was also decorated with the Turkish Order of Medjide.

The Very Rev. Dr. GEEGG, Dean of Cork, appointed Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, 1875.

MARCH 5.

ROBERT MAYLER, of Duncormack, died, 1356. Camden says—"That Mailor or Maylor, a renowned soldier, went out of Pembrokeshire to the conquest of Ireland with Strongbow, from a place still called Lough Meyler." Robert Meyler, son of Sir Ralph, married Rosia, a "King's Ward," and held the manor of Duncormuck and other lands *in capite*, and died 5th March, 29th Edward III., (1356). The widow married secondly Richard Duke, of Waterford, without the King's permission, for which she forfeited her rights to the manors of her first husband in Duncormuck, and also extensive possessions in and around New Ross, but on paying a large fine she was pardoned and restored.—*Close Rolls*.

MARCH.

NICHOLAS HORE, of Ballyshelane, barony of Forth, died, 1613.

NICHOLAS WHITE, of Trummer, same barony, died, 1632.

Alderman JOHN FURLONG chosen Member of Parliament to represent the borough of Wexford, 1639.

First meeting of the Corporation of New Ross under the Charter granted by James the Second, 1687.—At this meeting there were present :—Patrick White, Esq., Mayor ; Luke Dormer, Esq., Recorder ; Thomas Nugent, Lord Chief Justice of His Majestie's Court of Chief Pleas in Ireland ; Sir John Ivory, Knight ; Patrick Colclough, Esq., Robert Leigh Colclough, Esq., Walter Butler, Esq., William Hore, Esq., Cæsar Colclough, Esq., Patrick Lambert, Esq., Edward Fitz-Henry, Esq., Robert Carew, Esq., Richard Butler, merchant ; Henry White, merchant ; Thomas Crawford, Esq., Nicholas White, merchant ; Nathaniel Quarme, Esq., Edward Roth, merchant ; Nicholas Dormer, merchant ; Nathaniel Steevens, merchant ; Jasper Roth, merchant ; Nicholas Kealy, merchant ; Edward Smith, merchant ; Thomas White, merchant ; Simon White, merchant ; David Mading, merchant. “ The Great Charter grauted to this Corporation by our Sovereign Lord, James II., by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, in the hearing of the Modern Mayor, Patrick White, Esq., mentioned in said Charter, before Nathaniel Quarme, late Sovereign, and divers other persons of quality, was openly read and passed to the great satisfaction of a full Court, then assembled together by Mr. Ambrose Sutton, Town Clerk.” “ Patrick White, Esq., after taking the oath of fidelity, was before Nathaniel Quarme, Esq., the late Sovereign, and Robert Leigh, Esq., two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, sworne Mayor, one of the Common Council, Clarke of the Markett, and Trustee of the Board,” &c.—“ Luke Dormer, Esq., after taking the oath of fidelity,

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was sworne Recorder, one of the Common Councill, a Justice of ye Peacethroughout ye County of Wexford at large, and Freemen of the Corporation before ye Mayor," &c. The following description of the reception of the Charter is on the Corporation Book, in the office of the Town Commissioners :—

" Rosse, 10th March, 1687.

" Honrd. Sir,—It was my intention to waite on yw the 5th currant, as promised in my precedent letter ; but that day, unexpectedly, as I was ready to put foot in stirrups, observing great preparations here with persons of quality to meet his Majestie's Charter, gratically granted and confirmed upon this Corporation, and out of curiosity to inspect ye method, progression and designe of soe great preparations, and magnificent an assembly, I resolved to bestow my attendance that day, to be duly informed of the solemn reception allowed to congratulate the welcome appearance of ye said Charter, wch. was by my remarks and observations as hereunder :—

" In the first place—I had the honor to heare the sound of Drums, ye harmonious noise of Violens, ye voyces of virgins, and the Musicall straine of pipers. Then appeared the new Mayor—Patrick White, Esqr., a person of commendable presence, Excellently mounted on a stately Gray gelding, attended by fifty proper comely young men, all decently clad in white, marching before him to the Sovereignes house, of which number the Mayor's second sonne, a young man of Vigor and Courage, was one.

" The Mayor and Sovereigne were saluted by the Recorder, Luke Dormer, Esqr., Patrick Colclough, Esqr., high sheriffe, Capin. Walter Butler, Edward Fitz-Henry, Esqr., Robert Carew, Esqr., and divers other Justices of the Peace, their . . . and numbers of other gentlemen who came expressly, about ten of the Clock in the morning, from the countrey, to waite on the Mayor, and to attend him to receive ye Charter ; and then assembled together all the Burgesses and Members of the Corporation to augment that number of my Lord Chief Justice Nugent, Alderman Edward Roth, Mr. Jasper, and Mr. Nicholas White onely excepted, that being caused by their absence.

" Those persons of note, with allowance and place to each other, according to their respective meritts and qualities, marched and ride out of towne with the fifty white boys above-mentioned, with white rods in their hands like sheriffs . . . before them, and then met with the Companies of Trades belonging to the Corporation, each Company under ye Conduct and charge of a Captain, with Colles flying, fiders, and pipers playing, &c.

" The Mayor, &c., betooke themselves in state to the bounds and Liberties of the Corporation where they did not long continue, when Robt. Leigh Colclough, William Hore, Esq., Patrick Lambert, Esq., Walter Hore, Esq., Mr. Ambrose Sutton, the Sub-Sheriff, his two proper Sonns,

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and about one hundred of other gentlemen (divers whereof were Sqr. Leigh Colclough's Tenants and Servants), did approach guarding the Charter, which was enclosed in a Large stately case, gilt with gold, and brought upon one of Sqr. Leigh Colclough's best geldings by his cheefest gentleman, the Sqr. being the only in surrendering the old Charter and obtaining the new, with all immunities and priviledges.

"The Mayor returned his worship that great service which allowed at that time soe great and Content to the Corporation,

"When that friendly salutation was over as aforesaid all the . . . of trades marched first, fower in a breast; then the seame flying after gm. ye porters, commanded by the Master Porter. The Sergeant-at-Mace, ye Waterbayley, the Corporation Bayliffs before the Sovereigne, the Sovereigne by himselfe, before the Mayor, Recorder, High Sheriffe Leigh Colclough; then all the persons of note with their respective and according to their qualities, attended by their Servants, and numbers of others, exceeding all about three thousand persons, Young and Old, in which state, walking and riding, they soone met a troupe of well mounted dragoons belonging to Capt. Huetson and Lieut. Daniell O'Neale, commanded then by Quarter-mastr. Deney, who bestowed three Volley shots to welcome ye Charter. Sqr. Leigh Colclough, and to show his respects to the Moyer, then did in good Order march before the mall, and Sr. John Ivory, Knight, his Majestie's Governor of the Royal fort of Duncannon, being indisposed, sent sevrll. of his relations and Servants, well mounted and accoutred, in excellent good Order, with his groom and Ledd horses, to demonstrate his respects to that assembly.

"On their aproach towards the Corporation they were met and Saluted by about sixty young women, well-dressed, and dancing with their pipers before them, saying in Irish *De vahe waister meare agus vat boune gureu Rey Shamus.*

"Then appeared a number of angelicall young virgins, carrying in their hands a Laurell, gilt with gold, consisting of about Sixty in number, the best men's children of the Corporation, very richly clad and decently dressed, dancing a part with themselves, with a garland, valued twenty Guineas, and musick playing for them; and were attended on by persons appointed to guard them from the crowd, and alsoe waited on by all ye Children, male and female, so that none abided in the port of Rosse but the Lame persons, and a blind man, Except the best sort of Ladies and gentlewomen that attended in Balconys and windows to behold the manner of that assembly on returne of the Mayor and his attendants, &c., who betooke himself to the towne hall, where he and the Burgesaes were Sworne, wch. required five hours attendance, that Court being never soe much nor better crowded.

"The late Sovereigne surrendered the Rods, Maces, Towne Scale, Books of Record, and all otherthings to the Mayor, and then the Court adjourned till nine of the clock ye day following.

"Then the Mayor was attended on to the Market Cross, where wine

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and Ale was in good plenty for all manner of persons, and the Mayer having of glasse of mine in his hand, drank a good health to ye King, and when pledged by the Burgesses, &c., parted to his house to treat ye Recorder., High Sheriff, Sqr. Leigh Colclough, and ye rest, wch. was honorably and gently done.

"I may assure that Thomas Crawford, Esq., Collector of this port, a gentleman of good Education, and well qualified with his Surveyor and other officers, were sufficiently active on this occasion, and that all ye Inhabitants generally throughout the towne and Liberties were overcome with soe great enjoyment that ye like tranquility was never more clearer observed in the people of any Corporation, the inhabitants striving wch. of them would entertayn and lodge those Justices of the peace and other persons of quality that made some nights' stay in the Corporation, on wch. account ye Mayor, Sqr. Leigh Colclough, Mr. Henry White, Mr. Richard Butler, Mr. Edward Smith, with divers others, were most loyally and friendly active. . . .

"It is not to be forgotten that the Country people made bonfires where Sqr. Leigh Colclough past throu the roade with the Charter, and that the same would and was intended in the Corporation till forbidden from doing so by Proclamation that sometime since was proclaimed interdicting the like, so God bless the King and

"Sir, your humble servar",

"J. M. PARUEN."

The foregoing is printed in the Appendix to the Rev. Mr. Carroll's "Memoir of the late Bishop O'Brien.

Major HENRY MILWARD joins the Wexford regiment, 1806.

FRANCIS MAGEE, a private soldier of the Tyrone Militia, committed suicide by shooting himself after being relieved off guard, in Wexford, 1807. At the inquest a verdict of "*Felo de se*" was returned, and his remains were buried at midnight about the site of the present Gas Works of Wexford.

The Very Rev. Canon O'TOOLE, P.P., Rathangan, died, 1875. He was a native of the town of Wexford, and built the present beautiful Parish Church of Rathangan out of his own private resources, and at his death bequeathed a large amount of property for the benefit of the Church and for charitable purposes. Canon O'Toole was of advanced liberal opinions, and took an active part in politics.

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From the Rental Book of Gerald Fitzgerald, Ninth Earl of Kildare, we take the following :—" An Indenture from the said Erle to John Synot, of Wexford, merchant, upon the Castell of Dypps, the Towne of the sam & Ballynslany, with ye rente, profite, & commodities belonging to sam Castell & townys, to have, &c., all the sam to hym during the saide Erle's plesir, he paying for yt at suche tym as the saide Erle shal com ther, sufficient met and drinke, and alsoe met & drinke sufficient to masonis & carpentys working ther, lyke as Myles Lawles did giv in his tym, his heirs, & exects. to ye said Erle, viz. on C. li. (£100) of good and lawful mony, to delyver ye said Castell in as good state as he finde itt, or beiter, into the said Erle's handes, his heirs & assigns, when he shal be callid on by the saide Erle, his heirs or assigns. And the saide Erle ye saide Castell & townys shall warraunt in Lawe against al men, &c. Dated vi. daye of Marche, the ixth yere of the Regne of King Henry VIII. (1518). Witnesses—Willm. Delahyde, Morish Ketyng, Edward Dillon, and others.

WALTER HAYE, of Cornwall, died, 1623.

NICHOLAS LAFFAN, of Slade and Porter's Gate, died, 1630.

ROGER MASTERSON, of Monaseed, died, 1679.

JOHN ROBERTS, Esq., appointed Captain in the Johnstown Yeoman Infantry, 1820.

THOMAS SPARROW, of the Cools, near Taghmon, died, 1835.

HENRY ARCHER, Esq., J.P., Ballyseskin, barony of Forth, died, 1836.

Mr. Michael Pine, of Enniscorthy, died, aged 78 years, 1850.

PATRICK WHITE, Esq., aged 90 years, died at St. John's

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Cottage, Enniscorthy, 1865. He carried on an extensive business in Enniscorthy for many years as a corn merchant.

The Silver Chalice, Two Silver Candlesticks, and the Altar Linen, stolen from Crossbridge Chapel, parish of Annacurra, 1866.

MARCH 7.

Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, the following lands, in the barony of Bargy, were confirmed to John Sands, viz. :—149 acres of Ballyowen, at a quit rent of £3 0s 4d, which was afterwards reduced to £2; 138 acres of Ballintlea, at a quit rent of £2 15s 10½d., which was afterwards reduced to £2 2s; 135 acres of Glandoran, at a quit rent of £2 4s 8d., afterwards reduced to £1 6s 8d; 159 acres of Boolicrine, at a quit rent of £3 4s 4½d., reduced to £2 4s. The reduction of the quit rents was made by patent dated 15th July, 1679. By the same patent, the quit rent on the lands of Mockeloyne, in the barony of Gorey, which Sands had purchased from Roger Vadock, was also reduced.

THOMAS SPARROW, Esq., died at Salville, Enniscorthy, 1837. For a number of years he carried on a most extensive business in the provision and corn trade in the town of Enniscorthy.

MR. WILLIAM DOYLE HOBSON, of Her Majesty's Customs, died at Truro, 1871. He was for some time connected with the Customs at the port of New Ross, from whence he was promoted to Whitby.

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OLIVER KEATING, Kilcavan, died, 1629.

Market Tolls on Corn, &c., abolished in the Town of Wexford, 1813. This was the result of a trial brought by the Corporation of the Borough against Nicholas Whitty, merchant, for refusing to pay the toll.

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ANTHONY LEONARD, Esq., murdered near Annaghs, (Kilkenny side) New Ross, 1833. The murder was perpetrated between 2 and 3 o'clock in the day. Mr. Leonard resided in New Ross at the time he was murdered. On the day following the murder there was to be an auction of crop and stock seized for £125 rent due to Mr. Leonard by one of his tenants. Two brothers were taken for the murder, and tried at Kilkenny Assizes, when they were found guilty and sentenced to be hung. They were executed on the spot where the murder was perpetrated.

The ship *Georgia* of Palermo, wrecked at Carnsore point, 1844.

The Rev. RICHARD BOYCE, a member of the Bannow Family, died in London, 1864.

MATTHEW SAUNDERS GREENE, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law, died at his father's residence, Wexford, aged 25 years, 1863. The death of this amiable and gifted young gentleman, son of John Greene, Esq., J.P., plunged a large and attached family into the deepest affliction, and his loss was deeply deplored by his numerous friends and acquaintances. The circumstance, too, that he was cut off in the very morning of life, after having successfully completed his legal studies, and when a brilliant forensic career was just opening before him, naturally increased the sorrow testified by all classes at his early demise.—From his very childhood he gave promise of great and varied abilities, and these were fully developed by the most careful and assiduous training. After the usual preparatory studies, he was sent to the celebrated College of St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw, being then only twelve years old. In his sixteenth year he entered the Dublin University, where he won several distinctions in classics, logic, and metaphysics, and took out his degree of Bachelor of Arts at the early age of twenty. His parents having destined him for the legal profession, he pursued his studies in the law with his usual ardour and success; and after having kept his

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terms in the Inns of Court, Dublin, and in the honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, London, he was called to the Irish Bar in Easter Term, 1861, being the first native of Wexford town that was ever admitted to that high distinction. He subsequently took out the degree of Master of Arts in his *alma mater*, the University of Dublin; nor did he confine himself to his professional studies, for in addition to a very extensive acquaintance with English literature and mathematical science, he added a thorough knowledge of the German, French, and Italian Languages. Thus highly educated, and brilliantly gifted, with a noble and honourable profession, for which his mental qualities had eminently fitted him, and in which he was rising rapidly into notice, but for the mysterious intervention of DIVINE PROVIDENCE, it might have been confidently predicted of him, that he would one day reflect lustre on the town of his birth. The salient points of his character—which distinguished him from his earliest years, and gained for him many sincere and valuable friendships—were a high sense of honour, a punctilious regard for truth, a courteous and affable disposition, and a horror of anything mean or ungenerous. His remains were interred in the family burying ground in the Cemetery adjoining the Franciscan Church, Wexford.

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THE ANNESLEY PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY WEXFORD.—Among the many and most interesting instances of the mutability of human affairs given by Sir Bernard Burke in his “Rise of Great Families,” &c.—not one is more painfully remarkable than that of the Annesly Family which has occurred in the County Wexford. He says—“One of the most remarkable instances of the loss of landed property is given in the history of the Valentia Annesleys. In the time of their ancestor, Arthur, second Viscount Valentia and first Earl of Anglesey, who was high in favour with Charles II., their estates were so extensive and so

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widely spread that it was said that there was not a county in Ireland in which these Annesleys did not hold property. When the late Mr. John Glascott, of Killowen, was appointed agent to the eighth Viscount Valentia and first Earl of Mountnorris, the Annesley estate in the county of Wexford, reached from the top of Sleibhboy Mountain ten miles to the sea, and seven miles along the coast; and when Valentine Gill published his Wexford map, in 1811, the Annesley inheritance was so vast that he coloured it differently from the rest, considering it almost a county in itself." We regret that Sir Bernard did not give us a more detailed account of the Valentia property in the county Wexford; however we shall try to and remedy that defect so far as the limited information at our disposal will allow. First, we find that in the month of February, in the nineteenth year of Charles II., that there were, under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, conferred upon Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, upwards of two hundred houses, with their yards, gardens, orchards, quays, &c., in the town of New Ross. The deed making this grant was inrolled on the 19th of March, 1666. In this Indenture there was a reservation "To the Corporation of the Church of St. Mary, and the Hospital of and in New Ross, such fee farm rents as, on the 22nd day of October, 1641, were payable to said Corporation, and such rent and chiefries as belong to said Church and Hospital, and also a chiefry of £4 Irish, or £3 sterling, granted by Richard II.—The information respecting this grant we gather from the "Abstracts of grants of Lands and Hereditaments under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, A.D. 1666—1684," and published by an order of the House of Commons. The Angleseys long held sway in New Ross, and one of them represented the borough in Parliament from 1703 to 1711, when he was called to the Upper House. From the same "Abstracts" we learn that by another Indenture, dated the 19th day of June, 1666, the following lands were conferred on the same Earl:—

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BARONY OF GOREY.

Denomination.	Extent.			Quit Rent.		
	A	R	P	£	s	d
The manor of Ballyconnow, and the lands of Ballyconnow alias Ballyconnor, and Ballynemoney,	404	2	20	6	2	10½
Ballynemoney,	56	2	20		16	1½
Crancurre & Tomgarrowmore alias (profitable 246 2 0 } Tomgarrow and Currancree, (unprofitable 7 1 20 }				3	15	2
Tomgarrobeg alias Tomgarrow and Ballyduffe, 117 1 20				1	12	3¼
Ballylemore alias Ballinlimore, (profitable 56 0 0 } (unprofitable 60 0 0 }					18	0
Balteige, Cranorth alias Caranorth & Ballykeige, 164 0 0				2	9	9½
Ballynecreary, Ballinckelly alias Ballyneckell, and Ballynelony,	146	0	0	2	2	5¾
Ballynemunge,	50	0	0		18	0
Tomcoyle, (profitable 127 0 0 } (unprofitable 80 0 0 }				1	14	8
Ballycarroll,	39	1	0		9	5¾
Ballyhoghtra and Clonemore, with the appurtenances,	212	0	0	3	4	4¾
The manor and lands of Rossennimocke alias Rossinenogue,	458	0	0	6	19	0
Glanbrascurlea alias Island,	202	0	0	3	1	3¾
Ballytibott,	81	0	0	1	4	6¾
Ballydorrrougha alias Ballydorrrough,	223	0	0	3	7	6¾
Killoun alias Killowen,	189	0	0	2	17	5
Ballyshane and Ballynree (parcel of the same,) 240 0 0				3	12	10½
Carrancolelogan alias Carranlockan,	22	0	0		7	4¾
Ballyduffy,	214	0	0	3	5	0
Ballynigrangall alias Ballynegrangale,	95	0	0	1	8	10¼
Clonevarrane alias Cloneverran, } profitable 35 0 0 } } unprofitable 39 0 0 }					10	6¾
Carrylegan alias Carraneclegan, with the appurtenances,	502	2	0	7	12	7½
The manor of Ballincarrigeen alias Ballicargin, including the lands of Ballincargin,	309	3	0	4	14	0¾
Half Tobbergall alias Tubbergole,	69	0	3	1	1	0
Moyaghmore, Moyaghbegg, and Knocknevicka alias Knocknevacka and Moyagh,	255	0	0	3	17	5½
Knocknecscagh alias Knockneskeagh,	145	1	0	2	4	1¼
Ballynemona, Ballycolman, Ballynehenny alias Ballynaheany, Moyore and Boolemoge,	227	0	0	3	8	11
Ballytrassey alias Ballytreasy,	317	3	0	4	16	5¾

BALLAGHKEENE.

Dondrom alias Dundrum, Tinneghan, Tenetony, 110 0 0				1	13	4¾
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SCARAWALSH.

Reylandmore and Reylandbeg alias Reyland, including Castlekirke and Buncledy, ... 960 0 0				14	11	8¼
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Denomination.	Extent.			Quit Rent.		
	A	R	P	£	s	D
Ballypratis alias Ballytrevas,	308	0	0	4	13	6
Curraunmore and Ballylesky alias Ballinleskey, with the appurtenances,	587	0	0	8	18	3

BANTRY.

Ballygibbon, Monymough alias Monimoe and Askefarney alias Askenforney,	789	0	0	11	19	10½
Templevindigan alias Templedican,	725	0	0	11	0	2¾
Part of Monemoling alias Munimolyng and Ballybane with the appurtenance,	825	0	0	12	10	6
Ballindoneybegg alias Ballindowny, Rathna- dynbegg alias Rathpeadenbeg,	553	0	0	8	9	6

Immediately following on the foregoing we have another deed inrolled the 6th July, 1666, by which the same Earl obtains the following lands :—

SHELBOURNE.

Denomination.	Extent.			Quit Rent.		
	A	R	P	£	s	D
Ballycarogemore,	484	0	0	9	16	0
Aclare,	725	0	0	14	13	7
Ballysogh alias Ballysope,	211	0	0	4	5	5¼
Ballybrazill,	246	0	0	4	19	7½
Dunganstowne,	216	0	0	4	7	5¾
Clonyne or Clonmyne,	595	0	0	11	15	1½
Lombardstown,	40	0	0	16	2½	
Arekloe,	42	0	0	17	0	
Ould Court and Ballycally,	39	0	0	15	9½	
Ballycarogebeegg,	282	0	0	5	14	2¼
Pooreswood alias Horeswood,	146	0	0	2	19	1½
Dunganstowne,	320	0	0	6	9	7
Killowen,	103	0	0	2	1	8½
Taylorstowne,	268	0	0	5	8	6¼

BALLAGHKEENE.

Killennyduffe,	82	0	0	1	13	2½
Ballinvony,	59	0	0	1	13	10½
Rahinlosky and Ballinclonheene,	136	0	0	2	15	0¾

BARGY.

The tree of Killkevan, the mill of Killkevan, and Coolbrooke,	274	2	30	5	11	2¼
Kilderry,	110	1	16	2	4	4

SHILMALIER.

Groutowne, and part of Tomcoyle,	427	0	26	8	12	11½
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Denomination.	Extent.			Quit Rent.		
	A	R	P	£	s	D
Furlongstowne,	40	3	14	16	7	
Ballywiller or Ballinvilla,	47	0	0	19	0½	
Great and Little Cooles,	376	0	0	7	12	3
Garradine,	96	0	0	2	6	1

Sir Bernard tells us that the Earl of Anglesy "was high in favour with Charles II." No doubt he was, for we have still another grant of lands to this favorite Earl, inrolled the 22nd November, 1669 :—

BALLAGHKEENE.

Denomination.	Extent.			Quit Rent.		
	A	R	P	£	s	D
In the N. end of Cooleroe by a N. and S. line,	40	0	0	16	2	
Knockmolin alias Knockomolin,	84	1	0	1	14	0
Pallyvaloe,	425	0	0	8	11	11½
Blackconnygeere,	242	0	0	4	17	11½
Ballenagh and Barneredenny	84	0	0	1	14	4½
Balleneske,	77	0	27	1	11	2
In the S. E. part of Rohinderrigg,	112	0	27	2	5	4
More in the same,	60	0	0	1	4	1½
Monevongling,	126	1	0	2	11	0
Garrinmore alias Garrinneore (part)	8	0	0	3	2½	
In the westerly part of Tankenuick alias Tankennick and Tobberlomey,	138	0	0	2	15	10
Loughlagh,	34	0	0	13	9	
Garrenranagh alias Garrybran,	182	0	0	3	13	8
Balleroe,	285	1	0	5	15	4½
*Ballyragh,	15	0	0	6	0½	
*Ballynemodagh,	9	0	0	3	7½	
*Ballynemorybegg (part)	19	0	0	7	8	
In Owlertwicke contiguous to Tankennick, by a E. and W. line,	117	0	0	2	7	4½
Ballervane and one-third part of Connygeeres'	156	1	0	3	3	1½
Ballyheige and Shrapale,	120	2	0	2	8	7
Knocknoskin and Ballymenin,	42	1	0	17	0	
*Collemactire,	86	0	0	1	14	9½
*Ballynemorybegg (part),	45	0	0	18	2½	
*In Knocknegney or Knocknegvy, most remote from Teighuraghan,	107	0	0	2	3	3½
*Monreagh,	28	0	0	11	4	
*Ballinroane,	91	0	0	1	16	10
*Pallymacdonofine, the N. W. part,	30	2	0	12	1½	
*Kilbride,	103	0	0	2	1	8½
*Ballenarragh, most contiguous to Clonmactyre,	138	0	0	2	15	10
*Half Garrentrowlan,	97	2	0	19	3	
*Kilecotty,	140	0	0	3	0	3½

MARCH.

FORTH.

Denomination.	Extent.			Quit Rent.		
	A	R	P	£	s	d
*Malgannon,	24	0	27		9	8½
*In the N.W. part of Lattymerstowne, ...	70	1	13	1	8	4
*In the S. part of Killdowney, ...	7	2	0		2	10
*In the N.W. part of Rathnedan, ...	43	0	0	17	4½	
*In Much-Rath,	11	0	0		4	5
*In Ballybogher and Paradise, ...	4	0	30		1	7
*In Great Ballymenan,	4	0	0		1	7
*Athestowne and Roachland, and in Ballylac-ken next to Athestowne, ...	49	1	0	19	9½	
*In Rathdowning and in Ballyrelly, ...	15	0	0		6	0½

SHELBURNE.

In Old Court,	21	2	0		8	6
More in same,	40	0	0		16	2
In Ballynteskin contiguous to Ballyveroge, ...	30	2	27		12	1½
More in the same,	63	1	14	1	5	6
In Ballycally,	69	2	0	1	7	11
More in the same,	39	0	0		15	9
In Whitechurch and Poulmaloe, with the controversy lands, ...	182	0	0	3	13	8
In Killisk, Drillistowne, and Knockagh, ...	128	0	0	2	11	8

BARGY.

Sarchill,	112	0	2	2	5	4
In Brownstowne and both Graigescours, ...	76	1	15	1	10	9
*In Rathearke and Ould Sheep-house, ...	13	0	0		5	3
*In Johnstowne,	23	0	0		13	4
*More in the same,	5	0	0		2	0
*In Harpanstowne,	85	0	0	1	14	5
*In Poulmanagh,	7	0	0		2	10
*In the W. part of Norristowne, by a N. W. and S. E. line, ...	68	0	0	1	7	6
*In the W. end of Blackmoore,	39	0	0	1	11	6
*In the E. end thereof,	39	1	24½			
*In Coolsallagh,	120	0	0	2	8	6½
*Little-Gurhines,	79	0	0	1	7	11½
*In Woodtowne,	33	0	0		13	4
In Gublistown alias Ambrosietowne & Gublistown, ...	63	1	13	1	5	6
In Halsyrath, the W. part,	26	0	0		10	6
More in the same,	41	0	0		16	7
In Rochestowne	8	0	0		3	2½
In Bengrove,	23	2	24		9	3½
In the S. E. part of Duncormuck, ...	80	1	13	1	12	4½
More in the same, on the north side, ...	11	0	0		4	5

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More in the same,	36	0	0	14	6½
In Hill and Duncormack, (part)	105	0	0	2	2 7½
Couleshill,	58	0	0	1	3 5
In Harristowne,	70	2	26	1	8 4
In Kilkevan,	80	0	0	1	12 4½
In Sheastowne,	58	0	11	1	3 5½

BANTRY.

In the liberties of Rosse,	511	2	26†	10	6 9½
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William Walker, Esq., lessee to the Earl of Anglesy, for the lands thus (*) marked, being all retrenched lands, in behalf of himself and said Earl, obtained an order of Council, dated 1st March, 1679, for an abatement of £10 6s 1½d., a year of the quit rents.

† In the Indenture conveying this property, a clause was inserted, reserving "to the Duke of Ormond such right as he had 23rd October, 1641, to the five acres cast off by Captain Winckford in the liberties of Rosse.

At the present moment not an acre in the county Wexford owns an Annesly for its proprietor. Within the present century all of this great property has passed out of their hands. It was sold in lots at different times. The first account we have of a public sale of part of this property was in the month of June, 1836, "when some of the Frechold Estates belonging to the Earl of Mountnorris and Lord Viscount Valentia, near the towns of Wexford, Enniscorthy, Gorey, and Camolin, were brought to the hammer, by order of the Trustees, at the Commercial Buildings, Dublin, by Mr. Charles Bennett, of the Royal Exchange." The following is the result of that sale so far as we have an account :—

Lot 2,	sold for	£10,000	to Mr. Blennerhasset.
" 7,	"	25,500	to Mr. Power.
" 10,	"	38,500	to Mr. J. D. Atkin, agent.
" 11,	"	2,700	to same.
" 12,	"	28,600	to J. Thunder.
" 14,	"	2,650	to same.
" 15,	"	11,000	to Mr. O'Hara, agent.
" 16,	"	1,700	to Mr. J. D. Atkin, agent.

£120,650

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Camolin Park, and the last remnant of Lord Mountnorris's property, were sold in 1852, and Lord Valentia's Wexford lands, the last Annesley possession in a county where they had in former days been paramount, also passed away in the Landed Estates' Court.

Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation the following lands were assigned to Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Wheeler, viz. :—In Monodurly alias Monodortlagh, and part of Ballynedrum alias Ballydrum, 538 acres ; also, 79a 1r., being part of Ballyntoger, in the barony of Scarawalsh, county Wexford, at a quit rent of £12 9s 10³/₄d, which was afterwards reduced to £6.—1670.

The Right Rev. PATRICK RYAN, P.P.. Bishop of Ferns, died, 1819. From the Very Rev. Dr. Renahan's "Collections of Irish Church History," edited by Rev. Dr. M'Carthy, of Maynooth, we glean the following particulars concerning Bishop Ryan :—"Through the very great kindness of the nearest surviving relative of Dr. Ryan, we are enabled to give the following account of his family.—About the year 1700 Edward Ryan, the bishop's great-grandfather, descended of an ancient Irish stock, removed from the old family residence at Ballycarran, to a house lately built in an adjoining part of the estate called Ballinakill, within a few miles of Kildare, where he died soon after. He was succeeded by his son Thomas, who died at an early age, leaving issue two sons, James and Edward, and three daughters. 1. James married Bridget Barnwall, daughter of Robert Barnwall, Esq., county Meath, and resided at Newcastle, county Meath, after his marriage. 2. Edward Ryan succeeded his father in Ballinakill, and married the daughter of Philip O'Reilly, Esq., of Coolamber and Ballymorris, county Longford. They were blessed with a numerous offspring, two daughters and eleven sons. Thomas, the eldest son, who inherited the estate, married April 19, 1798, Mary, eldest daughter of Edward and Magdalan Byrne, of Byrne's Hill, county Dublin.—

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Philip, the second of the eleven brothers, went to Copenhagen, and there married (first) a Danish lady, the daughter of Baron Firsh, and after her death married (secondly) a Miss Farrell, born in Denmark, but, as the name implies, of Irish extraction. Patrick, the third of the brothers, the future bishop, was born in 1768, at the family mansion in Ballinakill, where his father, Edward Ryan, died in his 55th year, of fever. The bishop's mother lived to a great old age, and died at Blackhall, county Meath, in her son Edward's house, December 17, 1828. We should not dwell on these details only that it has been often and confidently asserted that Dr. Ryan was a native of the diocese of Ferns, and the assertion has been repeated and sanctioned by a recent clever and popular writer, who says further that the bishop was brother of a banker. This statement is inaccurate in both its parts. Every one of the eleven brothers was born in the same house at Ballinakill, county Kildare, and though, like many other educated Catholic youths, who saw no chance of promotion at home, three or four of the Ryans were forced to seek honourable service in strange lands; not one of them ever held a share in a bank. John, the fourth brother, joined the Spanish army; Bernard, the fifth, entered the East India Company's service; James, the sixth, the well known correspondent, J. R., of Charles James Fox, was an extensive wine merchant in Dublin, partner in the firm of Byrne, McDonnell and Co., then the first commercial house in the city; Edward, the seventh, lived at Newcastle first, and then at Blackhall, county Meath; George, the eighth, died in Copenhagen, December 6, 1861, the last survivor of the brothers; William and Richard died young; and Joseph, the youngest brother, a gentleman of refined taste, kind and hospitable, after spending many years at Barcelona in Spain, came to reside at the Grove, county Meath. To return to the bishop's personal history. From his childhood, Patrick Ryan showed a decided leaning for the ecclesiastical state, and was sent, therefore, with the full

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approval of his pious parents, to Rome to pursue his studies. He must have entered college before 1788, as I find among Dr. Troy's letters one of that date to him, enclosing money from his father. At the end of the usual course he was ordained priest, and returned to Dublin in the spring of 1793. His first mission was in the parish of St. Nicholas, and while still a curate there, he was admitted to the chapter as Prebendary of Wicklow, his successor being Daniel Murray. On the 5th January, 1803, he was appointed Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Maynooth College, and on the 2nd October, 1804, (date of Bull), coadjutor bishop of Ferns, with the title of *Germanicia in partibus*. February 15, 1805, he wrote from Dublin to several bishops, announcing his appointment as coadjutor, and stating that he had received from Mr. Marsden, on the part of the government, promise of support and protection in the discharge of his episcopal functions in Wexford. He could not, however, leave Dublin until April, and would gladly retain his office of secretary to the Maynooth Board with even the small salary of £56 19s 6d., no provision being yet made for him in Wexford. In these letters he recommended a Mr. Barrett of Carlow for the rhetoric chair in Maynooth. The college trustees, with that paternal regard for personal feeling and interest which has ever been characteristic of their rule, allowed Dr. Ryan to keep his office until he resigned of his own accord on July 7th, 1807. After his consecration in 1805, Dr. Ryan assisted most punctually at the councils of the Irish bishops, and acted very often as their secretary. Thus we find him at the meetings of the 14th September, 1808, against the veto ; of 24th and 26th February, 1810, when the resolution of 1808 was solemnly renewed in a public address to the clergy and laity ; and of 18th November, 1812, condemning Blanchard and Columbanus. He also signed the pastoral address of the bishops, May 26, 1813, against the *securities* in the relief bill, and the congratulatory letter to Pius VII., ordered at Maynooth, May 27th, 1814. In this last document for the

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first time he assumed the title of Bishop of Ferns, his illustrious predecessor having died in the beginning of the same year. Long before the death of Dr. Caulfield, the government of the diocese was in reality left to Dr. Ryan, who was young and vigorous, and well able to bear hard work. Besides the usual cares of his sacred office, he had to face from the beginning, dangers which in Ireland happily are not often to be met with. It was against these that he had the promise of *protection* from the government. For a long time after the rebellion, the priests of Wexford were kept in terror of their lives by a bigoted faction, who went about in the open day prepared with instruments of death. Priests were insulted in the public highways, and sometimes interfered with in their most sacred duty, as in their visits to the sick and dying. Dr. Ryan resolved at any risk to put down this intolerant spirit, and took what may be considered a strange way of effecting his purpose. The Orangemen were gathered together in large numbers in Enniscorthy on one of their great anniversaries, when, to their utter surprise, the bishop, accompanied by one lay gentleman of influence, entered the meeting. Having asked permission to say a few words to the gentlemen present on a subject of great interest to himself and the Catholics of Wexford, he appealed to them in a calm and most solemn manner not to goad their brethren into resistance by offensive words and displays. He assured them the Catholics were ready to forget all past wrongs and differences, and to live at peace with their fellow-countrymen. For his own part, his most sacred duty was to preach and practice Christian charity, and he would never yield to fear or force in the discharge of his ministry. The short speech was well received, and produced the best effect. From that day party demonstrations ceased in a great measure, and there was no further interference with the free exercise of religion. But although this danger passed away, the bishop's health was much impaired by the struggle and strife, and by constant anxiety and la-

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bour. There was hardly a day that he did not spend eight or nine hours in the confessional. He preached morning and evening on Sundays, and visited nearly every parish in the diocese each year. Under this heavy strain his bodily strength failed, and a sudden and violent attack of paralysis weakened even his mental faculties. He died at Enniscorthy, on the 9th March, 1819. A mural slab of white marble in the Cathedral of Enniscorthy, where his remains are laid, is thus inscribed :—

Illustriss. et Reverendiss.

Patricius Ryan, Eps. Fernensis, natus

A.D. 1768.

Expleto studiorum ecclesiasticorum curriculo
ad animarum curam vocatus, et ab Archiepo.

Dubliniensi parochiæ Clontarf pastor est
institutus A.D. 1797.

Coadjutor Epi. Fern. creatus A.D. 1805,
ipso jam defuncto in ministerium Episcopale
pleno jure successit A.D. 1814.

Primus sedem Ep. in civitate Enniscorthiensi
collocavit, et disciplinæ Ecclesiasticæ
excolendæ atque salutis animarum
promovendæ per annos quatuordecim
sedulo intentus, supremum diem
obiit VII. Idus Martii, 1819.

R. I. P.

The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Rowe-street, Wexford, first opened for public worship, 1836. The first sermon was preached by the Rev. Robert Newton, of Manchester.

Mr. WILLIAM HENRY HYLAND, of Wexford, died, aged 95 years, 1837.

GREGORY DOWNES, Esq., of Adamstown, died, aged 84 years, 1854.

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The Rev. ZACHARIAH CORNOCK, J.P., Cromwell's Fort, Wexford, died, aged 90 years, 1858. Though ordained he never officiated as a Clergyman.

Mr. WILLIAM LETT, Tonisallagh, Enniscorthy, died, 1871.

Mr. WILLIAM B. GOODISSON, Carnew, died, 1872.

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CONWAY BRADY, of Ballyvadden, died, 1627.

Mr. RICHARD BOLTON, of Ballyduff, died, 1834.

Lieutenant-Colonel PIGOTT, Slevoy Castle, Taghmon, died, 1854. He was nearly half a century Lieutenant-Colonel of the Wexford regiment, which he joined as Ensign in 1796. He was for many years Master of the Wexford Hunt.

WILLIAM GRAVES, Esq., J.P., New Ross, died, 1859.

Mr. JAMES SCALLAN, teacher, Lancasterian School, Wexford, died, 1861.

The Tower of Adamstown Chapel fell, 1872. Happily there was no injury to life or property.

THOMAS DERINZY, Esq., J.P. & D.L., died, 1873.

Captain JAMES HARVEY, J.P., died, 1873. Captan Harvey served in the Guards at Waterloo, and took part in the final and crowning charge, when the command of "Up, Guards, and at them," was given. He succeeded Colonel Pigott as Master of the Wexford Hunt, which office he held but for a few seasons, and it is a coincidence that their deaths took place on the same date in the same month.

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Sir NICHOLAS DEVEREUX, of Balmagir, died, 1379.—This Nicholas Devereux was summoned among the magnates of Ireland in 1320, as of Balmagir. He was a Commissioner over the affairs of Dunbrody Abbey before 1347. Surety for John Esmond, late Bishop of Ferns, in 1349, and Custos Pavis for the County—summoned on 23rd January, same

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year, among the Gentry of the county, to attend the Lords Justices of Ireland with horse and arms. He was Keeper and Seneschal of the County for ten years, and of the lands of the Earl of Pembroke, and died at Balmaguir on the 11th of March, in the 2nd year of Richard II., and his widow, Johanna, third daughter of Nicholas Anger, of New Ross, with Thomas Denn, Lord Bishop of Ferns, were put in custody of his lands.—Close Rolls.

The first Viscount VALENTIA created, 1621.—Sir Francis Annesley made the Kingdom of Ireland the scene of his fortune and actions, where he faithfully served King James and Charles I., near forty years, in offices and employment of high trust, &c. King James, on the institution of the order of Baronets in Ireland, was pleased to create him the second, by Privy Seal, the 26th of June, and by patent the 7th of August, 1620, and further by patent, dated 11th March, 1621, created him Viscount of Valentia, and by patent of the 8th February, 1628, he was created Baron Mountnorris. In 1635, his Lordship fell into much trouble, during the government of Lord Deputy Wentworth, being by him committed to prison, and sentenced to death, by an extraordinary stretch of power, the Deputy causing him to be condemned by a Council of War, for no other crime, than an unadvised, passionate expression, uttered at the Lord Chancellor's table, within three or four days after parliament was dissolved—when it being stated, that as the Lord Deputy was sitting in the Presence Chamber, one of his servants in removing a stool happened to hurt his foot, then indisposed with the gout; one of the company said to Lord Mountnorris, that it was Annesley, his kinsman, one of the Lord Deputy's Gentlemen Ushers, had done it. Lord Mountnorris answered: "Perhaps it was done in revenge of that public affront, which my Lord Deputy had done him formerly, but he hath a brother, that would not take such a revenge." His Lordship, when on trial for these words, in his defence protested that what interpretation soever his words might

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have put upon them, he intended no hurt or prejudice to the person of the Deputy; affirming by these words: "but he hath a brother that would not take such revenge," he meant only that the said brother would die before he would give the Deputy occasion to give him such a rebuke; but notwithstanding, he was adjudged to be imprisoned, deprived of his commands in the army, disarmed and deprived of ever bearing office therein; and lastly, to be shot to death, or lose his head at the Deputy's pleasure. After this sentence, by the King's letter of the 19th April, 1636, his Majesty extended some degree of favour towards him, and ordered his papers to be examined in the presence of four Privy Councillors, and some persons nominated by his Lordship. Lady Mountnorris, who then resided with her young family in Mountnorris Castle, situated on the eastern slope of Slieveboy Hill, two miles north of Camolin Park, thunder-struck with the outrageous sentence passed on her husband, immediately addressed the following pathetic letter to the tyrannous and hard-hearted Lord Deputy:—

"MY LORD,—I beseech your Lordship, for the tender mercies of God, take off your heavy hand from my dear Lord, and for her sake who is with God, be pleased not to make me and my poor infants miserable, as we must by necessity be by the hurt you do him. God knows, my Lord, that I am a poor distressed woman that knows not what to say more than to beg of you on my knees, with my humble prayers and tears that it will please the Almighty to incline your Lordship's heart to mildness towards him—for if your Lordship continue my Lord in restraint, and lay disgrace upon him, I have too much fear that your Lordship will bring a speedy end to his troubles and life, and make me and all mine for ever miserable. Good, my Lord, pardon these woeful lines of a disconsolate creature, and be pleased for Christ Jesus sake, to take this my humble suit into your favourable consideration, and to have mercy on me and mine, and God will, I hope, reward it in the bosom of you and your sweet children by my kinswoman—and for the memory of her, I beseech your Lordship to compassionate the distressed condition of me,

"Your Lordship's most humble

"And disconsolate servant,

"JANE MOUNTNORRIS."

The cruel Strafford paid no attention to this pathetic, wo-

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manly appeal, and her husband has left us the following memorandum relating to the long persecution which he suffered on this occasion :—" I was first committed the 12th December, 1635 ; let go on the 18th to my own house ; committed again the 11th of April, 1636 ; put out the 2nd of May ; I was then in great extremity, and admitted to my house again, where I lay in long continuing sickness, and under the hands of my physicians. And the 30th of January afterwards, because I sued not out pardon, was imprisoned again, and there continued until March, 1637." A surer fate awaited the Lord Deputy, who was created Earl of Strafford, but was better known in Ireland as " Black Tom"—he was beheaded 12th May, 1641.

PHEAGH MACHUGH BYRNE and his brother TURLOUGH, committed prisoners to Dublin Castle, 1625.—King James having succeeded in the plantation of Ulster, resolved to try the experiment in other parts of Ireland, particularly in that part of Leinster lying along the sea coast and inhabited by the Cavenaghs, O'Murroughs, Nolans, Byrnes, and O'Tooles. This plantation had not been fully carried out at the King's death, and he left it for his successor to continue the scheme. To show the way in which it was carried out, we extract from Carte's " Life of the Duke of Ormonde," the following history of one case, as it fully illustrates the manner in which the old Irish Families were robbed of their inheritance. Carte says—" One case in truth was very extraordinary, and contains in it such a scene of iniquity and cruelty, that considered in all its circumstances, it is scarce to be paralleled in the history of any age or any country. Pheagh MacHugh Byrne, Lord of the Byrnes territory, now called the Ranelagh, in the County of Wicklow, being killed in arms towards the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, she by her letters to Loftus and Gardiner then Lords Justices, directed Letters Patent to be made out for Phelim MacPheagh, his eldest son, to have to him and his heirs the country and lands of which his father Pheagh MacHugh died seized.

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King James coming to the Crown not long after, did in the beginning of his reign give the like direction for passing the said inheritance to Phelim. This Sir Richard Graham, an old Officer in the Army, endeavoured to obstruct; and in order thereto, sued out a Commission directed to Sir William Parsons and others, to enquire into the said lands; and upon the inquisition it was found that they were the inheritance of Pheagh MacHugh Byrne, father to Phelim, and were then in Phelim MacPheagh's possession. King James thereupon by a second letter directed, that Ranelagh, and all the lands whereof Phelim MacPheagh and Brian his son and heir were then seized, should be passed to them and their heirs by Letters Patent; in consequence whereof another office was taken, in which the lands were found as in the former. The first office however was not yet filed. Sir Richard Graham having opposed it, and by his interest and the credit of a general book which he produced, got possession of part of Phelim's lands, in virtue of a warrant from the Lord Deputy. Sir James FitzPiers Fitzgerald attempted likewise to get another part of them passed to him upon the like authority; but Bryan the son, in whose possession they were, complaining of it at the Council Table, Sir James's Patent was stayed. Encouraged by this success, Bryan applied himself next to the King for redress against Sir Richard Graham, complaining that, contrary to his Majesty's Letters, part of his lands had been passed to the said Sir Richard. King James directed the cause to be heard at the Council Board in Ireland, and certificate to be made of the truth. At the hearing, Sir Richard alledged that the lands were the inheritance of certain freeholders, and not of Phelim and his ancestors; and a Commission was ordered for examining witnesses upon this fact. The Council certified the King of their proceedings, and Sir Richard Graham, or an Agent duly authorized by him, were required to repair into England.—Sir Richard sent his son William, who thought to get Bryan's appeal dismissed by the help of the Duke of Buck-

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ingham, and preferred a petition to the King, which the Duke seconded. But the Duke of Richmond being present, and knowing the case, acquainted his Majesty with the true state of the matter. The King thereupon referred the hearing and determining of it to the two Dukes, who appointed Sir Dudley Norton, Sir Francis Annesley, Sir Henry Bouchier, and Mr. Richard Hadsor, one of the King's learned Counsel for the affairs of Ireland, to hear the matter and certify the fact. When the cause was heard before these Commissioners, Sir William Parsons produced before them a book of his own writing, calculated to prove the lands in question to be the inheritance of freeholders, contrary to the office which had been found before Sir William himself, and the other which had been taken (as is said above) in virtue of King James's second letter. But the Commissioners giving more credit to those officers than to his book, Sir William and Mr. Graham seeing that matters were likely to go in favour of Phelim, started an objection which effectually prevented a final determination of the dispute. It was a stretch indeed that could not fail of success ; for they undertook, with the assistance of Lord Esmond and Redmond MacPheagh, to entitle the King to the lands or the greatest part of them, and to prove that they were really vested in the Crown. This immediately stopped the proceedings of the Commissioners, who would give no sentence in a case where the Crown was concerned, the right whereof they had no authority to determine. Propositions for the benefit and service of the Prince are always favourably received, and a Commission was easily obtained, empowering Sir William Parsons and others to enquire of the said lands. Bryan acquainting the Duke of Richmond with this, his Grace wrote himself to the Lord Deputy, and engaged the King and Council of England to send directions to him to stay the Commission. Notwithstanding which, the Commissioners went on with it, and an office was found that all the said lands were the inheritance of Pheagh MacHugh (Phelim's father) who

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died in rebellion. But as Queen Elizabeth had afterwards granted them to Phelim and his heirs, and the King had confirmed the same by his Letters, this office needed not have hindered the passing of them to Phelim and Bryan, who were by those letters entitled to Pheagh's whole inheritance. This however could not be obtained, the lands being intended to pass into other hands. Bryan acquainted the King with these proceedings and intentions, and got his Majesty's letter to the Lord Deputy and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, directing that none of the said lands should pass by Letters Patents, lease, or otherwise, till the matter was heard at the Council Table in England. It happened unluckily for Bryan, that the Duke of Buckingham went for Spain before Sir Dudley Norton and the other Commissioners had made their report, and was so taken up after his return, that he could not meet the Duke of Richmond to settle and decide the affair ; but he had a much greater misfortune in the sudden death of the latter, which happened soon after ; and left Phelim and Bryan without a patron in the Court of England. Their enemies soon made an advantage of it, and Sir William Parsons got the Lord Deputy's warrant to the Sheriff of Wicklow, to put him in possession of part of their lands. The Sheriff accordingly gave Sir William possession of that part which Phelim enjoyed ; but Bryan still kept the other part which was in his own hands. Lord Esmond thereupon sent for him, and would have persuaded him to refer the matter to his decision, which Bryan declined, knowing that his Lordship was a confederate with his adversary ; as appeared afterwards, when that Lord and Sir William Parsons shared his lands between them. This refusal Lord Esmond resented, and Sir William Parsons afterwards sued Bryan in the Exchequer for the lands of which he still retained the possession, but his bill was dismissed. Lord Esmonde, however, persisted in troubling him for those very lands, but Bryan maintaining his right, he and his brother Turlogh were by their adversaries practices com-

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mitted close prisoners to Dublin Castle, on March 13th, 1625, upon the information of Thomas Archer, and Dermot MacGriffin, Cahir MacEdmond MacArt, and Turlogh Duffe, all three of the name of Cavenagh. This last had formerly plundered one of Phelim's tenant's houses, and carried off the man's wife and cows. Phelim being a Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum, upon his tenant's complaint issued a warrant to apprehend Turlogh Duffe, who fled first into the County of Catherlogh, and from thence into that of Kilkenny, where he was apprehended; and then by way of revenge and to save his life accused Bryan and his brother Turlogh. Archer did not so readily submit to be an evidence; he was first miserably tortured, put naked on a burning grid-iron, then on a brand-iron, and burnt with gunpowder under his buttocks and flanks, and at last suffered the strapado, till he was forced to accuse the two brothers; and then he obtained his pardon. Dermot MacGriffin and Cahir MacArt were afterwards executed at Kilkenny, declaring at the hour of death, that they had accused Bryan and Turlogh Byrne falsly. Such were the witnesses that deposed against them; yet on their information two bills were preferred against them, and two several Grand Juries at Catherlogh, not finding the bills, were prosecuted in the Star-chamber and fined. The two brothers, however, were still kept close prisoners, till the 20th August following, when Turlogh was enlarged upon bail, to appear on ten days warning: and Bryan was allowed the liberty of the house. This still disabling him from taking care of his affairs, he petitioned the Council, who referring the matter to Lord Aungier and the Lord Chief Justice, Bryan was set at liberty on Christmas eve, but bound to appear in Court the first day of the next term.—He appeared accordingly, and nothing was alleged against him; yet the Lord Chief Justice was for binding him over to the term following. Bryan opposed this, urging that it was the motion of his adversaries, and intended only to keep him from following his business, and desired he might

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be bound over to appear at Michaelmas term, which would allow him time enough to go to England and prosecute his affair there. So much time was not thought proper to be allowed him, and he was bound to appear upon a ten days notice. This was still thought too much liberty for a man to enjoy, who was supported in his cause by two Letters which King Charles, by the advice of his Privy Council, and the Committee for Irish affairs, had sent over to the Lord Deputy for passing the lands to Phelim and his son ; though the great person who had got possession of them, still found means to prevent the effect of those letters. And therefore a new prosecution was set on foot, and Bryan and Turlogh appearing upon summons, were again on November 2, 1627, committed close prisoners to the castle of Dublin, loaded with irons, without any diet from his Majesty, or leave for any friend to visit or relieve them, though in the presence of the Constable and his son. This was done upon the information of Art Mac-Cahir Cavenagh, who being condemned at Catherlogh Assizes was prevailed with to accuse the two brothers, but being afterwards executed there pursuant to his sentence, declared at his execution to the Sheriff, Mr. Patrick Esmonde, (a brother of Lord Esmond's), that he had accused them falsely, and desired him to certify the Lord Deputy of it. Their adversaries, however, resolved to go on, and to involve the three other brothers and their father Phelim in the same common accusation of relieving and keeping company with one Morrogh Baccogh Kavanagh, who had for his crimes been banished for seven years, and returning before the term expired, was killed in making resistance against those that attempted to apprehend him. Morrigh was guilty of a contempt in returning, but yet was under the King's protection ; so that it was neither felony nor treason to converse with him ; neither had Phelim or his son ever known or seen the man ; yet this in defect of another was to serve for the matter of their accusation ; probably because it best suited the witnesses who were to

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be suborned, and being of a private nature was the less liable to be refuted. Phelim and his sons had been zealous in apprehending Bryan Kavanagh, (Morrogh's brother) and two others concerned with him in the murder of Mr. Ponte, for which they were executed; which rendered it not very likely that Phelim should correspond familiarly or criminally with Morrogh; but naturally enough led people to think, that the latter's relations might, out of a spirit of revenge, be the more easily drawn to swear any thing that would do mischief to the former, especially when it would be the means of saving their lives. Lord Esmond had then in prison one of Morrogh's nephews, who was with him when he was killed, and had been in rebellion. He sent this man to Dublin to accuse Phelim and his sons, which the threats of being hanged, and the promise of life and pardon, prevailed with him to do. James MacElief, brother-in-law to Morrogh and Bryan Kavanagh, was made use of for the same purpose. One Nicholas Notter, a notorious thief, had been prosecuted so hard by Phelim for stealing seven cows and five garrons from his tenants, that he was forced to fly the county of Wicklow, where two indictments for those thefts were found against him; but being afterwards condemned for a robbery in the North, he was sent back to Dublin to purchase his life by accusing Phelim and his sons; for which he was likewise rewarded with apparel and other necessities. Garald MacFardorogh, brother-in-law to Shane Bane, (who being in rebellion, was apprehended by Phelim's son Hugh, and executed,) had been at the last Lent Assizes prosecuted by Phelim for robbing his house, and being put in irons in the Castle of Dublin for another crime which he confessed, was got to join in the accusation; Edmund Duffe had been prosecuted by Mrs. Wolverston, Phelim's daughter, and condemned for burglary; he was afterwards carried to the gallows, and being ready to be turned off, promised to accuse Phelim, and was saved from execution. Lisagh Duffe MacLoghlin, a common thief, had at the last

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Wicklow Assizes upon the prosecution of Luke Byrne, Phelim's nephew, for stealing an horse, been condemned, but was on his accusing Phelim set at liberty. Such were the witnesses made use of in this affair; none of which were produced in person; and yet it was resolved to find a bill against Phelim and his five sons at Wicklow Assizes, upon the bear reading of these, or some of these fellows examinations, which (as the men could speak only Irish) were most of them taken by Sir Henry Belling's and Mr. Graham's interpretations. The Lord Chief Justice upon sight of the evidence, expressed a doubt, whether the Jury would credit it; upon which Sir Henry Belling pressed him to sign the bill, and said he would undertake that the Jury should find it. Proper measures indeed were taken for it, Lord Esmond had got Piers Sexton, who had married his niece, and was a tenant to Sir William Parsons, to be made High Sheriff for the job; though he had no such freehold as would by statute qualify him for serving that office. A Grand Jury was impannelled; Sir James FitzPiers Fitzgerald, a mortal enemy of Phelim and his family, and who had a promise of part of Phelim's estate, or an equivalent in lieu thereof, was the foreman, though he had no land in the county. Sir Henry Belling, who had actually got possession of part of the said estate, was the second; most of the rest were not freeholders, and all of them allied to, or dependants on Lord Esmond, Sir William Parsons and others, who had interest in Phelim's estate. 'Tis no wonder that such a Jury found the bill, which was followed two days after by the death of Phelim's wife, who expired of grief to see her husband's and childrens lives and fortunes put into such hands, and exposed to such imminent danger. She was buried at Wicklow, and her body dug up three weeks afterwards. Though the Grand Jury had thus found the bill, yet other witnesses were necessary for the trial of the parties, Sir Henry Belling (who never stuck at any practice however execrable to carry his point,) and Mr. William (son of Sir Richard)

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Graham, who had got into possession of part of Phelim's estate of Cosha, undertook the finding of them. They were both of them Provosts Marshal, and exerted all the power of their posts for that purpose. 'Tis almost incredible what a number of persons they took up, and detained in close prison for weeks and months together, soliciting them all the while with promises of reward, and threats of hardships, even of death itself, to accuse the Gentlemen whose inheritance they wanted to seize. Some they put to the rack, others they tried and condemned by martial law, at a time when the Courts of Justice were sitting.—Some of the latter who were executed at Dublin, as Shane O'Toole, Laghlin O'Clune Cahir Glasse, and his brother, declared at their death in the hearing of thousands, that they were executed because they could not accuse Phelim and his sons; and the like declarations were made by others who suffered in the country. Some friends of the persecuted Gentlemen, seeing by how infamous and detestable methods their lives and estates were attacked, made application on their behalf to the King and Council of England, with such success, that a commission was sent over to enquire into the affair. The chief of those friends who thus interposed was Sir Francis Annesley, afterwards Lord Mountnorris; and this (as far as I can find) seems to me the only ground of the imputation laid upon him by a noble Historian, of being an enemy of the Deputies of Ireland, and of attacking them for their administration, as soon as they left the Government. The commission was directed to the Lord Chief Justice and Sir Arthur Savage, who sat upon it day after day for a fortnight together in the latter end of November and beginning of December, 1628, taking the depositions of a great number of witnesses; wherein the truth of the above-mentioned circumstances of this prosecution fully appeared, by the testimony of Mr. William Eustace of Castlemartyn (father to Sir Maurice Eustace, afterwards Lord Chancellor,) and other unexceptionable persons. This restored the Gentle-

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men to their liberty, though not to their estate, a considerable part whereof, particularly the Manor of Carrick, in the Ranelaghs, had been during their imprisonment passed to Sir William Parsons by a Patent dated the 4th August, 4 Charles." Thus ended this nefarious scheme, which Carte tells us "made a great noise all over the Kingdom."

67 acres plantation measure of part of the lands of Ballybane and Ballyknockane, in the barony of Bantry, granted under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation to John Williams, 1666.

NEWTON LETT, Esq., of Killaligan, near Enniscorthy, died, aged 84 years, 1834.

The Bonded Stores, Anne-street, Wexford, first opened by Mr. William Powell, 1835.

The Rev. WILLIAM THOMAS LETT, rector of Derryvullen, died, 1857. He was a native of the County Wexford.

A French ship wrecked in Ballyteigue bay, 1868.

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Lord ORMOND writes to Lord Deputy Sentleger, and proposes to subdue the Kavanaghs and other Irish Chieftains, 1538. He says :—"Assuredly there is nothing so nedefull nowe to be attempted, as the enterprising of howe to dis-mynisse the McMorrowes, and Kavanaghs ; for they have lately so surely bounde together, as they, that have bene many yeres in mortall hate togethers, taketh nowe one parte, yee, and with one assent concluded to stick in one quarell against the Inglishry of this land. And foras-moche as my sonne Richard [who was created Viscount Mountgarret by Edward VI.] is nowe the Kinges Constable in Fernys, which standeth so in the middes of them, and being so long tyme in their possession, as it occasion-eth, together with their chalenges for tributes of the Kinges countie of Wexford, them to make their combinations. And this I will affirme, that were it not that I am

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full glad my said sonne doo so stand in place propise for to execute high service to the Kinges Highnes, though it be daungerous, I wold not, for a great proffite to hym, suffer hym as yet to enterprise to inhabite there; for so longe as the Kavanaghes or of eny power, it shalbe right necessary to my said sonne to be well manned and appoynted; tho, howe be it, I have sumdeale provided other possessions for hym nigh that parties, to thentente he shalbe the better able to doo good service in Fernes. And therfor, in my mynde, it is the highest enterprise to be attempted in this lande to dystroye the Kavenaghes; and likest to take effecte, my Lord Deputy setting well to it, with the Englishry, Mr. Sentloo, with the countie of Wexford; and I, with my power, on the other parte, no doubting so to worke in it, as they shalbe of little power, God willing.—And, considering the Kinges Highnes hath no great army here, to inhabite, or yet moche to invade, therefor ther cannot be a more liker thinge to enterprise for us all then the same.”

EDWARD MASTERSON, of Ferns, taken prisoner in rebellion by the King's forces, and carried to Dublin, 1642.

John Heron, of Wexford, was awarded a prize of £10 by the Dublin Society for raising 306 barrels of flat barley; and Francis Goodall, at same time receives a prize of £5 for raising 291 barrels, 1795.

The foundationstone of the New Chapel of Ballyoughter laid by the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, Bishop of Ferns, 1874.

MARCH 13.

Mark Abley, a private soldier of the 75th regiment, died at Wexford, from drinking a quantity of spirits, 1836.

A Meeting of the Roman Catholic Parishioners of Enniscorthy, presided over by the Right Rev. Dr. Keating, Bishop of Ferns, was held, to consider what steps ought to be taken to improve the Cathedral, as the roof was then in a ruinous condition. It was unanimously resolved to erect the prerent Cathedral.—1838.

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LORENZO J. WALTERS, Esq., for many years Sub-Sheriff of the County Wexford, died, 1854.

Mr. MICHAEL HOWLIN, builder, Castle-street, Wexford, died, 1855.

RICHARD STANLEY IRELAND, Esq., J.P., M.D., F.R.C.S.I. and E., of Clovass, Enniscorthy, died in Dublin, aged 88 years, 1875. Dr. Ireland was for a long number of years Surgeon to the Metropolitan Police Force, as he had previously been to the Watchmen, whom they superceded, and was the senior Fellow of the Irish College of Surgeons, and the only Fellow of the English College of Surgeons resident in Dublin. Dr. Ireland was also a Magistrate of the County Wexford, and ex-officio Guardian of the Enniscorthy Poor-Law Union, but never took an active part in the proceedings of that body.

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DOWLIN M'BRIEN KAVANAGH, of Old Court, died, 1626.

PETER WALLIS petitions the Lord Deputy and Council that he may have some lands in the county of Cork, to re-prize him for the loss of the Great Island, near New Ross, county Wexford, 1664. The prayer of the petition was granted.

The Rev. GEORGE GLASCOTT appointed rector of Killisk, 1781.

The Curacies of Tintern, Owenduff, and Clonmines, ecclesiastically united by Act of Council, 1785.

A Public Meeting held at Rathangan to petition against the payment of tithes, 1832. Thomas Boyse, Esq., of Bannow, presided.

Mr. PETER FURLONG, ship owner and cloth merchant, Wexford, died in Liverpool, 1847.

GEORGE TUTHILL, a young lad 17 years of age, washed off the rocks east of Hook Tower Lighthouse, 1861. He

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was attempting to drown a cat that had killed some pigeons belonging to him, and it blowing a heavy gale at the time a wave caught him and carried him away. His body was never found.

The Very Rev. DENIS BROWNE, Dean of Emly, and Rector of Enniscorthy, died, 1864. At the time of his death, Dean Browne was in the seventy-second year of his age.—He was son of the late Hon. Denis Browne, and was educated at Eton, and subsequently at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated about the year 1818. For upwards of twenty years he held the small living of Santry, near Dublin, and in 1842, he was presented by Lord DeGrey to the Rectory of Enniscorthy, vacated by promotion of the Rev. J. W. Stokes to the Archdeaconry of Armagh. Ten years afterwards he was raised by the Earl of Derby to the dignity of Dean of Emly. On Sunday, the 3rd of May, 1863, he preached his last sermon in St. Mary's Church, Enniscorthy; neither he himself, nor those who heard him on that morning, thought it would be for the last time; yet so it was, for he began to fail in health from that day. He tried change of air, but it was of no avail, and he returned to his parish early in the month of October, and finding himself rapidly sinking and his end drawing nigh, he, on the 22nd November, sent his dying message to his congregation; yet he lingered until the following March. He lies buried in the neat little grave-yard attached to the Church of Solsboro. Dean Browne was a distinguished pulpit orator, and many of his sermons made lasting impressions on the hearts of several of his congregation. On one occasion he took for his text the following passage of scripture: "But one thing is needful; and Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her." His sermon thereon was eloquent, impressive, and persuasive, and as he pointed out to the guilty sinner the "one thing needful"—"the good part which shall not be taken away"—many were visibly affected. We have been

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favoured with a copy of the following lines which were thrown off impromptu on that occasion by an aged Lady, a member of his congregation :—

Oh, may we chose the better part,
 As Mary did at Jesus feet ;
 And feel devotion in the heart,
 When at the Temple porch we meet.
 When, so impressive and divine,
 Our Pastor leads us to that home,
 Where all should to the LORD incline,
 And rest in peace without a moan.
 His words, just spoken as his LORD's,
 Sweetly invite us not to stay—
 Nor linger here—with one accord
 Hasten to that bright Heavenly way,
 Which he points out with so much grace,
 Inviting sinners to that way ;
 Such sweet expression in his face—
 Such doctrine taught each Sabbath day.
 Then may we profit every hour
 In which we hear such lessons taught,
 And feel the influence of his power,
 Which is to such perfection brought.

During Dean Browne's ministry in Enniscorthy, he frequently visited England to advocate the cause of the different Missionary Societies with which he was connected. His absence on such occasions was always regretted by his Parishioners, and his return to them was hailed with delight. The following verses addressed to him on one of those periodical visits—are from the pen of the same gifted lady, author of the foregoing lines :—

LINES ADDRESSED TO THE REV. DENIS BROWNE.

A longing congregation look with hope to your return ;
 Your absence they with pious love in tender strains do mourn ;
 Anticipation warmly proves the force of Christian love ;
 With ardent zeal they are convinced your mission is from above.
 When in the portals of the Church to us you do appear,
 Both high and low, both young and old, devoutly run to hear,
 Such truths divine inspiring flow, commended from your tongue,
 Brings stern conviction to the old, repentance to the young.

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Your words speak home to ev'ry heart, each sinner's vice proclaims ;
 The force of such transcendant powers, our sins we feel with shame ;
 Then hasten back to those at home, who long to hear again,
 Inspiring doctrine, such as your's, to edify all men.

Immediately on the death of Dean Browne, a meeting of the parishioners was held, when it was unanimously resolved that a suitable memorial should be erected to the memory of their beloved Pastor, and that it should be as much as possible, a reflection of the useful and practical character, and simple piety of the late Dean. Accordingly a subscription list was opened, and the present grand organ in St. Mary's Church was the memorial erected. A brass plate in front of the Organ, has the following inscription engraved thereon :—

ERECTED BY THE
 PARISHIONERS OF ENNISCORTHY,
 THE LORD OF THE MANOR,
 AND
 OTHER FRIENDS, TO THE GLORY OF GOD,
 AND IN MEMORY OF
 THE VERY REV. DENIS BROWNE, M.A.,
 DEAN OF EMLY,
 AND FOR TWENTY-TWO YEARS THE FAITHFUL AND BELOVED
 RECTOR OF THIS PARISH.
 HE FELL ASLEEP IN JESUS,
 MARCH XIV, MDCCCLXIV.

The organ formerly belonged to the Chapel Royal, Dublin, where it was erected by Telford in 1815, and was first used at the service of returning thanks for "the great victory vouchsafed to the British arms at the battle of Waterloo." There had not been an organ in the Church of Enniscorthy since the unfortunate year of '98, when the one then in use was destroyed. After this, when the country became peaceable, an amateur band was formed by some young men of the parish, and they performed each day as an accompaniment to the choir. They continued down to about the year 1830, in fact until they

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died out or emigrated. It was customary at the annual Vestry Meetings then to have such a resolution as the following passed:—"Resolved—That the thanks of the Parishioners are justly due and hereby presented to the gentlemen of the Amateur Band for their kindness in having heretofore assisted at Divine Service, and that they be now particularly requested to continue their services." Now Enniscorthy has its beautiful organ, and as excellent a Choir as is to be found outside of Dublin, and surpassing many even of the city choirs.

MARCH 15.

Captain JOHN CUFFE petitions the Privy Council to grant him the manor of the Deeps, in the county of Wexford, 1563.

ART KAVANAGH, of Ballyanne, gave up his possessions in the county Wexford, to Sir Henry Sidney, Lord Deputy, 1570. The following is an extract from the agreement then entered into with Kavanagh:—"This Indenture, made the 15th day of March, 1570, betwixt the Right Hon. Henrie Sidney, Knt., Lord Deputy of Ireland, for and on behalf of the Queen's most excellent Majestie of the one part, and Bryan McCahir McArt Kavanagh, of Ballyan, in the county of Wexford, gent., chiefe of his name and cept called Slaght Dermod Lawdarage, for and on behalf of himself and all the rest of the gent. and freeholders of the said baronies of Ballyan, St. Molinge, and in Clan Harricke, and Ffassagh, Slewboy, in the countie aforesaid, and in the countie of Catherlaugh, of the other parties," &c. They consented and agreed to give up "all such manors, castells, lands, tenements, rents, revercons, and all other hereditaments that they and everie of them have within the said countrie," but which was to be given back to them by letters patent from the Queen, on their consenting to pay 52 marks yearly to the crown.

Mr. JOHN WHITE, builder, Enniscorthy, died, 1833.

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Mr. MATTHEW BARRY, Bannow, died at sea, 1851.

Mr. THOMAS DOYLE, Sub-Inspector Royal Irish Constabulary, died at New Ross, 1876.

MARCH 16.

ARTHUR GORE, Earl of Arran, married Jane, widow of Counsellor Worth, daughter and heiress of Richard Saunders, Esq., of Saunders Court, Kyle, 1760, and had issue by her three sons and two daughters. Lady Arran died 24th July, 1760.

Viscount VALENTIA appointed Captain in the Mountnorris Yeomen Infantry, 1816.

HAMILTON KNOX GROGAN MORGAN, Esq., of Johnstown Castle, married to Miss Rowe, 1829.

WILLIAM WHITTY, Esq., merchant, The Faythe, Wexford, died, 1836. He served the office of Mayor.

MARY MURPHY obtained at the Wexford Assizes, £40 damages against Thomas Harper, for breach of promise of marriage, 1873. Both parties belonged to the farming class.

The steamer *Lothair* went ashore at Poulshone, near Courtown, 1873. The crew were saved by the coastguards. The *Lothair* was a small steamer, built for passenger traffic and beautifully fitted up; she was on her voyage from Greenock to Poole, and being caught in a storm on the Welsh coast, had to run before the wind until she ran ashore as above stated.

HENRY PHILIP WOODROOFE, Esq., many years Sheriff's Returning Officer for the County of Wexford, died, 1874.

JOHN CONNOLLY, Ballytarsna, died suddenly from the bursting of a blood vessel, 1875.

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SOLOMON DORAN executed in the Duffrey (1818), for the murder of Mr. Frizell in 1816.

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The market boat belonging to the Coastguards stationed at the Fort of Roslare, upset in the harbour, as it was returning from Wexford, when twelve persons were unfortunately drowned, 1835. It was believed at the time that some of those on board were under the influence of drink.

JOHN REILLY, cooper, of Enniscorthy, found dead in his bed, where he had lain down after drinking a large quantity of whiskey, 1836.

Mr. NICHOLAS DAY, of Gollogh, barony of Forth, died, 1847 ; Mr. WILLIAM SINNOTT, of Cottage, in same barony, died same day, 1847.

The first Procession of the Catholic Total Abstinence Society took place in Enniscorthy, when upwards of 2,000 teetotallers marched in procession, accompanied by four bands, 1877. We cannot but contrast this happy sight of sober men with a circumstance that took place in Enniscorthy, on St. Patrick's Day, 1777. At that time, an aged Clergyman, the Rev. Father Wickham, resided in Temple-shannon, and as he was walking out on the evening of St. Patrick's Day, he met with a man of the town, who was very much under the influence of drink, and went to remonstrate with him. It is not known whether the drunken man struck the clergyman or staggered against him, but Father Wickham fell, and one of his legs was broken.—The old gentleman was carried home, put to bed, and never again rose from it, but died after suffering much pain. The following lines, written at the time by a Protestant parishioner, were never before published :—

LINES ON THE DEATH OF THE REV. W. WICKHAM.

Afflicting scene ! oh, sad affecting state,
To meet so soon this unexpected fate ;
What words can speak, what language can express,
The grief, the sorrow, and the dire distress,
Which filled each mourning friend's affected breast ;
With misery each mind, how deep oppressed,
When the good soul attempted, tho' in vain,
To instruct the irreligious and profane.

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When he with meekness, piety, and love,
 With every virtue of the bless'd above,
 Admonished him with charity and grace,
 And preach'd up temperance to the drunkard's face.
 But vile ingratitude, the still born fiend,
 Despis'd advice to perpetrate his end ;
 Rejects his counsel, tho' so good and sound,
 And strikes the Lord's annointed to the ground.
 He fell no more to rise, resigned himself thro' faith,
 And mildly bless'd the author of his death ;
 With calmness he beheld the fractured bone—
 Nor wept, nor railed, nor uttered forth a groan—
 But tranquil suffered all the poignant pain,
 Composed and gentle, solemn and serene.
 Why should we grieve when all could clearly trace
 The saint, the angle, in the expiring face.
 Thus all the ways of Providence designed,
 To take the good and leave the bad behind,
 Found him prepared and ready to possess
 Eternal joy and boundless happiness.
 Thus may he dwell in bliss and glorious rest—
 May we live, so that like him we'll be blest.

WILLIAM DANIEL.

Templeshannon, 28th April, 1777.

Whilst these sheets are passing through the press, preparations are being made for the great Temperance Demonstration on St. Patrick's Day, 1878, when it is expected that many thousands of teetotallers will take part in the procession. The Catholic Total Abstinence Association, founded by the Right Rev. Bishop Warren, has made rapid strides during the year 1877, having established flourishing branches in Wexford, Gorey, Newtownbarry, Blackwater, and Cloughbawn, and now numbers nearly 20,000 members.

MARCH 18.

Henry VIII. granted a pardon to Roland Scurloke, (Sherlock,) of Wexford and Dublin, Bachelor of Physic, for heresies published about six years previous, 1542.

A public meeting of the Parishioners of Blackwater, presided over by C. G. Harvey, Esq., was held, to petition against the payment of tithes, 1832.

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Mr. ROBERT CAMPBELL, many years organist of St. Iberius Church, Wexford, died, 1835.

The malt-house of Mr. Robert Beale, Templeshannon, Enniscorthy, burned, 1836.

The barque *Caroline*, with a cargo valued at £30,000, lost on Blackwater Bank, 1844. The Captain and 12 of the crew were drowned.

The Rev. RICHARD WORMINGTON, O.S.F., Wexford, died, 1847. This Reverend Gentleman was a native of the town of Wexford, and descended from an old Protestant family that became Roman Catholics in the early years of the present century. The Rev. Father Wormington commenced his studies in St. Peter's College, Wexford, and afterwards proceeded to Rome, where he made his religious profession about Christmas, 1827. He was admitted to the order of Priesthood the following year, and in 1831 returned to his native town, where he entered on the laborious and arduous duties of a missionary Priest. In the year 1842 he was appointed by a Chapter of his Order, Guardian of St. Isidore's, at Rome, a position which he filled with great advantage to the establishment. In 1846 he again returned to Wexford, broken down in health and spirits, and with the seeds of the fatal disease, of which he died, engendered. After his last return home, the highest offices, in the power of his Order to bestow, were freely offered to him, but he knew that his days were numbered, and he declined them all, dedicating the short remainder of his life to the duties of a Missionary Priest.

PETER LARKIN died, near Ballindaggin, from the effects of the blow of a stone on the head, received the previous day whilst endeavouring to make peace between parties that were fighting, 1864. The men who were fighting had been drinking.

JOHN TRAVERS, farmer, residing near Carnew, died from injuries received in a fight with a blacksmith named Con-

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nors, 1872. They had attended the Tinnahely races where they partook freely of whiskey, and on their return home quarrelled, when the fight, in which Travers received the injuries, took place.

MARCH 19.

MARTHA, wife of Sir Thomas Colclough, of Tintern Abbey, county Wexford, died, 1609. She was a member of the Loftus family, and was buried in St. Patrick's, Dublin.

Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart., obtains the Royal Pardon for marrying Ellice, widow of Thomas, fourth Lord Cahir, without license from the crown, 1629. This lady was daughter of Sir John Fitzgerald, of Dromona, county Waterford.

NICHOLAS TURNER, of Great Ballyfenogue, died, 1639.

On this date, 1667, under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, the following lands in the barony of Shilmallier, county of Wexford, were confirmed to John Oliver and Anne Hickford, relict of Henry Hickford, of London, merchant, viz. :—66 acres in Garry Richard, at a quit rent of £1 6s 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d, which was subsequently reduced to 13s ; 205 acres in Balleyne money, at a quit rent of £4 0s 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d, afterwards reduced to £2 ; 82 acres in Bryanstowne, at a quit rent of £1 13s 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d, reduced to 18s ; 242 profitable acres of Cooleboy and 40 acres of bog in same place, at a quit rent of £4 18s., reduced to £2 9s. To hold two-third parts to Oliver and his heirs, and one-third to Hickford and her heirs ; remainder to the right heirs of Henry Hickford ; which third part was afterwards purchased by Thomas, son and heir of Oliver. It was by patent dated the 29th December, 1677, that a grant was made to Thomas Oliver, son of the said John, reducing the quit rents from £12 0s 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d to £6 per year.

Lands granted to WILLIAM CONNOLLY, merchant, of Dublin, 1698.—The Trustees of the Forfeited Estates and

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Interests in Ireland in 1688, conveyed to William Connolly of Dublin, Esq., the town and lands of Ballynemonney, Newtowne, and Cahore, containing 500 acres, in the barony of Ballaghkeen, and county of Wexford, being part of the estate of James Gilligan, attainted for rebellion. Also, 129 acres of the town and lands of Boderin, in the barony of Shelburne, in same county, being part of the estate of John Itchingham, attainted, all which having been granted to Joost, Earl of Albemarle, were by him, by deeds, dated the 9th and 10th March, 1698, conveyed to Thomas Moore, of Dublin, gent., in trust for the said William Connolly and his heirs.

The Rev. JAMES B. GORDON, (the historian of the rebellion,) appointed rector of Killegney, 1799.

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THE DOOR OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, WEXFORD, SET ON FIRE TO BRING OUT A THIEF, 1532.—The authorities of Wexford in the olden times had a strange way of promoting the ends of justice. A presentment of a Jury of Wexford Town and Corporation, made in October, 1537, finds that—"On ye 20 day of March, 1532, ye Suffreign and Comyns of ye Towne of Wexford, kepte fyre to the doore of ye steeple of St. John's for to lett oute a thyeft that made escape of ye towne gaole." The fire was ordered to be lighted by Sir William Keatinge, Master of Kilclogan, near Hook Tower. St. John's Church and Hospital stood outside the town walls of Wexford, near St. John's Gate. It was the only Church in Wexford that had a Steeple. It was founded in the 12th century by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, for Knights Hospitallers, or of St. John of Jerusalem. Antecedent to the abolition of the Templars, this house, according to Archdall, was the Grand Commandery of the former Order—but subsequently, in consequence of the Priory diminishing, and the Preceptory of Kilmainham being granted to the Hospitallers, the latter immediately became the Grand Commandery of the

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Order. The Master of Kilclogan Hospital, (in the barony of Shelburne,) had also authority over this house for many years. Not even the foundation stones can now be traced out—but the grave yard is crowded, and here is interred the remains of the good John Edward Redmond and John H. Talbot. We may also state that it is the only grave yard about Wexford where the good old custom of decorating the graves of deceased relatives is generally observed; this is done on the eve of the Feast of St. John in the month of June.

The King creating a new office of Examiner in the Court of Chancery, Ireland, conferred it on Nicholas Loftus, of Fethard, and Robert Bysse, Esqrs., for life, with the like fees and perquisites as were taken by the Examiners of the Court of Chancery in England, 1628. This Mr. Loftus served the office of Sheriff of the county Wexford in 1620, and was grandson of Archbishop Loftus.

The Rev. MICHAEL FITZHENRY appointed Prebendary of Ferns, 1773.

Mr. JOHN RICHARDS, Corn Market, Wexford, died, 1834.

A great anti-tithe Meeting held in Newtownbarry, 1836.

The Right Rev. Dr. O'BRIEN, Bishop of Ossory, Leighlin, and Ferns, consecrated, 1842.

A gold watch presented to Head Constable HARDINGE, Royal Irish Constabulary, by Francis J. Connell, Esq., Chairman of Wexford Petty Sessions, on behalf of the Magistrates attending that Court, 1861.

The brig *Porteus*, bound from Cardiff to Waterford with coal, wrecked in the Bay of Bannow, 1869. The crew were saved.

MATTHEW E. TALBOT, Esq., C.E., second son of James Talbot, Esq., Knockmullen, county Wexford, died, 1869.

Dr. GOODALL, Wexford, died, 1871.

Dr. DRAPES, M.B., Enniscorthy, elected Visiting and

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Consulting Physician to the County Wexford District Lunatic Asylum, 1872.

Dr. O'FARRELL elected Medical Officer of Arthurstown (Fethard No. 2) Dispensary District, in the New Ross Poor-Law Union, 1873.

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JOHN DEVEREUX, St. Iberius, Wexford, merchant, died, 1623.

ENNISCORTHY IRON WORKS.—On this date, 1664, Sir John Cutler, Sir Edward Heath, Timothy Sharpe, esq., Doctor Thomas Yates, Brithgah or Betheah Abbott, widow, Diddier Fouchant or Focant, John Morris, and Robert Clayton, presented a petition to the King, in which they stated “that they had expended Thirty Thousand Pounds upon Iron Works near Enniscorthy, in Wexford county, on lands formerly belonging to Dudley Colclough, an Irish rebel, who procured the King’s letter for these lands for life, with remainder to his son Patrick, and praying a clause in their favour to be introduced into the Act of Explanation.” A certificate of the truth of the facts as set forth in the petition was signed by Lords Corke, Valentia, Moore, Francis Aungier, and Richard Coote. The prayer of the petition was granted, and the clause inserted.—*Records, D.C.*

On this date, 1667, under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, there were confirmed to Samuel Blackwell 252 acres of the lands of Ballinrush, barony of Scarawalsh, at a quit rent of £5 2s 0½d. On same date, there were confirmed to William Russell, 95 acres of the lands of Rathyarke and Old Sheep-house, at a quit rent of £1 17s 8¼d.

THOMAS KNOWLES, Esq., appointed Captain in the Wexford regiment, 1810.

JOHN GLASCOTT, Esq., appointed Captain in the Mount-norris Yeomen Infantry, 1817.

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The Right Rev. Dr. KEATING, Bishop of Ferns, consecrated in Enniscorthy Cathedral, 1819.

Address presented from the Parishioners of Ferns to the Rev. J. W. Stokes, on his removal from that Parish to the rectory of Castlebridge, 1832.

James Malone an aged married man, and father of a family, executed in front of Wexford gaol, for rape on Catherine Hore, 1835. We believe this to be the last execution in Ireland for this crime, and the last in this county for many years, until 1863, when Kelly was executed for the murder of Fitzhenry, the schoolmaster.

The Rev. NICHOLAS ROCHE, O.S.A., died in Tipperary, 1847. He was born at Levitstown, county Wexford.

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The Right Rev. THOMAS FURLONG, consecrated Bishop of Ferns, in the Cathedral of Enniscorthy, 1857.

MARCH 23.

By an Inquisition taken on this date, 1540, it was found that the late Prior of SS Peter and Paul, of Selskar, Wexford, was seized of the Rectories of Kilmocry, Killeane, Ardcolme, Ballyvaloo, St. Nicholas, and St. Margarets.

GERALD M'JAMES, of Askinyleragh, (?) county Wexford, died, 1623.

King Charles I., grants to the Marquis of Ormonde, for life, the governorship of Duncannon Fort, 1643. The governorship to commence on the removal or death of Lord Esmond, the then governor. The Marquis was to have one hundred warders, two cannoneers, and a lieutenant.—He never assumed the office.

JOHN ROBERTS, Esq., (sometime Clerk of the Peace for the County of Wexford,) died in Abbey-street, Wexford, 1834.

WILLIAM LAYTON, Chief Officer of Coast Guards at Bar-of-Lough, in this county, died, 1837.

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The ship *Conway Castle*, William Williams, master, bound from Glasgow to Melbourne, with a cargo of whiskey, porter, iron and clay pipes, struck on Blackwater bank. After throwing overboard two hundred tons of her loading, she was got off by the Wexford tug steamers, and proceeded on her voyage, 1868.

Sister MARY GERTRUDE, of the Convent of Mercy, New Ross, died, 1874.—Sister Mary Gertrude was daughter of the late Mr. Patrick Cheevers, of Shallows Park, in this county. At a very early age this lady chose the better part. From her entrance into the Order of Mercy she was emphatically a good Sister, and wherever her duties called her—at the bedside of the sick administering consolation to the poor wayfarer hastening to his last hour; in the school, instructing the little ones, teaching them how to beautify and sanctify life; in the choir-room amongst her devoted sisters in religion—Sister Mary Gertrude was a special favorite. She was in the thirty-fifth year of her age, and died of gastric fever caught in the discharge of her religious duties.

MARCH 24.

Lord Chancellor LOFTUS writes to Walsingham, secretary of state, recommending Sir HENRY WALLOP to be appointed Lord Deputy, and giving him great praise for his sufficiency, carefulness, and perfect security. He further states that Sir Henry's office of Treasurer-at-War was a thankless one, 1583. It was supposed by many that Sir Henry Wallop was the first of the name that possessed property in Ireland, but this is not so, for we find in the "Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland, preserved in Her Majesty's Public Record Office, London," edited by H. S. Sweetman, B.A., Barrister-at-Law, under date of June 22, 1273, that "the King notifies to his justiciary of Ireland that he grants in fee to John de Wallop for his long service 30 librates in the King's waste lands in Ireland. Mandate to the justiciary to deliver these lands to

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John, and when he has done so to certify thereupon to the King."—(*Close*, 6 *Edw. I.*, m. 7.) Again, under the date of November, 1279, the justiciary of Ireland informs the King, that he "had received the King's writ, which he recites in full, notifying to him that the King had granted to John de Wallop for his lengthy service, 30 librates in the waste lands of Ireland, and commanding him to assign such lands to John, with the service to be rendered by him; when the land shall have been assigned he shall certify thereupon to the King. In answer the justiciary states that having when he received the writ been engaged with the King's Irish Council on arduous affairs in Dublin, he could not personally attend at its execution; and as John would not wait till he could go to the place where the land was to be assigned, he had appointed John of Kent, clerk, bailiff, [*appropriator*] of the King's lands, with the sheriff of Connaught and others to make the extent. Sends that extent to the King under his Seal. Will not venture to undertake to assign the service to be rendered by John, but prays the King to do so. [*Indorsed.*]—To the Lord the King of England, by Robert de Ufford.—Extent of 9 vills of land made at Roscommon on Monday after the feast of Michaelmas, before John of Kent and Jordan of Exeter, then sheriff of Connaught, by the following jurors:—William le Lynde, Henry le Blund, Adam Euyas, Geoffrey Uryel, Peter of Galway, Walter Leyflyft, Hugh le Blund, Martin de Logan, Hugh de Leye, Geoffrey de Baumeys, Robert le Blund, Hugh Fitz Payn, Who Say, that in Tirmany there are 9 vills of land, namely Moyvanon, Scranan, Karnach, Behache, which Sir Richard Fitz John [holds] at the King's will, and are worth 20 marks a year, and Meydow, Clannegon, Lesmorchan, Caneiban, Tullachlyn Beg and Tullachlyn Mor."—[*Inq. P. M.* 7 *Edw. I.*, No. 58.] On the 27th December, the justiciary writes to the King that he has assigned to John de Walhope, 3½ carucates of land in Ballihaulis and 1½ carucate in Balliotyre, whereof each acre is extended at 12d. a year, with

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the appurtenances and mountain easements ; to hold in fee in satisfaction of 30 librates of land which the King had lately granted to John for his long service ; rendering to the King service of 1 knight's fee. Witnesses, R[obert] Bishop of Bath and Wells, G[odfrey] Bishop of Worcester, Edmund the King's brother, Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, Roger de Clifford, senior, John de Vescy, Otto de Grandison, Hugh Fitz Otto, Robert Fitz John, Richard de Bosco, Peter de Huntingfeld."—(*Chart.*, 8 *Edw. I.*, m. 12.) After this John must have taken immediate possession, and commenced to build, for in the following January the King issues another "Mandate to Robert de Ufford, justiciary of Ireland, to cause John de Wallop to have of the King's gift in the park of Glencree [Glencry] 7 oak trees fit for timber."—(*Close*, 8 *Edw. I.*, m. 11.) John de Wallop must have died during the year 1281, though we are not made acquainted with the manner of his death, but we find under date of January 2, 1281-2, that the King "grants to William de Odingeseles custody of the land and heir of John de Wallop, who held of the King *in capite* in Ireland ; to hold until the age of the heirs with the marriage of the heirs, without disparagement."—(*Pat.*, 10 *Edw. I.*, m. 12.) In November 12, "John de Wallop [we suppose the heir] prays the King to give him in order to make his house in Ballimacihores, 1½ carucate with 50 acres of land for knighthood, inbote and housebote in the wood of Glencree, and 4 Irishmen who have been 4 years on the land."—(*Chancery Files*, *Edw. I.*, No. 32.) On May 21, 1283, a "Mandate is issued to "Stephen, Bishop of Waterford, justiciary of Ireland, that having taken from Margery, who was the wife of John de Wallop, an oath that she shall not marry without the King's licence, he cause to be assigned to her out of her husband's lands and tenements in Ireland, her dower according to law and custom of those parts."—(*Close*, 11 *Edw. I.*, m. 7.)

King James I., grants a charter to the town of Enniscorthy, 1614. Enniscorthy was not an ancient Corpora-

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tion, like Wexford, Ross, or Bannow, being mediævally little more than the situation of a great Franciscan Friary, and owing its rise to Sir Henry Wallop, Treasurer-at-War to Queen Elizabeth in Ireland. An interesting letter is preserved in Collins' Peerage book, addressed by the principal Anglo-Irish gentry of the country to this distinguished official, to encourage him to make further purchases in the neighbourhood from the Clan Kavanagh.

By an Inquisition taken at Wexford in 1616, it was found that Peter Butler was seized in fee of the advowson and right of patronage of the parish church of Clonmore.

Mrs. ANNE CULLEN died at Wexford, aged 82 years, 1832, and in eighteen hours afterwards, her husband, Mr. JAMES CULLEN, merchant, died, aged 92 years.

Mr. DENIS COLFER, merchant, Wexford, died, 1834.

A woman named Catherine Haughton found drowned in a small river near Garrybrit, 1864.

The Rev. THOMAS WHITE, Rector of Rosdroit, died, 1874.

Mrs. KENNEDY, Superioress of the Presentation Convent, Enniscorthy, died, 1874.—Few names were better known or more highly esteemed in Enniscorthy, than that of the Rev. Mother Kennedy, for she had won the sympathy and respect of all classes by the simplicity of her character, for her guileless manners, and her life-long devotion to the children of the poor. She had reached the 66th year of her age ; and hers was a well filled life. She passed more than forty years in the quiet but laborious seclusion of the Convent in which she died ; and over which she had ruled as Lady Superior during an almost uninterrupted period of twenty years. The Convent Chapel and magnificent Schools are mainly her work, and were undertaken at a time when she had little help at hand, save an unlimited confidence in the bounty of God. But the material improvements she effected in this great religious establish-

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ment count but little beside the unwearrying efforts she devoted to the instruction and amelioration of the children of the poor, and the tender and maternal solicitude with which she watched over the welfare of the community entrusted to her care.

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The Parishes of Edermine and Ballinaslaney ecclesiastically united, 1806.

The Rev. G. W. Carr grossly insulted in the graveyard of Old Ross, whilst speaking over the grave of one of his congregation, 1836.

A Public Banquet given to Alderman J. GREENE, J.P., Wexford, 1867.

Sister MARY JOHN McMAHON died at the Convent of the of the Order of St. John of God, Wexford, in the 23rd year of her age, 1874.

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CAHIR M'ARTE KAVANAGH "by tradymente atteyned possession of the Castle of Ferns," 1550.

CAHIR M'DONOGH KAVANAGH, of Monemoling, died, 1634.

On this date, 1669, there was granted to Richard Franklin, under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation, 25a 2r of the lands of Oulartleighbeg, and 19a 1r of Oulartleigh, at a quit rent of 18s 2½d.

The first Volunteer Company formed in Ireland, was at Enniscorthy on this date, by the Colclough family, 1778.

THOMAS MOORE, the poet, married in London, to Miss Bessy Dyke, 1811.

RICHARD BEHAN, Esq., for many years Head Master of the Ferns Diocesan School, Wexford, died at Rathmines, Dublin, 1836.

BOB DOWSE, who had been for three quarters of a cen-

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ture Huntsman to the Killinick Harriers, died at Killane, barony of Forth, aged 101 years, 1861. When unable to follow the Harriers he was supported by the private subscriptions of some of the members of the Club.

STEPHEN LETT, Esq., merchant, Enniscorthy, died, 1866.

The schooner "*Jane and Sarah*," laden with artificial manure for Dublin, wrecked at Carnsore, 1872.

MARCH 27.

JOSHUA POUNDEN, Esq., The Daphne, Enniscorthy, elected a member of the Royal Dublin Society, 1800.

AN ATTEMPT MADE TO ESTABLISH A FISHING COMPANY IN WEXFORD.—On this date, 1804, a Bill was brought into the Imperial Parliament by Sir William Geary, then Member for the borough of Wexford, the object of which was to form a company to fish the Nymph Bank, off the coast of Wextord. But the Bill was thrown out in consequence of petitions being presented against it from Yarmouth and other Fishing stations in England. Lord Romney was Chairman of the proposed Fishing Company, and £60,000 had been subscribed before they applied to Parliament for the Act of Incorporation. In March, 1773, an attempt was also made to establish a Company in Ireland, under the title of the "Universal Fishing Company of Ireland."—The following is a copy of their article of Association:—"We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, desirous of promoting the Fisheries on the Coasts of Ireland, agreeable to the Intentions of the Legislature, expressed in an Act of Parliament made in the Sixth Year of his present Majesty, intituled an Act for the Encouragement of the Fisheries of this Kingdom, have agreed, the better to carry into Execution the Purposes of the said recited Act, to enter into a Partnership, and do hereby promise to pay Quarterly to the Treasurer to be appointed by the Subscribers, or to his Order, the Sums respectively annexed to our Names, or in such Gales, and at such Times as shall be

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deemed necessary by a Majority of the acting Part of the Company, provided no more be called for in any Year than the said Quarterly Subscriptions will amount to Yearly. And further promise, that we will continue to subscribe the same Sums respectively till the aggregate Sum of all the Subscriptions shall make a Capital of One Hundred Thousand Guineas, provided nevertheless that no Person shall be liable to be called upon for such Subscription for any longer Term or Space than Five Years from the Date hereof. And so soon as Five Thousand of the aforesaid Hundred Thousand Guineas shall be subscribed, we will proceed in the Business agreeable to the Meaning of said recited Act, and of this Association; in Witness whereof we have hereunto signed our Names in the Month of March One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy Three." This Company also failed to effect any good by the restrictions placed on it through English influence. Thus it is that Irish enterprise and industry have always been crippled by the English Parliament. Even so far back as the time of Cromwell the Wexford Fisheries excited the envy of Englishmen. Then also petitions were presented against the Wexford Fisheries. In one of them it is stated—that "there was sometimes to be seen in Wexford two hundred sail of vessels—English, French, and Dutch—engaged in the Fisheries, and that if this be permitted it will be folly to catch herrings in the English channel, in the hope of sending them to Spain for profit, as the cost of a barrel of herrings at Yarmouth was double that at Wexford." Of course prohibitory laws were enacted to satisfy the English, and the Wexford Fisheries were destroyed or rendered useless. In like manner William the Third, in after years, ruined the Woollen trade and manufactures of our country.

The Right Hon. ROBERT SHAPLAND CAREW, aged 77 years, died, 1829.—This gentleman was one of the representatives of the county Wexford in the Irish Parliament

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at the time the Union was being debated. The following anecdote is related of Mr. Carew at that time :—" Among these Commoners, who were too honest to be Lords, we may reckon Mr. Shapland Carew, one of the members for the county of Wexford. When Lord Castlereagh visited this gentleman, in order to offer him a Peerage and some other more substantial advantages, as inducements to vote for the Legislative Union, Mr. Carew indignantly exclaimed : ' I will expose your insolent offer in the House of Commons to-night ! I will get up in my place, and charge you with the barefaced attempt to corrupt a legislator ! ' Castlereagh coolly replied : ' Do so, if you will ; but if you do, I will immediately get up, and contradict you in the presence of the House—I will declare, upon my honour, that you have uttered a falsehood ; and I shall follow up that declaration by demanding satisfaction as soon as we are beyond the reach of the Sergeant-at-Arms.' Mr. Carew desired the noble Secretary of State to get out of his house with all possible expedition, on pain of being kicked down the hall-door steps by his footman. Castle-reagh accordingly withdrew ; but Carew did not execute his threat of exposing the transaction to the House. It were idle to speculate on the motives which induced him to practice that forbearance." Mr. Carew always took a deep interest in the welfare of the people, and this he showed, not be empty words, but in solid and lasting benefits conferred. He was one of the first in Ireland to establish a school, to provide for the youth of his large estates that elementary education—then denied them by the State and the adverse spirit of the times—which under Providence laid the foundation of comparative prosperity for many who received their education therein.

HENRY WHITE, Esq., Peppard's Castle, in this county, died, aged 79 years, 1837.

Mr. ISRAEL TIMPSON, Wexford, died, 1850.

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Mrs. HONORA SUTHERLAND, Hotel-keeper, Wexford, died, 1850.

JAMES GETHINGS, Esq., Borrmount House, Enniscorthy, died, 1851.

General WILLIAM SANDWITH, a connection of an old Wexford family, died at Helmsley, Yorkshire, 1855.

The present Church of Gorey first opened for Divine Service, 1861.

THOMAS WHITNEY, Esq., appointed High Constable for the barony of Bantry, at Enniscorthy Quarter Sessions, 1862.

An Address and Presentation from the Gentry, Merchants, and Traders of Enniscorthy, to BARBON FLYNN, Esq., Manager of the Provincial Bank in that town, on his promotion to the Kilkenny branch of the Bank, 1873.

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The King, Henry VIII., presented William Kahekan, priest, to the Archdeaconry of Ferns, to which the Prebend of Marnevin (?) was annexed.—1542.

The Rev. NICHOLAS MURPHY, born at Ballyfane, barony of Forth, died at the age of 31 years, curate of Wexford, 1788.

Mr. JOHN RYNHART appointed to a Lieutenancy in the Scarawalsh Yeoman Infantry, 1815.

Mr. WILLIAM ROCHE, of Levitstown, county Wexford, died, aged 80 years, 1835.

The cattle belonging to J. Kelly and J. Brown, seized for non-payment of tithes, put up for sale by Auction at Brownswood, on this date, 1836. There were no bidders.

The Wexford Branch of the National Bank of Ireland first opened in Wexford, with George Frederick Hardy, Esq., manager, 1836.

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Captain SHEPPARD M'CORMACK, R.N., died at New Ross, 1861.

JOHN WHITNEY, Esq., Moneytucker, county Wexford, died, 1873.

Mr. JOSEPH G. SINNOTT, second youngest son of Nicholas Sinnott, Esq., the Abbey, Enniscorthy, died at Providence, Rhode Island, America, 1873. This young gentleman commenced his studies at Clongowes Wood College, Kildare, and subsequently entered Carlow College, where he matriculated with distinction for the London University. Like many others of his young countrymen he sought a field of enterprise in the Great Republic, and scarcely had he entered it upon a career of usefulness and high promise, when death removed him from the scene of his labours. Shortly after his arrival in America he became a prominent member of Temperance organization in Rhode Island, and was recognized as one of the most popular advocates of the cause.

JOHN BARLOW, a comfortable farmer, aged 55 years, drowned at the Quay of Enniscorthy, 1874.

Mrs. Ellen Reville, in religion Sister Mary of St. Augustine, died at the Convent of the Good Shepherd, New Ross, 1876. She was a native of Ecclestown, county of Wexford, and niece of the Very Rev. Clement Reville, O.S.F., Wexford.

MARCH 29.

The following description of Rosegarland in 1684, is taken from "*An Account of ye Towne of New Rosse, in ye County of Wexforde, and of some of ye Baronies there. By Robert Leigh, of Rosegarland, this 29th of March, 1684.*":—

"Ye Peere of Rose-Garland lyes on ye south parte of Shilmaleer, butting on ye river of Clonmines, and is surrounded almost with two rivers, which fall into ye river of Clonmines at the place called Ballilannan. Ye one is ye Blackwater (Owenduff,) and ye other is ye river of Rose-Garland, otherwise ye Pill of Rose-Garland, which divides (for two or three

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miles length) ye Baroneye of Shilmaleer from that of Bargye, and is a deep water in most places, but a narrow river, and has slimy banks. It affords in Summer store of salmon-peale, large trout, eles, and fleukes, and towards ye mouth very good base, and mullet, and other kinds; and about Christmas, salmon in good season. The tyde comes up the same about a myle beyond Rose-Garland House, which is three miles from ye mayne sea, and lyes neare ye where there is also an ancient Castle, and almost thirty acres of wood—all oake—fitter for ornament than any benefitt. Rose-Garland, together with most part of Peero, did anciently belong to David Neville, commonly called Barron of Rose-Garland, (for in those dayes ye Chiefe of this place, as well as others of the same kind in England and Ireland were summoned to Parliament by ye name of Barron.) The saide Neville was executed in ye reigne of Queen Elizabeth for treason, and those lands are now the inheritance of Robert Leigh, of Rose-Garland, 2nd son of John Leigh, of Rathbride, in ye Countye of Kildare, Esq., who for his loyaltie to his Sovereigne, King Charles the 2nd, was banished into foreign countries by ye Usurped Powers, and there died, leaving ye saide Robert (being ye only child he had abroad with him), very younge, and a participant (as well as many more) of his Prince's calamities, till upon his Majesty's happy Restoration, he returned into England, and in some years after into this Kingdom again, with marks of his Majesty's favour and sense of his services. Rose-Garland took its name from ye Lady Rose, aforementioned."

Such is Mr. Leigh's account, and a very commendable one it is, for the favour conferred on him, as he says, by his Sovereign. It shows us, too, the common characteristics of the Stuart race—selfishness, indulgence of favourites, and the kingly prerogative of right to all lands in his kingdom, like his father and grandfather. Rose-Garland took its name, not from any lady, but from *Ros* and *Carlan*, "Carlan's Wood." At the Strongbowian invasion it was granted to Sir Maurice de Londres, Knight, whose family passed it by an heiress to that of De Lynott, and again by an heiress of De Lynott, Baron of Roscarlan, in the reign of Richard the Second, 1380, it passed to Simon, son of Sir Raymond Neville, Knight. The Castle here was the head of an extensive feudal tract of land termed a Barony, and Sir Maurice was one of Strongbow's "Barons of Leinster." His name and that of Sir William de Londres occur as witnesses to the foundation Charter of Tintern Abbey. In the 12th year of Henry the Fourth, 1411, John Neville answered to the Exchequer for the

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“Royal Service” due from his barony of Roskarlane, military service being then proclaimed at Kilkenny. He held his lands by the service of two knights. The estate of David Neville, Baron of Roscarlan, was forfeited for the part he took in the revolt of Silken Thomas, in 1534, and was granted by Henry the Eighth to William de St. Loo, the Seneschal of the County Wexford, in 1539. St. Loo dying without issue, Henry granted it, in 1544, to John Isham, Seneschal of the Liberties of Wexford, by whose only child, Margaret, it passed in marriage to Richard Sinnott, in whose family it remained until Cromwell’s general Confiscation. David Neville, whose life escaped the bloody hand of Henry VIII., fell for his offence, by that of Elizabeth, in 1560. He was joined in his rash error by Arthur Keating, Baron of Kilcowan, in Bargie—who, in his old age, was recommended by the Lord Deputy and Council, in a special letter to the Queen, in 1567, stating that his patrimony had been seized by King Henry VIII., “for treason supposed to be done, whereof no record appeared.” The right of Charles II. conferring Rosegarland on Robert Leigh on account of the treason of Neville committed more than one hundred years before, is a striking feature of his Royal assumptions, as is the gracefulness of the act a proof of his utter forgetfulness and disregard for the claims of the Sinnott family whose father fell in defence of the deceitful Charles I., and as a consequence his fine estate was lost to the rightful owners. In vol. 2, new series, of *The Journal of the Kilkenny and South-East of Ireland Archæological Society*, we find the following account of the Leigh family, from the pen of the late Herbert F. Hore, Esq. He says:—“John Lye, as Interpreter to the State, an important functionary during the disturbed reign of Elizabeth, is frequently noticed in our public records and correspondence; and his services obtained rewards which, conjointly with services loyally rendered by one of his descendants to Charles II., placed his posterity high among our landed gentry. His extrac-

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tion is a curious archæological question. He was, of course, conversant with the Irish and English languages. He appears to have been one of the few remarkable men of the native race of that period, who became singled out from the general disaffection to the English Crown, and who, serving the Government by their talents and loyalty, rose to power and honours, and founded wealthy and noble families. Of such distinguished men we may mention Sir Patrick Fox, also Interpreter and Intelligencer to the State, ancestor of Fox, of Fox Hall; William O'Duinn, who exercised the same office, and was, probably, progenitor of the family of Doyne; and Patrick Mac-an-Crossan, who, as Sir Patrick Crosbie, founded the extinct house of the Earls of Glandore.—(*Tribes of Ireland*, p. 25.) The Mac Laighid, or O'Lees, were hereditary physicians in West Connaught. One of them Morogh "O'Lye," as he signed his surname, an eccentric inhabitant of the county of Galway in the time of Charles II., having failed to recover his mortgaged and forfeited patrimony after the Restoration, commenced the practice of medicine and surgery, and, in order to give himself fame, being in possession of an antique vellum MS., written in Gaelic and Latin characters, treating of medicine, and which probably belonged to his professional ancestors, he imposed on the vulgar by asserting that this wonderful book had been given him in the enchanted island called I-Brazil, whither he had, he declared, been forcibly conveyed. The "Book of I-Brazil" is to be seen in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy, and besides containing, as we must notice, a signature of the "Lee" family, is curious for that mixture of astrologic and medical lore which pervaded the science of medicine when Dan Chaucer satirized "Doctors of Physike." Referring to the pages of a contemporary, the "Ulster Journal of Archæology," our readers will find, in a paper on "Gaelic Domestics," that the ancient native leech, who had his serviceable abode in the house an Irish chieftain, was sometimes known by the

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awe-inspiring name of "The Astronomer." Morogh O'Lye, a mere quack, as well as an impostor, does not seem according to the good author of the chorographic account of Iar-Connaught, to have realized much of that precious metal which Chaucer deemed to be the idol of his imaginary practitioner; but we may hope that this deceiver, in after years, though he did not, like Prospero, drown his book, became more devout than the old poet's type of his professional brethren, whose "studie was but litel on the bibel." Whether John Lye, before he became interpreter to the state, spoke Irish or English as his mother tongue, his maternal parent having been either a *Gael* or a *Gall*, or whether he studied either language "on the grammar," are parts of our unsolved question. Yet we may observe that it was an obvious advantage for a member of a family of doctors, one of a learned profession, to render himself capable, so far as speech went, of practising in every house. In one of his petitions to the Crown, he says, that "*being an Englishman*," he is very perfect in the Irish tongue.—(*State Paper Office*, 5th Jan., 1586-7.) He is designated John "Alie" in a record of the time, and also "Lye."—(*Rot. Excheq.* 9 Eliz.) Alie may either be an Anglicised form of O'Lye, or a corruption of an ordinary English form of surname, "At the Ley." Soon afterwards his descendants took the name of "Leigh." Possibly they may have been of the same family as Captain Thomas Lee, who unquestionably was cousin of Sir Henry Lee (the famous old knight of Ditchley), and who became so much *Hibernicis ipsis Hibernior* as to have had his Irish and mortal career closed at Tyburn for his share in Essex's mad revolt. However, in a letter dated 1609, the interpreter writes of his "cousin," Sir Charles O'Carroll, which connexion, as it implies an anterior relationship with the chieftains of Ely O'Carrol, seems to favour a Gaelic origin. It is impossible to say how the phrase, "*being an Englishman*," was interpreted by Lye, or in his day. He may have been freed from "Irish servitude,"

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and granted the right to use the English laws, and so have considered himself no Irishman, though born in Ireland. At any rate, he was serviceable to the English Government, and was duly rewarded; so that we may trace his brief story with the reflection that, if he was of native origin, his is an exceptional instance of loyal and valuable service to the Crown. The first record in which his name occurs is the Memorandum Roll of the Exchequer of 9th Elizabeth, in which is the following (communicated by the late James Frederick Ferguson, Esq.) entry:—

“John Lye, junior, prays inolment of the following:—

“Forasmuch as it is verie requisite and necessarie to the state of this realme, in consideration of the daylie resort of the Irishe gentlemen and others of this realme for their severall affayers to the same, to have and use an Interpreter for the better understanding of their greves, and redresse of their causes; and for that we have had long tryall and expyience of our servant John Alie, whom we have used in that service, and he being a person most meet and convenient, for sondry respects and good considerations, to serve the Lords Justices in our absence, We the Lord Deputie and Counsell have condiscended and agreed that he the said John Alie, as interpretor to the state of this realme, shall have and receive the Fee of twelve pence Irish per diem; Willing and requiring you the Threasorer or Vicethreasorer for the tyme being upon sight or registrar of these our letters to be made, to pay unto him the said Fee of xiid Irish per diem, as the same shall tearmlie growe unto him, taking his bill testifyeing the receipt hereof shall be yuere sufficient warrant in that behalf, given at Carlingford, the xxiiiith of September, 1587.

“HENRY SYDNEY,

“ROBERT WILSTON, &c., &c.

“To our truestie, &c.,

“Sir Wm. Fitz William, Knt.,

“Vicethreas’ &c., at War, &c.”

The second notice is an entry in the Council Book of “a freedom of forty mares to John Lye, the interpreter, in respect of maintaining a bridge upon the black-water, in the county of Kildare.”—(*Add. M. S. Brit. Mus.* 4790, p. 317.) By this order he was exempted from the payment of a sum he owed the Crown, for a consideration more appreciated in his time than even in those palmiest days of grand juries, when Squire Somebody,—

“Of his great bounty,

Built a new bridge at th’ expense of the county.”

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The State dragoman's services had already been rewarded by a lease of Crown lands in the shire he was assisting to keep passable, as appears in a State Paper entry of 1571, of the suit of "John a Lee, interpreter to my Lord Deputy, and a messenger unto dangerous places." He was employed as an envoy from Dublin Castle to the great Gaelic chieftains during times of danger, and in places of peril of wild woodkerne, who little respected even an ambassadorial officer. His petition, already noticed, of 1587, is dated from Clonagh Castle, in Kildare; and his suit was for a grant of Rathbride, a manor in this county which was conceded to him, and became the seat of his descendants. Stowe mentions that on the trial of Sir Brian O'Rourke, in the year 1591, at Westminster, for various acts of high treason, "Master John Lye, of Rathbride, a gentleman out of Ireland, was appointed to interpret between the Court and the traitor." Captain John Lye, who wrote from Clonagh to the Secretary of State in 1590, was perhaps the son and successor of the State Interpreter, who died, full of years, in 1612, and lies buried under a flat tombstone, in the grave yard of Kildare Cathedral, near the large ash-tree, with this brief inscription:—

"John Ly de Rabrid, armiger, et Amy FitzGerald, anno 1612."

The grandson of the interpreter, became "Robert Leigh, Esq., of Rosegarland" (in the county of Wexford,) which ample estate was conferred on him for his loyalty to the exiled Charles II. The proofs of devotion to the royal grantor are acknowledged in the patent grant, which sets forth that:—"The King, being very sensible of the many services performed to him at all times by Robert Leigh, Esq., both in foreign countries, in the time of his exile, and at home since his restoration, in recompense thereof," bestowed on him, for these honourable considerations, which diametrically differed from the reasons for the numerous grants of the period, the extensive property still possessed by his descendant F. A. Leigh, Esq.

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JONATHAN NUNN, Esq., Colonel of the Barony of Forth Volunteers, died, 1791.

GEORGE PRESTON, Esq., Clonhaston, Enniscorthy, died, 1842. He was Bishop's Registrar for the Diocese of Ferns.

Mr. LEMUEL GLADWIN, Governor of the County Gaol, Wexford, died, 1850. His family were connected with the institution for upwards of a century.

Mr. PATRICK KENNEDY, Bookseller, Anglesea-street, Dublin, died, aged 73 years, 1873. Mr. Kennedy, who was a native of this county, was one well deserving of a place in an Irish work similar to Charles Knight's "Shadows of the Old Bookseller." Mr. Kennedy had the worthiest conception of what a bookseller should be, and like Samuel Richardson, himself an author as well, might have said, "you know by what snatches of time I write, that I may not neglect that independency which is the comfort of my life. I never sought out of myself for patrons. My own industry, and God's providence, have been my whole reliance. And it is a glorious privilege that a middling man enjoys what has preserved his independency, and can occasionally tell the world what he thinks of that world, in hopes to contribute, though by his mite, to mend it." Mr. Kennedy had cultivated remarkable natural powers by constant reading in the by-ways of literature, and was fond in especial of the literature of his own country. At all times he was anxious to promote its influence, but never desired to give prominence to it in any polemical aspect. He did not devote his talents and acquirements to the promotion of strife, uncharitableness and ill-will, under the guise of a hypocritical sectarianism, or a false patriotism, but to assuage the passions, to soften the heart, to promote brotherly love, and elevate his native land in the estimation of mankind. His wish was to soften and improve, not to exasperate. He was gentle, kind, affectionate, and grateful. His works, which for

the most part, appeared in the first instance in the pages of the *University Magazine*, met with appreciation—we fear we ought to say, shameful as the confession may be—greater appreciation in other countries. Beginning with the “Legends of Mount Leinster,” he subsequently wrote many useful papers in the *Irish Quarterly Review*. Still later his “Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts,” and “Banks of the Boro,” give proof of his industry in collecting folk-lore, and of his skill and estimate of humour in arranging the romance of his native County of Wexford. No more charming book of its kind than the former has ever been produced. In addition to these Mr. Kennedy wrote numerous articles in the *University* on current French literature, with which he thoroughly acquainted himself—one on Balzac being a superior piece of criticism—and in all these tasks displayed striking accuracy and conscientious research. He had, besides, the most correct ideas as to what a sufficient education for the young implies, and used his pen to promote it. His sphere was comparatively an humble one; but no book unworthy of being perused either on account of doubtful morality or of a sceptical tendency, was ever supplied from his shelves; and his gentle, studious, respectful, but independent demeanour will be long remembered by all who had the advantage of his acquaintance. The following legend, entitled “THE THREE GEESE,” we extract from his “Evenings in the Duffrey”:—“Oh dear! oh! dear, what headstrong crathurs the women is! The more you want them to do anything right the more sure they are not to do it, unless the advice is given to a young girl by a gay deludher of a young man something above her station, or to a mistress of a family, by some tay dhrinking, gossiping, cabin-hunting, idle shela, that does nothing but go about pretending to knit a stocking, and she doesn’t knit it at the rate of four rounds a day. It reminds me of the tailor and his wife that were not satisfied without bringing trouble into their cabin, when it pleased providence not to be send-

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ing any. The poor man was sitting contentedly on his board stitching away (I'm sure I wish I knew how a tailor manages to keep his traneeus o' legs the way he does for so long,) and his wife that was cabin-hunting may be, bawled out just as she was darkening the door, "Ah! you idle sthronadch, there you are, sitting at your ease and a hundred geese trampling down on our oats; get up, you lazy drone, and drive 'em away!" "Musha, I think," says he, "you're more at leisure yourself; but rather than have a scolding match, here we go!" So getting up he went out, and when he looked to the field, "Arrah, woman," sez he, "what's on your eyes at all? I see but two geese." "Two geese, iagh! Pursuin' to the goose less than fifty there any way." "Fifty! I wish I was as sure of fifty guineas as that there is only two in it." "Ah! goodness help poor creatures of women with their tyrants of husbands! I tell you to your teeth there is forty geese there, destroying the oats as sure as there is one." "Well, well, two or forty, or a hundred, I'd better drive them off." When dinner came she poured out the potatoes, and laid his noggin of milk and plate of butter out for him, but went and sat in the corner herself, and threw her apron over her head and began to sob. "Arrah, Judy, acushla!" says he, "what's this for? Come over and take your dinner, and let us be thankful instead of flying into God's face." "N—n—o—o indeed I w—w—ill not. To say such a thing as that there were only two geese there when I reckoned a score." "Oh! to Halifax wid dem for geese, let them go and be shot woman, and come over to the table." "Indeed an' I will not, till you own to the truth." Well, not a bit would she eat, and when night came she made a shake-down for herself, and would not gratify the poor tailor by sleeping in her own good high standing bed. Next morning she did not rise, but when her husband spoke kindly, and brought some breakfast to the bedside, she asked him to go for her mother and relations, till she'd take leave of them before she'd die, as there was no use in living any more, when all

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love was gone from him. "But, Judy dear, why do you go on in this way, what have I done?" "Don't you say there was only two geese there, and at the very lowest there could not be less than a dozen. Can't you acknowledge the truth, you obstinate pig of a man, and let us be peaceful again?" Instead of making her any answer, he walked over to her mother's house, and brought her over, with two or three of her family; and they laid siege to the wife, but they might as well be preachin' to a stone wall, and she almost persuaded them her husband was to blame. "Now call him," ses she, "and I'll insense you who is wrong. Darby, on the nick of your soul, and if you don't intend to send me to my grave, speak the truth like a Christian, and don't be heapin' sins on your miserable head. I'll leave you no back door, for I'll only insist on three geese, though I am sure there was six at the very least, wasn't there three geese there, I say Darby?" "Oh, dickens a one but two, if you go to that." "Oh vuela! vuela, isn't this a purty story?" "Go home, go home, all of yez, and bid Tommy Mulligan prepare my coffin, and bring it over about sundown, and just give me one night's dacent wakin'; I won't ax the two, for I don't wish to give so much trouble to the neighbours; and, indeed, I think I couldn't stand the ungratitude and conthrariness of them that ought to know better, and feel for a body, and after all I done and slaved for him, and gave up Neddy Brophy for him, that was six inches taller, and a carpenter besides." Well, thinking it might give her a fright, they went and brought in a coffin that was ready made at the time, and some fresh shavings at the bottom, and the women that gathered as soon as the coffin came, ordered the men out until they'd wash the corpse. She said nothing until the men were outside, but then she gave tongue, and asked how dared they think she wanted washing? It might do well enough for a real dead body, but she was thankful it hadn't come to that with her yet, and if she chose to die it was no concern of theirs; and if any one attempted to lay a drop of water on her

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she'd lay the marks of her ten nails on their face. Well, some way, she was got into the coffin, and a clean cap and frill put round her face ; and as she was not pale enough a little girl shook flour on her cheeks. Before the men and boys were let in she asked for a looking-glass, and when she saw what a fright she looked with the flour she got a towel and rubbed every bit of it off again. She bid her husband be called in, and gave her sister and mother a charge in his hearing to be kind to the poor *anaghashore*, after she was gone ; at any rate till he'd get a new wife, which she supposed would not be very far off ; for though she was unkind and contrary, thankgoodness she knew her duty, and she supposed she could not help his nature, and it was better as it was before they'd growould, and she might get peevish and lose her temper, and they might become a gazabo to the neighbours by fightin' and scouldin'. " I'll engage," says she, "after all that's said and done, he won't give way an inch, and acknowledge the three geese." Well, the moment the geese were mentioned, he put on his hat without a word, and walked out. So evenin' came, and the candles were lighted, and the tobacco and pipes were all laid out, and the poor dead woman had to listen to a good deal of discourse not at all to her liking ; and the talk went on in this way :—" Musha, neighbours, doesn't the corpse look very well? When did she die, poor woman? What ailed her, did you hear? Indeed, I believe it was *Geeshopathy*, as Tom K., the schoolmaster, called it just now—something with goose in it, any way ; you know the way the skin does be with a bad cold with little white risings on it ; they call it a goose's skin? Ah! but hadn't she a bitter tongue of her own? Troth, I think Darby will bear her loss with Christian patience. He's a young man for his year's ; he doesn't look forty ; he'll be gettin' his pick and choice of wives. Well, she's at peace at last poor woman ; and mighty hard she found it to keep the peace with her neighbours while she was alive. Who is that you said used to be walking with Darby, of odd Sun-

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day evenings, before his marriage ? If ghosts are allowed to take the air on Sunday evenings, poor Judy's ghost will have something to fret her in a few weeks." All this time the poor dead woman's blood was rushing like mad through her veins ; and something was swelling in her throat, as if she was going to be choked ; but still the devil was so strong in her that she never opened her eyes nor her mouth. The poor broken-hearted husband came up after some time, and leaning over her face, he whispered, " Judy, acushla, isn't it time to be done with this foolery ? Say but one reasonable word, and I'll send all these people about their business." " Ah ! you little-good-for crathur, you havn't the spirit of a man, or you never would hear all they've been saying of your poor neglected wife these two hours past. Were the three geese there or not ?" " Not a goose but two, if you was to be waked for a twelve-month !" and off he went and sat in a dark corner of the room till daylight. He made another offer next morning just as the *lead* was putting on the coffin, and the men were goin' to hoise it on their shoulders ; but not a foot she'd move unless he'd give in to the three geese. So they came to the church-yard, and the coffin was let down into the grave, and just as they were preparing to fill all up, poor Darby went down, and stooping to where he had left some auger holes in the lid, he begged of her, even after the holy show she had made of himself and herself, to give up the point and come home, " Is the three geese three or not ?" was all he could get out of her, and this time his patience got so threadbare, and he was so bothered by want of sleep and torment of mind that he got beside himself, and began to shovel the clay like mad down on the coffin. The first rattle it made, however, had like to frighten the *life* out of the *dead* woman, and she shouted out, " Oh let me up ! let me up ! I'm not dead at all ; let there be only two geese, Darby asthore, if you like." " Oh be this and be that," said Darby, " it's too late, people have come far and near to the funeral, and they shan't be losin' their day for no-

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thing ; so for the credit of the family don't stir," and down went the clay in showers, for the tailor had lost his senses. Of course the bystanders would not let the poor woman be buried against her own will ; so they seized on Darby and his shovel, and when his madness was checked, he fell in a stump on the sod. When poor Judy was brought to life, the first sight she beheld was Darby lyin' without a kick in him, and a wag of a neighbour proposed to her to let Darby be put down in her place, and not give so many people a disappointment after coming far and near. The dead woman, by way of thanks, gave him a slap across the face that he felt for two days ; and not minding the figure she cut in her grave clothes, fell on poor Darby, and roared and bawled for him to come to life, and she'd never say a contrary word to him while she lived. Some way or other they brought the tailor round ; but how him or her could bear to look each other in the face for a while, I don't know. Maybe as there was a good deal of honest love under all their crossness, they found a way to get into their old habits again, and whenever she felt a tart answer coming to her tongue, she thought of the rattling on the coffin, and of the three geese that were only two after all—but that's the end they put to lying fairy stories, and as this one is so true, and moral so plain, it can afford to do without fail.

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The Rev. BERNARD O'DONNELL, O.S.F. appointed Bishop of Ferns, 1541.

Lands granted to Captain CHARLES COLLIS, 1667.—Under the Acts of Settlement and Explanation the following lands in the barony of Bantry, and county of Wexford, were confirmed to Captain Charles Collis, viz., :—100 acres in Ballybrittas ; 546a 1r 30p in Ballybrennan, Tomfurney or Tomfarney, Carrickgenanee, and Rathronan, included in Carrickgenanee ; 440 acres (profitable,) and 107 acres (unprofitable,) being part of Ballyeden.—Inrolled 30th

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March, 1667. By letters patent dated 29th December, 1677, he had a grant of a reduction of the quit rent of these lands from £21 19s 11½d to £13 6s 8d.

The Rev. JAMES T. O'BRIEN, afterwards Bishop of Ossory and Ferns, appointed Divinity Lecturer in Trinity College, Dublin, 1833.

The foundation stone of Edermine House laid by Sir John Power, Bart., 1838.

The Poor Laws came into operation in the New Ross Union, on this date, 1840.

Captain WILLIAM JOYCE, of the ship "J.K.L." of New Ross, died at New Orleans, 1851.

The Presbyterian Church of Duncannon opened for public worship, and the Rev. James Caldwell installed Minister thereof, 1858.

Mr. MICHAEL GOUGH, of Ballyorley, died, 1874. He was for many years a Guardian of the Poor Law Union of Enniscorthy.

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WILLIAM SCENTLOOE, Seneschal of the County Wexford, being charged with murder, stands his trial for same, and is acquitted. This circumstance is thus related in a letter from the Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland, addressed to His Majesty Henry VIII., and dated from Carlow, the last day of March, 1542. It says:—"At this presente repayrethe unto Your Majestie Mr. Sentlooe, Your Highnes servante, and your Seneschall of Wexforde, as well to do his bounden dewtie unto Your Majestie, as alsoe to declare him selffe of serten indytemente of murder and felonie, whiche maliciouslie, as it appearid, were layed to his charge; for before us, and others of Your Highnes lernid Counsell, the saide Mr. Sentlowe was not onlie in open session arraigned, but, before the hoole assemblie, refused Your Majesties pardon, and stode to the tryall of your lawes, and was by an enqueste of substanci-

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all gentlemen of the countrey acquyted, and right honeste-
lie discharged ; for the whiche we mooste humbly beseche
Your Majestie to accept him accordinglye. And thus we
pray Almightye God to presarve Your Mooste Royall Ma-
jestie in prosperouse helthe, with long life to contynewe.
From Your Majesties Castell of Caterlaghe, the laste day
of Marche, in the 33ti yere of Your Highnes moste victo-
riouse Reigne.” This letter was signed by Anthony Sent-
leger, James Ormond and Ossory, William Brabazon, John
Travers, and Thomas Cusake.

A man named White accidentally killed at Duncormuck,
by a quarry bank falling on him, 1837.

On this date, 1864, the Ven. Archdeacon BARDEN died at
Kinnagh, parish of Tintern, at the advanced age of 72
years. Father Barden, the title by which he was famili-
arly known, devoted a long life to the labours of the Holy
Mission for which he was ordained. He was appointed to
his first curacy in New Ross in 1817, where he laboured
for ten years, when he became curate of Tintern, in 1827,
and curate of Hook in 1834. In 1835 he was appointed
Parish Priest of the important parish of Tintern, where he
had laboured for seven years as curate, and where he re-
mained until 1862, when he resigned from failing health.
He was created Archdeacon in 1836, and Vicar Foreign in
1857, and Vicar General in 1863. His whole life was
marked by the pious zeal ever evinced by him for the sal-
vation of souls placed under his charge, whilst by his
amiable disposition he won the affection of his flock.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Esq., Clohamon, died, 1868.—The fol-
lowing extract relative to Mr. Lewis and the Clohamon
Factory, is from the pen of the late Mr. Sylvester Redmond,
(a native of the parish of Ferns,) who, for many years, was
connected with the Dublin Press, and at the time of his
death, with the Press of Liverpool and Manchester. The
paper we quote from was written one month after the
death of Mr. Lewis :—“The gentleman of whom I wish

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to speak is the late William Lewis, Esq., of Clohamon, a man to whose memory not only the County of Wexford, but all Ireland, owes much, for he practically found what could be done in Ireland, and showed how it could be done, as the following will prove. I have the facts from a Wexfordman, and I partly know them also. When Mr. Lewis commenced to make calico at Clohamon, either the Irish people, or dealers in the article, would not use it, alleging that it was inferior to English manufacture. Mr. Lewis was not the man to be frightened by this, and he intimated to some large houses in Dublin and elsewhere that perhaps they would soon have reason to regret the determination they had come to. He sent a large quantity of his manufacture to England, where it not only met a ready and profitable sale, but was pronounced superior to anything that could be produced in Manchester or any cotton manufacturing town in England, and at a lower price also. Mr. Lewis had imported to Clohamon a few first-class operatives from Preston, in Lancashire, and these produced, on the banks of the Slaney, what they could not do on the banks of the Ribble, for obvious reasons. At that time the manager of one of the largest houses in the trade in Dublin, was a young Wexford man, since dead. He had seen some of Mr. Lewis's manufacture, and pronounced it to be far superior to any English goods of the sort, but failed to convince his principals, who refused to purchase. Some time after this, that young man, whom I knew well, was in England, making extensive purchases for the Dublin house. When at a certain factory, that need not be named, he was shown an article of calico, of very superior description, and at once his practised eye discovered that it was the rejected production of the Clohamon loom, and he told the seller so.—It was at once admitted to be the fact, with the remark, that nothing like it could be produced in England at any price. The young man returned to Dublin and related the facts to his principals, who, at once, communicated

with Mr. Lewis, offering to contract for the whole of his manufacture for some years. But they little knew the man they had to deal with. ‘Oh, no,’ replied Mr. Lewis, ‘I offered you goods that I knew to be superior, and at a reasonable figure, but you rejected them ; now if you want them, you can purchase them in England, of my agent, at an advanced price—I sell you none of my goods.’ This was noble, and truly characteristic of a distinguished Wexfordman.” But what became of the Clohamon Factory ? After Mr. Lewis’s death it was offered for sale by private contract, but no purchasers were to be had—no Irishman or Irish firm were to be found patriotic enough to follow in the footsteps of William Lewis—and it was eventually put up to public auction, when an English firm became the purchasers. The machinery was removed to Enniscorthy for shipment. Then we saw, with grief and shame, what Mr. Lewis had devoted his lifetime to, to bring to perfection, broken up with sledge hammers on the quays of that town, and shipped as “ scrap metal ” to England. This was the end of a Factory that gave employment to hundreds, and made Clohamon a thriving and prosperous village.

I have now brought my task, so far, to a close, and hope that I have pleased the reader, though I am conscious that it has many, very many imperfections and "faults." There is little credit due to me for the undertaking. I have done no more than what any other person could do, in jotting down notes—as they came under my observation—relating to my native county. It is a sad admission to make—yet, nevertheless, it is a fact—that there are hundreds who know little or nothing of the history of the place of their birth, or of their country. Hundreds of County Wexford men live long and toil through this bustling world without any accurate knowledge of their origin, their rights, their wrongs, or aught else that can lift them above the mere occupation of "diggers and delvers—" "hewers of wood, and drawers of water." To create a taste among my fellow-countymen, for a knowledge of the history of the "Model County," I have been for some years publishing "*The County Wexford Almanac and Historical Record*," and I am thankful to say that since its first appearance last year the numbers printed have more than trebled. It was this growing taste that first induced me to attempt the present volume. I have never seen or heard of a book containing so much matter relating to the County Wexford as this one. A great deal will be

found scattered here and there through many Works, but from their scarcity and high price, are not within the reach of the general reader, and I hope my humble endeavours will, in some slight measure, supply this great want.

I have printed only a limited number, but if patronised by the general public, and if the present volume meets with a ready sale, I have at my disposal matter equally interesting which I will publish in a second volume.

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